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AUGUSTA, ME., PLACE OF NEXT TAX MEETING

Zenas W. Bliss of Providence Is
Elected President of Associa-
tion of New England Officials
at Closing Meeting

TALK STATE CONTROL

Standard Form of List Is Held
Advisable by Speakers at the
Conference Closing Its Sessions
at the State House

Augusta, Me., was selected for the fourth annual conference of the Association of New England State Tax Officials in 1914 at the meeting of the organization today in the State House. For three years the conference has been held in Boston. It was considered advisable, however, to have meetings in all the New England states, because this would increase interest in taxation questions. Resolutions were passed extending thanks to D. S. Adams of Wisconsin for his participation in the conference and to the officers for their work during the year. Resolutions were also adopted urging a uniform tax assessment date throughout the New England states.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Zenas W. Bliss of Providence, R. I.; vice-president, B. G. McIntire, chairman of the state board of assessors of Maine; secretary, Charles A. Andrews, deputy tax commissioner of Massachusetts; executive committee, including the before mentioned, William H. Corbin, the retiring president and tax commissioner of Connecticut; Charles H. Blumley, tax commissioner of Vermont, and Albert O. Brown, tax commissioner of New Hampshire.

Uniform tax forms and state supervision of taxation in cities and towns were considered advisable by most of the members at today's final session. William H. Corbin, tax commissioner of Connecticut, and president of the association, presided.

The first speech discussed the subject of taxation in cities and towns, relating to individual tax lists.

Everett A. Kingsley, president of the Rhode Island Tax Officials' Association, opened the discussion, advocating uniformity of lists. Instead of cities and towns having individual forms he was in favor of a standard that the assessors would be obliged to use.

Albert B. Fales of the tax commissioners of Massachusetts, said a form of notice was sent out to all boards of assessors in the state and that a uniform list is required by statute. Uniform lists, he pointed out, are printed either by the state or individual parties, all agreeing, however, to a standard specified. Enforcement of the requirement that the taxpayer shall file a list of his property should be by means of a penalty, he said.

Judge William B. Fellows, secretary of the state tax commission of New

"BUILD SHIP HERE" CONFERENCE TO MAKE CAMPAIGN

Organizations Will Be Asked to
Aid Securing of Contract for
the Charlestown Navy Yard

United movement to bring ship building contracts to the Charlestown navy yard had its inception in the formation of the "Build a Ship at Boston Conference" at a meeting of representatives of the trade unions of the navy yard who met in the Pattern Makers Association rooms at 665 Washington street last night. A committee of 12 was appointed to wait upon all business and labor organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of aldermen in Boston and vicinity to have resolutions adopted calling on the congressmen from the various districts to champion their cause and bring to Boston the contract for the supply ship for which Congress has already appropriated \$1,425,000.

The conference elected as permanent officers, E. C. Baldwin chairman and William Buxbaum secretary. Mr. Baldwin is the business agent for the state board of education. It is said that the Charlestown navy yard is fully equipped for shipbuilding with exception of ways and cranes, but no ship has ever been built here. The naval constructor at the yard, William J. Baxter, was the constructor of the U. S. S. Connecticut.

The next meeting of the conference will be held in Ford hall next Saturday, when it is expected that the enthusiasm that should be aroused by the movement in civic and trades bodies will be expressed in the reports of the committee.

1000 CHILDREN IN LYNN PARADE FOR NO-LICENSE

Youngsters March Through
Streets of Shoe City Today in
the Interests of Campaign for
Seventh Year of Temperance

MORE MASS MEETINGS

LYNN, Mass.—Bearing flags and banners pleading the no-license cause, more than 1000 children, some accompanied by their mothers, parade through the business district late today in the campaign which the Lynn No-License League is conducting against the license question, the principal issue at the city elections Tuesday.

Another mass meeting is scheduled for tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Olympia theater by the No-License League. A general invitation has been extended to every voter to attend. Charles Stelzle of New York, John T. Shay of Cambridge and John A. O'Keefe of Lynn will speak.

Noon rallies throughout the city at which no-license speakers give talks are being largely attended. They will be continued to election day.

A license meeting is scheduled for Sunday at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall under the auspices of the Hebrew Citizens' League, at which Fred Kneeland of Boston will speak.

THREE STEAMERS TAKE TO EUROPE WHEAT CARGOES

Nearly 425,000 Bushels Taken
Out in Steamships Hamburg,
Winifredian and Georgian for
Several Transatlantic Ports

LIGHT PASSENGER LISTS

Almost 425,000 bushels of wheat consigned to the British Isles and continental Europe leave Boston today on three steamships for transatlantic ports. All three liners are well filled with cargo.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Hamburg, Captain Mayer, departed from Commonwealth pier, South Boston, promptly on time this morning carrying two saloon, 10 second cabin and 50 steerage passengers for Hamburg by way of Plymouth, England. The first cabin voyagers were Mrs. C. Pfeilschicker of Chicago and C. A. Crowell of Boston. Ten immigrants were deported as undesirable by port officials.

Sailing this afternoon for Liverpool the Leyland liner Winifredian has 25 cabin passengers, including several residents of Boston and vicinity.

Another Leyland liner, the freighter Georgian, also leaves this afternoon for Manchester.

On the Winifredian's list are the following passengers: David B. Morey and Thomas W. Smithers of Malden, A. H. Bassett of Providence, C. Highway of Mansfield, Dr. Mary E. Hobart, W. G. C. Kimball, Jr., and Reginald White of Boston; George Pratt, Mrs. Janet Pratt, John C. Pratt and Robert Pratt of Worcester; Joseph Temperley of Newton, J. W. Mallinson of Toronto; Mrs. Mary E. Evans, S. O. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, Anthony Novitsky, Miss Lucy E. Pyne, Miss Jessie Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Simpson, Miss Sarah Tempest and Miss Underhill.

In the cargoes of the vessels are: Steamer Winifredian, 225,000 bushels wheat, 700 tons provisions, 300 tons flour, 100 tons lumber, 5000 barrels apples and three refrigerators of frozen goods; steamer Hamburg, 111,656 bushels wheat, 250 barrels apples and large shipments of machinery, asbestos, shoes; steamer Georgian, 88,000 bushels wheat, 300 tons provisions, 4000 barrels apples, 100 tons of lumber and considerable other freight.

CONG. GARDNER'S HEADQUARTERS TO BE CLOSED

Secretary Lufkin Denies Knowledge of Source of Petitions Circulated in Essex County

Congressman A. P. Gardner's campaign headquarters in the Sears building are to be closed early next week, it was said today. W. W. Lufkin, secretary to the congressman, said also that Mr. Gardner and his lieutenants do not know the source of the counter-petitions now being circulated in Essex county urging Mr. Gardner to be a gubernatorial candidate next year.

EMPLOYER HOPES FOR DUBLIN PEACE BY NEGOTIATIONS

DUBLIN—The Monitor representative here yesterday saw one of the employers, who expressed strong hope that a settlement would be arrived at in the negotiations at present going on between the Employers Federation and the English trades union delegates.

The employers had always, he said, been willing to meet their own men, but intervention of a third party made matters more difficult.

In a subsequent interview with Mr. McKewen that gentleman insisted that the men would never give up their organization, and that they had come to regard the sympathetic strike in this instance as a necessity, because the very existence of the union was being struck at. They were not sticking for details, but they were determined not to be kept out of negotiations which must finally be settled by Irishmen.

TEXAS HIGH WATER REFUGEES AIDED

BRYAN, Tex.—Scores of refugees, marooned in houses, barns and tree-tops, were today rescued from the flooded valley of the Brazos river here by boats arriving from Houston and Galveston. Refugee camps are being established at the edge of the Brazos bottom and arrival of the militia tents is awaited. The camp at Kaseak is well provisioned, a trainload of provisions and blankets being sent there from here.

Reports from the inundated Brazos district indicate that 50 persons have perished, two thirds being negroes. Property damage estimates vary from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

KAISER ORDERS ZABERN GARRISON TO ANOTHER POST

German Emperor Takes Prompt
Action in Alsace Incident—
Court Martials to Be Held

BERLIN—As a result of conferences at Donaueschingen, the Kaiser has ordered the removal of the Zabern garrison to Haguenau and directed that court martials which have been ordered with respect to disturbances there shall be at once held.

It is hoped that the prompt action of his majesty will have the effect of ameliorating conditions in Alsace and putting an end to the regrettable conflict which has arisen between the civil and military authorities.

MRS. PANKHURST HUNGERS; MANSION ON CLYDE BURNED

LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst is hungry and thirst stricken at Exeter. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and a body of suffragettes have arrived in town and are waiting eventually.

An immediate reply of suffragettes to the arrest has been the burning down of Kelly house, Wemyss bay, one of the finest mansions on the Clyde, which cost £25,000. In spite of every effort the building was completely gutted.

There is a great shortage of United States bills of the \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations in this city, and as a consequence the United States sub-treasury in the federal building is being overwhelmed with requests from banks for bills of these sizes. Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer, is making an effort to supply the banks to the best of his ability. He said that the supply he has on hand will be distributed in as equitable a manner as possible. It is understood that some of the largest banks in the city have made requisition to Washington for an allotment of \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, but they have been unable to get a supply.

As a consequence of the shortage of these bills the laundering machine at the local United States sub-treasury has been working overtime preparing soiled bills for distribution among the banks. The washed money, it was said at the sub-treasury, is popular. Bankers would rather have it than the crisp new bills, but even washed money becomes scarce, as it wears out. That is just what is happening to the bills that are being washed over and over at the local sub-treasury.

The only reason advanced for the short-

age in \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills is that the last administration, believing that the washed money would revolutionize everything, cut the appropriation for printing new money 30 per cent, believing that the laundering of soiled money would make up the deficiency in the appropriation. The laundering machine has proved successful, but this money that is being washed constantly wears out, too. Therefore a shortage in bills is now beginning to be felt, for thousands of old \$1, \$2 and \$5 certificates that have stood all the washings possible, have been relegated to the refuse heap.

Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer at Boston, announced today that he has filed a requisition with the United States treasurer at Washington for \$50,000 in new gold coins and \$20,000 in silver coins of all denominations for the holiday season. These coins will not be distributed to the banks, but are for distribution to individuals who desire new coins as holiday gifts.

It is expected that these coins will be in Boston ready for distribution within 10 days at the United States sub-treasury in the federal building. This is the usual amount of gold and silver coins kept on hand for the holiday rush.

SECRETARY BRYAN TELLS HOW PEOPLE CAN SECURE RULE

His Speech Is One of Several at
Washington Meeting of Lead-
ers for Popular Government

WASHINGTON—Prominent progressives of all parties sounded the cry of popular government in a conference which late today will crystallize into "The National Popular Government League."

Led by Secretary of State Bryan, the conference took a firm stand for "the gateway amendment," making easier the amendment of the federal constitution; decried insidious "jokers" which have hindered popular government reforms in the past year; discussed the initiative, referendum and recall, the preferential ballot, and the school as a civic center.

"The people's rule: How to make it a fact" was Secretary Bryan's topic and "The present crisis in the movement for direct legislation" that of Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

Frank Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., spoke on "The schoolhouse as a civic center" a theme in which Miss Margaret Wilson is interested. Former Governor Folk of Missouri will speak tonight on "The Gateway Amendment."

Other speakers scheduled today were Herbert Quick, editor Farm and Fireside; Senators Clapp of Minnesota, Norris of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington, Chilton of West Virginia and Lane of Oregon, and Congressman Crocker of Ohio, Falconer of Washington and Keating of Colorado.

The preferential ballot was tested this afternoon when Professor Johnson had the delegates nominate and elect a president by that method.

ARMS BARRED FROM IRELAND AS PREMIER MAKES ULSTER OFFER

Proclamation Issued by King George With Advice of
Privy Council Prohibits the Importation of Guns and
Ammunition Into Country Under Severest Penalties

CONFERENCE TERMS ACCEPTED

Mr. Asquith at Manchester Declares He Has Found
Basis for Negotiations to Modify Home Rule Bill in
Speech of Sir Edward Carson Which He Approves

LONDON—Proclamation has been issued by the King with the advice of the privy council prohibiting the importation of arms to Ireland under the severest penalties. Sir Edward Carson and all Unionist leaders are of course members of the privy council, but in practice only certain ministers take part in its deliberations.

News of the proclamation was brought to Sir Edward Carson whilst speaking at Nottingham. He immediately read the telegram to the audience and demanded sarcastically if the government were prohibiting the importation of dummy rifles of which they had heard so much. The government would never, he declared, coerce Ulster in this way, nor would the shooting of unarmed men impress the people of the United King-

dom more than the shooting of armed men and he wound up with the famous quotation from Macaulay which describes the spirit which saved Derry in its struggle with King James.

Whilst Sir Edward Carson was making this speech Mr. Asquith at Manchester was actually offering to accept his terms for a conference. The premier had found, he declared, a basis for negotiations in the last place he would have expected, namely, in a recent speech of Sir Edward Carson himself.

Sir Edward Carson's conditions he summed up as follows: No settlement must humiliate or degrade Protestant Ulster. No treatment must be offered to Ireland in any way exceptional to that offered to other parts of the United Kingdom and the country must have the same protection of the imperial Parliament. Above all no bill or act must be proposed which would establish any foundation for the ultimate separation of the two countries.

Speaking very earnestly, the premier declared that he could find nothing in these proposals with which in principle he should be disposed to quarrel, but, he added, he said advisedly in principle as there was much room for disagreement in detail. Sir Edward Carson's words, he declared, were as significant as they were hopeful and he could not but express the belief, and more than the belief, that discussion freely and frankly carried along on such lines would lead to what every one desired above all—a settlement which would command the assent and good will of all parties.

He entirely agreed that there should be no humiliation of any section of the Irish people. The second proposal he said he understood to mean what was popularly known as home rule all round, and to this he was perfectly prepared to agree, subject to the modification that such legislation should not preclude the immediate satisfaction of the claim of Ireland, since the difficulties of working out an all round scheme would be considerable.

The third and last proposal he said he was in most hearty agreement with, and it was amongst other things because he was convinced that unity of the kingdom was to be found through home rule that he had given his support to the present measure before Parliament.

'L' TEMPORARILY CHANGES ROUTES

The Boston Elevated Railroad Company last night sent out notices of several temporary changes of route for some of their lines of cars. On account of track work at Pleasant street and Shawmut avenue, beginning at 10 o'clock last night and until the work is completed, all Charlestown-subway-South Boston cars run via Tremont and Dover streets.

Beginning at midnight last night, and continuing until 5 Monday morning, all inbound Cambridge-street cars run via North Charles, Leverett, Causeway, Portland, Chardon streets and Bowdoin square, and thence over their regular routes. There will be no diversion of outbound cars on this route. The temporary change is necessitated by subway construction at Temple and Cambridge streets.

JAMES LARKIN STIRS RANK AND FILE TO HOLD UP DUBLIN GOODS

Failure to Bring This About His Only Difference With
English Labor Leaders, According to Robert Williams, Secretary of National Transport Federation

LONDON—With a view to arriving at the inner meaning of the controversy at present being waged between James Larkin and the English trade union leaders, the Monitor representative Friday evening had a conversation with Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation.

Mr. Williams pointed out that there was no difference in principle between Mr. Larkin and the others. What differences existed were as to the methods to be employed.

What Mr. Larkin objected to was the failure of the English unions to prevent the handling of Dublin goods. He did not advocate a general strike, but he insisted, strongly on a sympathetic strike with the view of bringing this particular trade to a standstill. The

labor leaders were entirely sympathetic, but Mr. Larkin objected that they were not making their sympathies take practical shape.

The fact that £100,000 had been subscribed for the Dublin strikers showed, he insisted, that the unions were emphatic in their support of the Dublin workers, but in spite of this the union leaders were hanging back.

Mr. Larkin's policy therefore was to appeal to the rank and file and to criticize the hesitation shown by the leaders. He himself had no doubt as to the feeling of the rank and file, but he was convinced that there was no question of the ultimate triumph of the labor cause in Dublin.

Later in the evening Mr. Williams made a pronouncement declaring that, if necessary, he would personally advocate a general strike to secure the settlement of the Dublin difficulty.

BRONZE LION OF BRUNSWICK IS REARED IN HARVARD YARD



Gift of duchy stands before Germanic Art Museum

FRANCE MAY SECURE MINISTRY FOR SOLE PURPOSE OF NEW LOAN

PARIS—The French President is experiencing as much difficulty as was anticipated in forming his cabinet. M. Ribot failed owing to the hostility of a group headed by M. Caillaux, which regarded him as weak on the clerical question.

An effort is now being made by M. Dupuy, who is endeavoring to form an administration secured on the support of all Radical groups. His difficulties appear, however, to be not less than those of M. Ribot, as, whilst M. Caillaux demands the passage of the budget bill, including the income tax, M. Clemenceau is determined to block the electoral reform bill.

Of immediate necessity is, however, the securing of a new loan, and it is probable that the eventual ministry will be formed

with the purpose of completing this, whilst all other questions will be left to be settled after the forthcoming general election.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. TO HOLD RECEPTION

The Boston Y. M. C. A. throws open its doors to the citizens of Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Hyde Park next Monday evening. This is one of a series of receptions which are being largely attended.

There will be music by the association orchestra, a reception by the directors and the building will be open for inspection. The social work committee, headed by Lothrop Higgins, will care for visitors.

Without exercises of any kind, the bronze lion which was the gift of the Duchy of Brunswick to Harvard University, was set in place yesterday afternoon. This lion stands six feet high and is 10 feet in length and rests on a four-inch base. For the present, it is to stand on a temporary pedestal of wood, which has been erected to the height of 13 feet and is made 12 feet in length.

In front of the historic Germanic art museum it has been set in its temporary resting place. It will be moved at a later date to a position in front of the prospective new Germanic museum, which will be erected soon and of which plans are now made and are in the old museum.

This bronze lion is a replica of the original set up in 1160 by Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony, founder of the House of Guelph, in the front of his castle in Brunswick. The lion was intended as a symbol of his territorial sovereignty which he had obtained from Frederick Barbarossa.

When the replica is set in its permanent place there will be due ceremony by President Lowell and members of the university interested in art. It was not thought advisable to hold exercises now as the position is only temporary. When moved to its final position it will rest on a granite base and will be set at the grand entrance of the new museum.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY STRIKE END PLEASES MEN

LONDON—The South Wales railway strike has been settled as suddenly as it broke out. The terms are described by James Thomas, a member for Derby, and financial secretary of the railway union, as satisfactory to all concerned, but actual details have not yet been published. The partial nature of the report makes it altogether impossible to understand the meaning of the arrangement reached.

Attentive reading of the Monitor will bring the attention to many items which you will at once associate with some one to whom you can forward your copy of the paper with the items marked for that person's attention.

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Delegates Are Chosen to Elect Egyptian Parliament

INDIFFERENCE MARKS PRIMARY HELD IN EGYPT

Under Constitution Declared by Khedive Last July Only 18 Per Cent of Total Number of Eligible Voters Cast Ballot

ELECTION THIS MONTH

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—At the moment of writing, the first part of the task of electing members for Egypt's legislative assembly is complete, the elector-delegates have been chosen and Dec. 13 these elector-delegates will vote for the men who are to be sent to the new Parliament.

The remarkable coolness with which the native population received the new constitution, which was decreed by the Khedive in July last, has been followed by complete lack of enthusiasm over the first elections. An official statement giving the results of the present elections and comparing them with the last, shows that 1,827,250 have just voted, a few returns have still to be made, as against 1,383,833 at the last election, a proportion of 18 and 11 per cent of the whole population.

In Cairo, which has a population of 854,476, 6 per cent only are returned as having cast their votes. Disappointment has been expressed by both European and native papers, and various reasons have been put forward to account for the general apathy concerning the new representative institutions.

The new electoral law which was promulgated with the new constitution is considered to be "a more liberal and more rational system of election," and was so described by Lord Kitchener in his comments on it sent to the British foreign secretary. It increased the number of elector-delegates and the electoral areas were enlarged. The government issued copious instructions as to the method of conducting the elections, and special pains were taken to prevent the omphalos and sheikhs from influencing, as heretofore, the votes of the rural population. The disappointment that is felt, therefore, in what the Egyptian Gazette, the oldest English paper in Egypt, calls a "utter fiasco" is all the greater.

It must be remembered, in summing up the situation, that all but 10 per cent of the population are illiterate, some say only 6 per cent can read and write. Then, the last two or three years have witnessed the complete suppression of all political activity. The press bureau rigorously scans all newspapers, and

those that are not guarded in their criticisms of the government are confiscated.

Even the newly formed Cooperative Societies, though supported by the government, are carefully watched lest they develop into centers of political discussion and become nurseries of sedition. The idea had barely been grasped by the illiterate peasants that politics were taboo when the new constitution was sprung upon them, and they were called upon to vote. Many feared a trick.

"The same indifference and confusion," says the native Abram, an old-established, moderate paper, "would have been shown by any civilized people had the scheme been sprung upon them as it has been upon us." Again, the peasants have so long been accustomed to do the will of their chiefs and superiors that when, for the first time, they were left to their own discretion they were all at sea, and many begged to be told how they were to vote, and others voted in fear and trembling for their omphalos, as they had been accustomed to do.

One man, fearing voting was equivalent to bringing an accusation against a man, declared solemnly that he bore no grudge against any of the candidates. Many people, even in the towns, had no idea that an election was proceeding, and numbers of Europeans living in Egypt neither knew nor care that a new constitution has been granted to the Egyptians.

The indifference shown is not confined to the peasants and Europeans however. The educated Egyptians have taken very little interest in the elections, and much has been made of the fact that Saad Pasha Gaglioli, a former minister of justice, took the trouble to cast his vote. This attitude of the educated people is attributed to the fact that they are disappointed in the limited powers of the new Parliament and refuse to take any interest in it.

Under the new constitution the legislative council and general assembly (set up upon Lord Dufferin's advice after the Arabi rebellion had been crushed by Britain in 1882) are converted into a single body called the Legislative Assembly. The convenience of having one body instead of two, one of which was merely consultative while the other met but once in two years to discuss taxation, is obvious, though the powers of the Assembly are strictly limited by the veto of the Khedive's council of ministers.

Proposed laws affecting the civil and political status of the people and public administration must be submitted to the Assembly, but they can be enacted without the Assembly's consent and the government is not obliged to accept any amendment to them.

The one power worth possessing by the Assembly is that contained in clause 17 of the constitution. It provides that "No new taxes, whether direct, personal or on property, may be established without the consent of the Assembly." But even this is limited, since a refusal to sanction taxation could always be met by the dissolution of the Assembly by the government. The late legislative council possessed, during the last few years of its existence, the privilege of putting questions to ministers. This has been handed down to the new body, though ministers are not obliged to answer questions, if, for the public good, they consider they would be better unanswered.

To be eligible for election to the Assembly the candidate must be 35 years of age, must know how to read and write, and must have paid, for two years previous to election, taxes on land amounting to £2.50 annually, or on other property taxes amounting to £2.20. Those candidates, however, who are of sufficient education to be able to produce their diploma of a secondary school can be elected even though they pay two fifths less in taxes.

In short, the candidates must be either rich or well educated and must have already passed their first youth. There will be 83 members in the new legislative Assembly, 66 will be elected and 17, including the President and Vice-President, will be nominated by the government.

FRENCH ARMY LAW EXPECTATION MET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Contrary to the provisions of the opponents of the enlistment of conscripts at 20 instead of 21, the conscripts of the 1913 contingent, aged 20, have been passed as fit for service at the rate of 63.65 per cent. In the 1912 contingent conscripts of 21 were passed at the rate of 75.77 per cent. It was affirmed in the Chamber that not more than 50 per cent of the 20-year-old conscripts would be passed as fit.



Arab cafe in Tunis, in which city conference committee meets to plan for improving conditions

CONFERENCE IS HELD AT TUNIS FOR CONSIDERING REFORMS

Reduction of Capitation Tax, Plan to Modify Mining Regulations and Double Tracks for Kef Railway Among Projects Taken Up for Discussion

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The consultative conference at Tunis has lately been held. It comprises colonial and native representatives as well as those acting for the administration.

The opening meeting was presided over by the Resident-General M. Alapetite, who shortly referred to the reforms which had been passed during the last year, and also to those which were the subject of the present conference. The former consist mainly of the publication of a Tunisian penal code, the exemption of the capitation tax for those Tunisian soldiers who took part in the Moroccan campaign, the purchase of 21,111 hectares of land for the creation of small holdings for the native peasants, and the creation of an experimental agricultural depot which, in conjunction with other existing model farms, will constitute an agricultural department of high scientific importance.

There has also been authorized a scheme to establish the natives on the government lands in the South, where large plots have been placed at their disposal for the cultivation of olives and another by which the native occupiers of land can become their own proprietors on easy terms. There have already been received for this a large number of applications. Finally the construction of the Gabes railway which makes an important addition to the Tunisian railway system has been carried out.

The new reforms which the conference is to consider are the following:

1. The reduction of the capitation tax from 18 to 15 francs.
With regard to this the resident-general remarked that a personal tax which was neither progressive nor proportional but uniform should surely, in all civilized countries, be fixed at a rate which made it acceptable to every one, and it was even anticipated that at no distant date the tax could be reduced to even 10 francs per head.

2. A scheme modifying the present mining regulations which includes the provision for new taxes in this industry.
3. The consideration of a project to make the Kef railway a double line instead of as at present a single one, so as to meet the demands of the largely increased mining traffic in the district which the railway serves.

4. The establishment of a commercial court to be attached to the Palais de Justice at Tunis.

In his speech, M. Barthou recalled the high estimate which Renan had held of M. Claretie and declared that it had been abundantly verified in the years during which M. Claretie had brought his genius, his patience and his savoir faire to bear upon the management of the Comedie Francaise.

At the close of his speech M. Barthou referred to the prosperous condition in which M. Claretie was leaving the Maison de Moliere.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Jules Claretie was invested by M. Barthou, the premier, with the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor recently. The ceremony took place at the Comedie Francaise in the presence of the whole of the staff.

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SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY BOARD HAS NEW MEMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—A new appointment has been made to the university commission in the person of Prof. John Perry of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

The commission was formed with the purpose of making investigations into matters connected with higher education, and to take into consideration the conditions under which the Beit and Werner donations and bequests, for the purpose of the proposed university of South Africa, may be utilized to the best advantage.

The other members of the commission include Sir Percival Maitland Laurence, formerly judge-president of the supreme court of South Africa, who is the chairman; former Justice Milnes de Villiers, and Mr. Bosman.

LEGION OF HONOR INSIGNIA GOES TO JULES CLARETIE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Jules Claretie was invested by M. Barthou, the premier, with the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor recently. The ceremony took place at the Comedie Francaise in the presence of the whole of the staff.

In his speech, M. Barthou recalled the high estimate which Renan had held of M. Claretie and declared that it had been abundantly verified in the years during which M. Claretie had brought his genius, his patience and his savoir faire to bear upon the management of the Comedie Francaise.

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SCOTTISH OIL WORKERS REPORT BETTER TIMES

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The report of the Scottish Oil Workers Association for the year ending September, 1913, lately issued, shows that remarkable progress has been made. During the period under review the membership increased from 1400 to over 2000, and the association has now 11 branches established at various centers of the shale oil industry.

In the course of his report the agent expresses satisfaction at having obtained a minimum wage of 4s. per day for all able-bodied laborers in the oil trade, while a considerable section of the men have had their time reduced from 12 to eight hours per day.

OBELISK TO SOUTH AFRICAN UNVEILED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—General Botha recently unveiled a monument in Potchefstroom, erected to the memory of Pretorius, who was one of the earlier Presidents of the Transvaal republic.

The town was full of visitors for the occasion, and Pretorius, whose name was derived from this statesman, was officially represented. The monument, the cost of which has been defrayed by government, consists of an obelisk of local granite 18 feet high.

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TASMANIA MASONS TO ELECT

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, is a past warden of the grand lodge of England, and it is understood in Masonic circles that he will accept the position of grand master of Tasmania in February next.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE—"The Little Minister," 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Shiloh," 8.
HOLLIS—"Mme. Nazimova," 8:10.
KEITH'S—"Vandeville," 8.
MAJESTIC—"Believe Me, Xantippe," 8:25.
PARK—"Stop Thief," 8:20.
PLYMOUTH—"The Broad Highway," 8:10.
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago," 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., recital by Miss Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist; Steinert hall, 8 p. m., lecture recital by Mme. Antonietta Semowksi.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., recital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Faust"; 8 p. m., "L'Arlesien." Sunday, 8 p. m., vocal concert by Boston Opera artists.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BROAD—"The Great Adventure."
CORN—"Tobias and the Angel."
CORT—"Pec of My Heart."
EMPIRE—"Miss Ethel Barrymore."
GLOBE—"Madame Duchesne."
HARRIS—"Louis Mann."
HUDSON—"Gen. John Regan."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Rachael."
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."
LITTLE—"Prunella."
LYCEUM—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Cafe."
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."
SHUBERT—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."
WEST END—"Henrietta Crosman."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Youngest Generation."
FINE ARTS—"Repertory."
GARRICK—"William Dodge."
LAFAYETTE—"A Trip to Washington."
OLYMPIC—"Stop Thief."
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."
WINDYBAKER—"Miss Emma Trentlin."

Peking Censorship Is Called Violation of Convention

RESIGNATION OF YUAN SHIH-KAI IN CHINA URGED

Only Solution of Present Problem Said to Be Withdrawal of President in Favor of Li Yuan Hung and Return of Dr. Sun

SITUATION DESCRIBED

(From the Monitor special correspondent)
LONDON—The story about China has not been told, nor is it being told, by the correspondents resident in Peking. It has been stated that a censorship has been established, but this gives no real excuse for the silence of the newspapers. Why a censorship should have been established and maintained without a protest from the representatives of the countries interested in China is difficult to understand.

A state of war does not exist in China, nor do the correspondents of the newspapers of Great Britain or America desire to bring about a condition of war, or to make reports contrary to the peace and good order of the country. It would seem, therefore, that a censorship might be fought on the ground of a violation of the international telegraph convention.

During the last decade, bonds and securities, based upon conditions in China, have been sold throughout Europe and America to thousands of people who are entitled to know from day to day what the conditions in China are. Notwithstanding this, the great newspapers of England and of America, as well as the influential news agencies, have failed to tell us what is going on, or to throw any good light upon the situation.

It is very easy indeed in short space to recapitulate what has been recorded. Yuan Shih-Kai a few weeks ago was the President of the republic of China. The republic of China was recognized by the great powers after, and only after, a constitutional government had been organized, a ministry set up and a Parliament established.

China Made Power

This act of recognition placed the republic of China in the position of a power, with whom other countries might safely do business, make treaties, and on whom those countries might depend for the safeguarding of the lives and properties of their nationals resident there, as well as the commercial interest of foreigners.

The Parliament was charged with the drafting of a permanent constitution. The President, his ministers and the Parliament were acting under a temporary constitution and the powers of the world, in recognizing the republic of China, recognized that Parliament and that temporary constitution.

At the time of this recognition it was well known in all the chancelleries of both the east and west that, roughly speaking, out of the 400 members of the Parliament, more than 400 members, representatives of 21 provinces and dependencies, were members of what is known in China as the National party, or Kuo Ming Tang. Therefore, the powers, in recognizing the republic of China, recognized the Kuo Ming Tang as the party with the majority in the Parliament, and therefore responsible. The temporary constitution limited the powers of the President and left with the Parliament the decision in nearly all administrative affairs.

On Nov. 5 last Yuan Shih-Kai, the President of China, arbitrarily dissolved his Parliament, or the Parliament of the republic of China, in a naive proclamation, which he claimed dissolved the Kuo Ming Tang and outlawed the members of that organization throughout China.

Yuan Shih-Kai, in another proclamation, announced his contempt for the constitution of the republic of China and established himself as a dictator without a constitution, without a Parliament and without an administration.

The great powers, therefore, are placed in the position of having been induced under false pretences, to give recognition to a power which did not exist. Up to the present moment, it would seem as if they had actually given consent to what is called "the coup" of Yuan Shih-Kai and that the only thing they now recognized in China is the dictator, Yuan Shih-Kai.

Yuan has announced his intention of doing away with a Parliament and establishing a national council, and in this connection, the last word published is, that those who have been offered place upon this national council have refused to act. The Parliament or representative body, a majority of whose members have been outlawed by the dictator, has adjourned sine die. The Vice-President, Li Yuan Hung, has entered his protest against the dissolution or abolition of the Parliament and nothing more can be expected now than his resignation.

These are the recorded facts and the world goes complacently along, assured by certain politicians and diplomats, or influenced by self-seeking financial interests, believing that what has happened is indeed the best thing for China. Do they remember the story of the revolution, which between the months of October, 1911, and March, 1912, achieved the set purpose of the Chinaman, and ousted the Manchu autocrat from power in Peking, where he had been seated for 250 years?

Does this public at all remember the

fact that this revolution cost to China nearly 100,000 lives, sacrificed and freely given in order that China might free herself from the control of this foreign dynasty, justly hated for its misdoings? The public, which is now kept in ignorance of the conditions in this country of 400,000,000 of people, ought to be reminded that for many years the present dictator, established with the consent apparently of all the great powers, was the chief adviser and servant of the Manchu government.

Two Years in Office

It is only two years, in fact it is a little less than two years since Yuan Shih-Kai took a solemn oath, the most solemn oath a Chinaman can take, that he would uphold the republic of China and would abide by the constitution then lying under his hand.

The great powers therefore are now upholding a self-constituted dictator, whose falsity is all too apparent, and who has earned the distrust and contempt of the vast majority of his own countrymen, whose highest hope has been a change of government, under which China might come into her own.

China for the Chinese, is the cry, is the hope, throughout China. I am speaking of China proper, of 18 provinces with 400,000,000 of Chinamen therein. Of these 400,000,000, perhaps 20 per cent are educated in a way, and are able to think logically. Patriotism such as men talk about, but so seldom understand, cannot be reckoned with by the people of other countries in China, but patriotism in China when it comes to the question of the Chinaman or the outsider, on Chinese territory, is intensely strong.

What the great powers are therefore recognizing today is an untenable situation, unless Yuan Shih-Kai is to be supported versus all the rest of China, with men and with arms from abroad. He will not be supported at any time by his own people. He will be supported up to a certain point only, by his so-called army. But, let him once stop paying this army and the army will turn and rend him.

These 18 provinces of China for 250 years contributed their millions in taxes for the support of a dissolute, ineffective and utterly selfish government in Peking. While these taxes were being paid the people of China were perishing daily by thousands from famine, while luxury and preposterous expenditure, bribery and corruption ruled in all official circles.

For the last year these 18 provinces of China have contributed something in taxes, but the amount has been inconsiderable. The only hope of the future was a competent administration in Peking which had the support and approval of all the provinces. Yuan Shih-Kai has completely upset all this calculation and hope. He cannot control provinces, nor can he secure support, therefore he can get no returns in taxes wherewith to carry on an administration.

Less than a month ago we had Yuan Shih-Kai distrustful, deserted and with an empty treasury. Today we have Yuan Shih-Kai in the face of these conditions, able to borrow money by the million from financial interests, for the purpose, so alleged, of building harbor works at Pukow, 200 miles up the Yangtze river where there is no necessity for harbor works and where no harbor works will be built within the next 25 years. We have him borrowing other millions to bridge the Yangtze river, Hankow, years before any railway can be built to the south bank of the Yangtze river at Wuchang.

To one who knows and who is interested in these wonderful people of China; who knows their hopes and their ambitions, and who sympathizes with the masses of poor and starving misgoverned and downtrodden, these published statements about Yuan and his loans are pitiable in the last degree. When one realizes that within 300 miles of the great city of Shanghai, millions of people are starving and that these millions could be saved from their hunger by the prompt expenditure upon reclamation work of two or three millions of pounds, the babble about impossible harbor works and bridges is nothing less than an offense.

Ignorance Is Blamed

It is very evident that ignorance of the situation, on the part of the representatives of the powers in Peking, and the influence of interested financial, or commercial groups, is misleading the statesmen of today. Either this or the statesmen themselves are unworthy of the trust placed in them. Naturally the question arises, What is the solution? Which is the way out? Is China to pass into the hands of the exploiter, who is going to exploit with a gun in his hand? Is China to revert to the conditions of the Manchu dynasty and her people to continue in poverty and starvation, to work through the generation without hope for themselves and only for the benefit of those whose only interest in China is the money they can make out of it? Such a condition is impossible.

These 400,000,000 people who succeeded in the revolution of 1911 to 1912 in replacing an established dynasty 250 years old, are not going to permit a dictator to rule them, especially when that dictator has repudiated his oath and forgotten his promises made to the whole people of China. The solution of the situation is the elimination of Yuan Shih-Kai.

It is claimed in certain quarters that Yuan Shih-Kai is "the only man in China" competent to handle the situation. Such a statement is just absurd; it is more true to say that the only man who cannot handle the situation in China today is Yuan Shih-Kai. The one

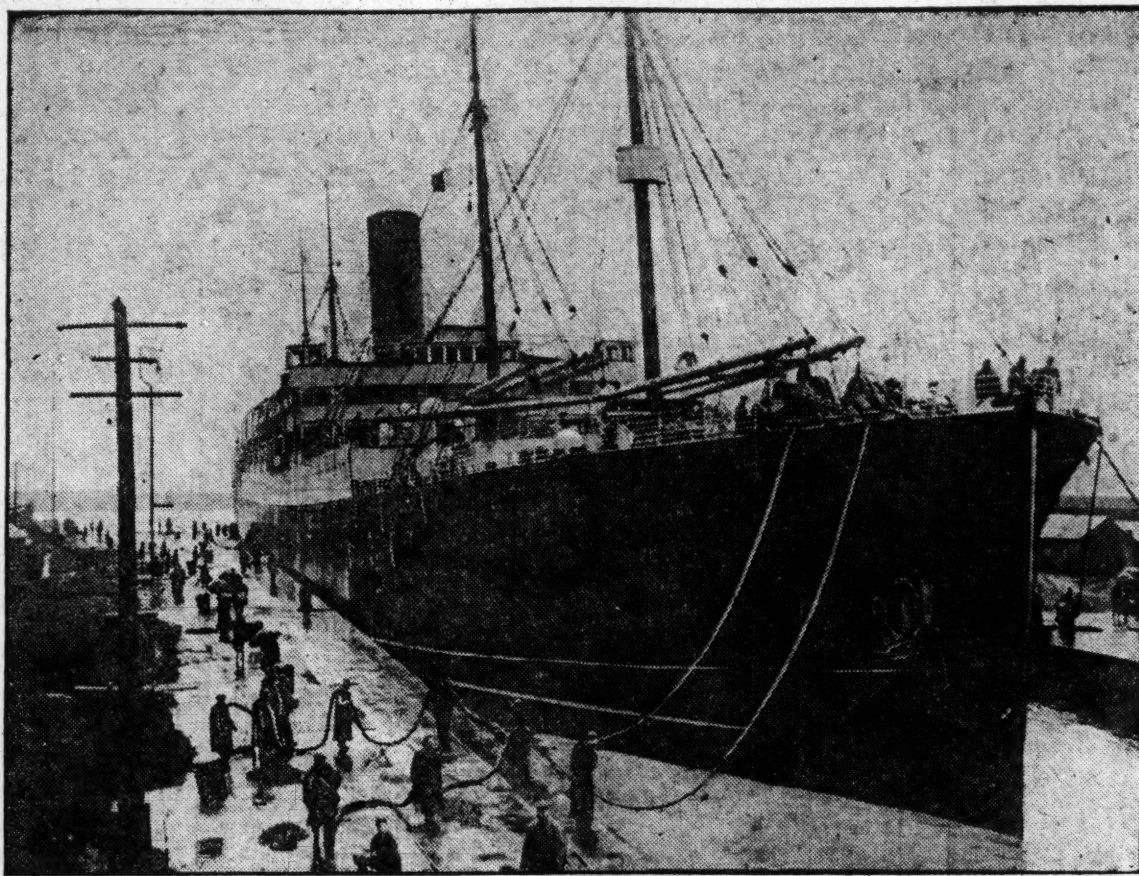
man who can handle the situation and who has the respect and confidence of the people of China is Li Yuan Hung. Now Li is a member of the Kuo Ming Tang. He lives in and is a native of the very heart of China. He was and is the lieutenant of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and if Li Yuan Hung should be established as President of the republic of China

in Peking he would immediately find a strong following of the best thinkers, older scholars and wisest men of China. These will have nothing to do with Yuan Shih-Kai.

For China, therefore, the solution of the situation is the resignation of Yuan Shih-Kai in favor of Li Yuan Hung, the return to China of Sun Yat Sen, and the

setting up in Peking of an honest and patriotic administration, which with the advice and assistance of the good statesmen of all the powers and of governments uninfluenced by the selfish financiers, will govern China in such manner as to give to the Chinaman some fair return for his labor and for his taxes. Any other course than this will result in disaster for China.

RIVER THAMES BERTHS ITS LARGEST SHIP



White Star liner Ceramic entering great Tilbury dock after completing her long voyage

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The arrival in London of the White Star liner Ceramic, mentioned in the Monitor cable despatches, was an event of more than usual importance as marking the beginning of a big-ship era of London.

The vessel, which completed her long voyage with a successful berthing, has a displacement of only 18,481 tons, which is not much in these days of great liners, but she is 4000 tons heavier, 55 feet longer, and four feet broader than the largest vessel that has ever been berthed in the Thames.

The Ceramic was berthed in the main dock at Tilbury, in connection with which the port of London authority have an extension scheme which is now being carried into effect and which will give an additional 1000 feet of quay space.

The port authority are also proposing to spend between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 in building another huge dock in the river, so that the Ceramic may soon seem very small as compared with some of the vessels which will come to London. At present she is quite as large as is desirable. Her length of 675 feet is only slightly less than the length of the basin 700 feet, in which she lay after her arrival, and her breadth 60.4 feet, not much less than the breadth of the basin which is 80 feet. The Ceramic draws 31½ feet, the water in the lock being 38 feet.

The cargo of the Ceramic consisted of 4700 bales of skins, wools, leather, lamb, mutton, wheat, and other goods for the London market, for which the Ceramic will now be the largest perishable food carrier. Her carrying capacity for produce is 310,000 cubic feet.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA POPULAR WITH ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—Very few appointments in India, at all events to the higher offices of government, escape criticism, because such appointments are always made from London, by men who are remote from the actual theater of events.

But, curiously, the nomination which has recently been announced, of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff to the second most important post in India, that of commander-in-chief, has been received with cordial approval, if not exactly with enthusiasm, on all sides.

There are two different sets of soldiers in India. There are between 70,000 and 80,000 British troops and about 150,000 Indian troops, officered, as to the higher commands, by Britishers. Hitherto it has been the custom to nominate an officer of the British army and one of the Indian army alternately, to the chief command in India.

The idea presumably is that an officer of the British army is more likely to be in touch with the latest ideas on the subjects of organization and strategy, while naturally the officer of the Indian army has a more special knowledge of the peculiar conditions concerning Indian army organization and warfare.

By placing one officer from either group in the chief command alternately every five years, it is hoped to insure that the Indian army shall be kept thoroughly up to date in all the matters which make for general efficiency, while at the same time the special objects for which it exists shall be kept well in view.

This rule has been departed from in the case of Sir Beauchamp Duff, who is, like his predecessor, an officer of the Indian army. The result being that when he retires this army will have been for 10 years without being commanded by

BRITISH RAILWAY BOARD PLANS FOR BROAD INQUIRY

Commission Announces It Will Look Into Relationship Between Companies of Great Britain and Government in Other Directions Than Safety of Conditions

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the first public meeting mentioned in the Monitor cable despatches of the royal commission on railways held at Winchester house, St. James square, under the presidency of Lord Loreburn a statement was made by the chairman defining the scope of the inquiry and official evidence was given on behalf of the Board of Trade by the assistant secretary to that department, W. F. Marwood, C. B.

As explained by the chairman, the commission will inquire into the relationship between the railway companies of Great Britain and the state in respect of matters other than safety of working and conditions of employment and will report what changes, if any, are desirable in that relationship. Evidence as to the state ownership of railways will be admissible. Without adjudicating upon the merits of particular disputes the commission will consider evidence as to the kind of disputes or differences which arise and as to the judicial or administrative facilities for settling them.

The events which had led up to the appointment of the commission, Mr. Marwood said, began with the increased cost

of working the railways which took place in the nineties. In 1880 and for 10 years previously the percentage of working expenses to gross profits was 52, but in 1900 the figure had risen to 62 and had not since fallen below that point. This led to certain amount of combination among the companies in the way of pooling competitive traffic, cutting down duplicate services and so forth.

The establishment of the joint claims committee in 1902 to secure uniformity in the payment of compensation had caused more complaints than anything, as it made it impossible for one company to compete with another in order to secure traffic by paying claims where there was no liability. Various conferences had been appointed and bills, which had received little favor, had been drawn up and dropped.

The conciliation board's scheme for dealing with questions of increased wages and reduced hours of work was introduced and following the revision of this scheme with the consent of the companies came an all-round increase in railway rates, amounting to about 4 per cent, which had caused dissatisfaction among traders. Other complaints of traders were the reduction of facilities, and alteration of treatment due to cessation of competition. There were also complaints of undue preference as between traders inland and it had also been said that preference was given to the foreign over the domestic producer.

Railway companies, Mr. Marwood said, managed their lines as ordinary business undertakings subject to giving reasonable facilities for traffic, treating everybody alike, and charging not more than Parliament considered fair, that was, the maximum rates, and they were also obliged if called upon to justify an increase of rates.

These matters involved a form of state control through the intervention of the railway and canal commission, an expensive way of adjusting disputes. Other machinery for settling disputes were the administrative interference of the Board of Trade, with certain judicial powers, and compulsory arbitration. In the latter case the Board of Trade generally appointed the railway and canal commission to arbitrate. Beyond this there were the conciliating efforts of the board.

FRENCH WOMEN GET MORE PAY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A minimum wage for women employed in the making of clothes and who work and eat in their homes has been adopted by the French Chamber. During the discussion on the bill it was proved that many women did a day's work for less than two francs pay.

The case of a girl who received fr. 1.40c. for an embroidered collar which had taken 37 hours to do was mentioned. The inadequacy of the rate of pay was shown to be due to the competition of married women who are content to do work for very little merely to add to the money earned by their husbands.

BRITISH SEEK KNOWLEDGE OF RATCLIFFE CROSS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The local government committee of the London county council is again considering the question of erecting at Ratcliffe cross a memorial to the Elizabethan seamen who sailed from the Thames in quest of adventure and loot.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the London Topographical Society, reported at the time in The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Rosebery admitted that memorials could profitably be put up to worthy people who had been forgotten.

Men like Frobenius, a great Elizabethan sea dog, who always went from Ratcliffe on his adventurous if fruitless voyages, did need such a memorial. At present there is no evidence to show what Ratcliffe was, whether a structure, a place-name, or both, and a memorial may not be erected until this point is settled.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa—A great deal of interest is centered in the Nationalist party congress which is attended by delegates from all over the Union. Prior to the congress important pourparlers occurred with a view to coming to some basis of agreement between the Botha and Herzog sections of the party.

Mr. Malan, minister of education and mines, in traveling from Pretoria to Cape Town recently, broke his journey in the Orange river province to visit former President Steyn. It is stated that this visit was connected with the present political situation in South Africa.

ARCHDUKE'S TOUR EXCITES INTEREST

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—The great influence which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, is said to exercise on the politics of the dual monarchy, lends a good deal of interest to his visits to courts of other countries. During his stay in England the archduke and his wife, the Duchess Hohenberg, will be the guests of the King and Queen at Windsor. After a few days spent at the Ritz they will go to Welbeck abbey to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Among the guests at the abbey will be the Austro-Hungarian ambassador.

BRISBANE TO HAVE IMPROVED HARBOR

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—Speaking at the official luncheon given on board the Orient liner Orvietto at Brisbane recently, the premier, in referring to port improvements, said that the government had endeavored to keep pace with the requirements.

Plans were being prepared, which, when completed, would provide 26,000 feet of quay frontage, capable of berthing vessels of 900 feet in length. He thought it would be a long time before larger vessels than that were seen trading with the port.

TANGIER TRIBES BOYCOTT MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)
TANGIER, Morocco—Tangier has been for the last few months suffering from the boycotting of the Tangier market by the neighboring tribes. The stoppage of farm produce is not only felt in Tangier but also in Gibraltar, where food prices have risen considerably.

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Agents: Investigate our Money Making Plan. Exceptional financial from a profit in a few days. Every demonstration means a sale.
DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPER CO.
6801 South State St., Chicago, Ill.
Originators of Combination Pneumatic Sweepers

Nut Bread
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

VELVET

Dresses Suits Coats

At the races in Paris, the opera in Vienna, at the fashionable restaurants in London, velvet is in evidence everywhere. Opera and evening wraps of velvet—opera and evening dresses of velvet—reception and afternoon dresses of velvet and wonderful suits of velvet.

The fashion journals, and photographs of the latest models taken weekly in Paris, show a profusion of velvets.

Now at the height of the season, some magnificent and expensive models in velvets have been reproduced, and will be placed on sale at discounts of *One-Third* and *One-Half* from the original prices.

Velvet Wraps

For opera, evening and street wear.

Originals 65.00, 85.00 to 150.00
For 45.00, 65.00 to 95.00

Velvet Dresses

For opera, evening and street wear.

Originals 50.00, 75.00 to 125.00
For 35.00, 50.00 to 75.00

Velvet Suits

Dress and fur trimmed models.

Originals 50.00, 75.00 to 125.00
For 35.00, 45.00 to 65.00



DRESS HATS Lace and Velvet, also Net and Maline Trimmed

Many new models in the most effective styles—for evening and Southern wear. The net and maline trimmed effects will be a feature of a display of *New Hats* on Monday—also at the same time, a number of extremely new and smart Fur and Fur-Trimmed Hats will be placed on sale. Prices 15.00 up to 55.00.

Tailored Hats

Values 22.50 to 30.00 All 15.00

Small and Medium Turbans, French and English Suit Hats, Cavaliers, Pokes, Walking Hats, etc.

Misses' Hats

Values 12.50 to 15.00 All 7.50

Turbans, Close Hats, Cavaliers, and Dress and Semi-Dress Hats of velour and duvetyne.

Circular

ANNOUNCING

Annual Christmas Sale

HAS BEEN ISSUED

Chandler & Co.'s circular containing the details of their Annual Christmas Sale, which begins on Monday, has been issued.

All those who have not secured one of these CIRCULARS, and who desire to know about the many sales of great interest contained therein, can procure one at any of the counters on the first floor.

GREAT INTEREST CENTERS in the presentation and sale of the entire sample line and stock on hand of ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS of Buckley & Co., Soho Square, London, all of which will be sold at HALF PRICE OR LESS.

There are many hundreds of pieces, from 1.00 articles at 50c to 100.00 articles at 50.00.

Another important event is the CHRISTMAS SALE OF SILK HOSIERY. There are nearly 10,000 pairs—as an example of the values—there are 3000 pairs, value 1.00 to 1.25, to be sold for 65c—in fact it is one of the greatest Silk Hosiery sales Chandler & Co. have ever held.

There are nearly 1800 SILK GARMENTS FROM JAPAN, Kimonos, Evening Wraps, Quilted Sacques, etc. There are beautiful kimonos and evening wraps at Half Price or less, such as 45.00 and 55.00 kimonos for 19.50 and 22.50. There are 7.50 Silk Quilted Kimonos for 4.95, and 1000 Silk Sleeveless Vests, worth 1.25 for 95c.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE OF GLOVES is of great interest, especially the 16-button White French Glace Gloves at 1.95 and the 20-button real Kid Gloves at 2.95. There are all silk FOLDING UMBRELLAS at \$2.95, and there are more than 1000 new FRENCH CHEMISES, hand embroidered and in Christmas boxes, at 1.00 apiece.

There are more than 50,000 HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE—of particular interest are the Swiss Alpine Embroidered and the Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, three for 1.00.

In the CHRISTMAS SALE OF JEWELRY there are hundreds of articles at 50c, 1.00 up to 5.00, and fascinating display of beads.

Altogether THE CHRISTMAS SALE is an important event, and it would be well to READ THE CIRCULAR ANNOUNCING IT.

WAISTS

Of Net—Lace—Chiffon

For many years it has been a custom with Chandler & Co. to hold a Christmas sale of Waists, at special prices, about the first week in December. Manufacturers and importers with whom a large regular business is done annually co-operate to make it an event of importance. This year three or four have contributed several lots, in all about two hundred and seventy-four waists.



No. 1—Fine Net Blouses, over flesh net lining, double side, pleated Medici frills, long sleeves, drop shoulder hemstitched. Special.....3.50

No. 2—Semi-Tailored Waists of heavy quality crepe de chine, small square collar, vest and revers, wrist and Medici frills of pet. Special.....5.75

No. 3—Blouses of heavy quality crepe de chine, copy of an imported model, long French shoulder, tucked vest with very narrow knife pleating on either side, flat collar. Special.....7.50

No. 4—Fine Allover Shadow Lace Waists, made over lining of plain net and colored chiffon, full pleating, neck frill with touch of colored chiffon on same; short sleeves. Special.....9.50

INEXPENSIVE

Dresses For Women 13.50 and 15.00
For Misses Values 18.50 to 25.00

Many made from imported materials—some reproductions of imported models selling at much higher prices.

There are dresses made of imported velveteen in two models—wool crepe and crepe meteor dresses—nine or ten models in all.

NOTE—The materials used in these dresses are equal in quality and coloring to those used in many dresses selling at 25.00 and even 35.00.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West

Misses' Coats

15.00, 18.50, 25.00
Values 20.00 to 25.00 Values 25.00 to 35.00 Values 35.00 to 40.00

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West

SERVICE AND DEMOCRACY URGED UPON D. K. E. FRATERNITY MEN

Coming as a close to the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, which ended its business sessions Friday afternoon, the dinner held at the Somerset hotel at night brought together more than 500 undergraduates and alumni of the fraternity. The program of speeches was a long one and all the speakers gave as their message to the undergraduates, who return to their universities today and to the alumni who keep up an interest in the chapters to which they once actively belonged, the thought of service and greater effort toward democracy.

William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, who belonged to the chapter that was at Harvard, said that unless the fraternities in the various colleges, being provincial, taught their members universalism out of their provincialism they were a menace to democracy. The Rev. Jay T. Stocking, Dr. Myles Standish, George M. Morris of Chicago, Lewis Parkhurst, Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge, Judge Enos T. Luce of Waltham, Charles H. Sherrill of New York, Robert L. O'Brien, Dr. Henry O. Marcy, Matthew C. Brush, Elmer E. Silver, George L. Huntress, the Rev. Dr. William H. van Allen, R. B. Burchard, James Anderson Hawes of New York, Tracey C. Drake of Chicago, Scott H. Blewett of St. Louis and Bishop William Lawrence.

her from the University of Illinois, made the point that the standards required of a man whom one would take into his home should be the standard for picking new members of the fraternity. Charles H. Sherrill of New York, former minister to the Argentine Republic, mentioned some of the good points of the universities of that country and told how the spirit of patriotism prevalent there was worthy of emulation here.

Other speakers were Charles F. Mathewson, retiring president of the fraternity, to whom a silver loving cup was given in token of his services; Matthew C. Brush, vice-president of the Boston Elevated, a Tech man; George M. Morris of Chicago. The toastmaster was Samuel L. Powers of Boston, and those who sat at the head table were:

The Rev. Jay T. Stocking, Dr. Myles Standish, George M. Morris of Chicago, Lewis Parkhurst, Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge, Judge Enos T. Luce of Waltham, Charles H. Sherrill of New York, Robert L. O'Brien, Dr. Henry O. Marcy, Matthew C. Brush, Elmer E. Silver, George L. Huntress, the Rev. Dr. William H. van Allen, R. B. Burchard, James Anderson Hawes of New York, Tracey C. Drake of Chicago, Scott H. Blewett of St. Louis and Bishop William Lawrence.

BURLINGTON TO BUILD A COSTLY CONNECTING LINE

DENVER, Col.—Contracts have been let for one of the costliest pieces of railroad construction in Wyoming ever undertaken by the Burlington railroad, says the Times. It is for a line connecting the Burlington at Guernsey with the Colorado & Southern at Wendover, 15 miles, and to become a part of a through line from the Northwest through Billings to the Missouri river.

To make the line the most economical in shortening the distance a cutoff from Bridgeport, Neb., to Broken Bow is planned, as are other improvements. The cost of nine miles of the construction between Guernsey and Wendover will go close to \$1,125,000. This will include four tunnels.

When this and the other improvements contemplated are completed there will be only two places between Billings and the Missouri river where a helper engine will be needed.

The work on the tunnels will be started at once and carried on through the winter.

MASONIC REUNION HELD

FARGO, N. D.—At the fall reunion of the Scottish Rite bodies, held beginning Monday in the Masonic Temple, there were a score of candidates raised. The thirty-second degree was conferred on the class on Friday afternoon, according to the Forum.

RADCLIFFE AND WELLESLEY ENVOYS AT EDITORS' MEETING

Radcliffe and Wellesley colleges are represented by two delegates each at the conference of college editors in session at Columbia University, New York, today. From Radcliffe the delegates are Miss Esther Tiffany '14, editor-in-chief of the Radcliffe Magazine, and Miss Anna Holman '14, associate editor and president of the English Club. The Wellesley representatives are Miss Lucile Whitney '14 of Cranbury, N. J., editor of the College News and Magazine, and Miss Elizabeth Pilling of Hartford, Conn. Discussions at the conference, convened at the initiative of the Barnard College Bear and the Columbia Literary Monthly, which have invited 30 representatives from 12 colleges to attend, are being held in Earl hall. Luncheon is served in the Commons. It is proposed to form a permanent organization of the college editors.

ARIZONA ISSUES CROSSING ORDER

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Railroad companies in Arizona must hereafter grade and maintain track crossings between the railroads and for two feet each side, and also install all necessary signal posts and wing fences. The county in which the crossing happens to be must pay for the approaches to within two feet of the rails.

This is a rule laid down in an order issued by the corporation commission, says the Democrat on a plea coming from the Santa Cruz county supervisors.

MINNESOTA SEED LAW IS PRAISED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Prof. W. L. Oswald, in charge of the state seed laboratory at the university farm, is home from Washington, where he represented the state at the national meeting of seed analysts. Fifteen states were represented at the meeting, says the Dispatch.

Mr. Oswald said the delegates pronounced the new Minnesota seed law one of the best in the country, being especially valuable because of its educational possibilities.

ALUMNAE TO FORM CALIFORNIA CLUB

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—University of California women who have been graduated or who have attended college without being graduated, will meet in the

auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. today for the purpose of organizing into a club, says the Tribune.

Mrs. O. Shepherd Barnum of the state board of education, Miss May Bentley, who recently has returned from India; Miss Schooley, Miss Dow of New York and Miss Lilly Jones of San Francisco will be among the speakers.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT STOWELL'S

14 kt. Gold Bangles

Children's Gold Bangles 2.75 to 10.50
Misses' Gold Bangles 4.50 to 25.00
Plain Gold Bangles 5.00 to 25.00
Engraved or Engine Turned Gold Bangles 5.00 to 35.00
Openwork Gold Bangles 11.50 to 27.00
Gold Bangles with Amethyst or Topaz 11.50 to 50.00
Gold Bangles with Sapphires 16.00 to 100.00
Gold Bangles with Diamonds 25.00 to 100.00 and up

A. J. Stowell & Co. Inc.
21 Winter Street, Boston
Jewellers for 91 Years

An Extraordinary Mark Down Sale

*Owing to the Unseasonable Weather of the Past Few Weeks,
We Find Ourselves Heavily Overstocked in Many Lines
of Merchandise which MUST Be Sold Before Christmas*

To Effect a Quick and Positive Clearance of Such Goods,
We Have Made the Following Remarkable Reductions

Women's Dresses

- 18.50 EVENING DRESSES—
Cream shadow lace bodice
over charmeuse draped
skirt, in rose, pink, light
blue and black. 13.50
At
25.00 SEMI-DRESSY GOWNS
—Shadow lace bodice over
pretty draped skirt of
charmeuse, finished with
soft tulle belt and
ruching at neck. 19.50
35.00 AFTERNOON DRESSES
—In crepe meteor, waist
with tucked tulle vestee, col-
lar and cuffs of cream shadow
lace, in open, navy, apple
green and black. 25.00
45.00 FANCY FIGURED
CREPE AFTERNOON
DRESSES—Bolero waist
trimmed with shadow lace
and rhinestone. 35.00
75.00 APPLE GREEN CREPE
METEOR EVENING
GOWN—Fur trim-
med. 50.00
110.00 WISTARIA BROCHE
VELOUR AFTERNOON
GOWN—Trimmed with
skunk fur and
gold lace, 1 only. 75.00
125.00 PETUNIA and GOLD
EVENING DRESS—Im-
ported model, 1 75.00

Women's

Tailored Suits

- 30.00 TAILORED SUITS—
In wool, poplin
and Bedford cords. 20.00
35.00 TAILORED SUITS—
Of wool, velour, brocades,
etc.; mostly one
of a kind. 22.50
40.00 TAILORED SUITS—
Of imported tweeds,
homespuns, etc. 27.50
40.00 TAILORED SUITS—
Of imported camels'
hair, zibe. 32.50
55.00 TAILORED SUITS—
Of fancy chevrons and
imported broad-
cloths. 40.00

Women's Skirts

- 7.50 MIXTURE WALKING
SKIRTS—Mixtures
and stripes. 5.00
10.75-12.50 WALKING
SKIRTS—Plain and two-
toned corduroy vel-
vet. 7.50

Women's Neckwear

- 6.50 FRENCH MARABOU
STOLES—Black and
natural. 4.50
15.00 FRENCH MARABOU
STOLES—Black and
natural. 8.95
5.00 FRENCH CLIPPED
OSTRICH COLLAR-
ETTES—Black and
white. 2.95
1.25 REAL CLUNY LACE
YOKES—Stock collar
attached. 59c
4.50 IRISH LACE YOKES
—Stock collar at-
tached. 1.95
15.00 LARGE IRISH
LACE COLLARS. 6.50

Silk Waists

- 5.00 SHADOW LACE
WAISTS—With touches of
dainty color-
ings. 3.95
7.50 CHIFFON WAISTS—
In dark suit tones,
all sizes. 5.00
12.75 WAISTS—Of imported
plaid silk and
Roman stripe. 9.75
10.00 BLACK SILK LACE
WAISTS—High neck
and long sleeves. 8.50

Silks

- 2.00 and 2.50 EMBROID-
ERED SILK WAIST PAT-
TERNS—Limited number
only at this price
of 1.50
1.00 KIMONO SILKS—24-in.
in all over Oriental
colorings. 59c
1.00 to 2.00 FANCY VEL-
VETS and VELVET-
EENS—Odd lots. 78c
2.50 and 3.00 FRENCH
SATIN—Gros de Londres
and taffeta, in beau-
tiful chameleon effects. 1.98
2.00 BROCADE SATIN—40-
inch, four colorings
only. 1.50
2.00 BLACK CHARMEUSE—
40-inch, splendid
quality. 1.50
2.50 BLACK ITALIAN SILK
LUMINEUX—40-in.
fine dress quality. 1.98

Dress Goods

- In Dress and Suit Patterns
10.00 FRENCH MATELASSE
DRESS PATTERNS—In
street colors, 44 to 50 in.
wide, 4 yards to pat-
tern. Each in a box. 6.00
5.00 GRANITE CLOTH DRESS
PATTERNS—In all colors,
50 inches wide, 4 yards to a
pattern. Each in a box. 4.00
10.00 SPONGE CLOTH SUIT
PATTERNS—In the new
soft tones, 54 inches wide;
suit patterns of 4
yds. Each in a box. 7.00
6.00 FRENCH SERGE DRESS
PATTERNS—In a full line
of colors, 54 in. wide, 4 yds.
to a pattern. Each. 5.00
4.00 STORM SERGE SUIT
PATTERNS—50 inches
wide and in navy blue only.
4 yds. in a pattern. 3.00
16.00 IMPORTED SUIT PAT-
TERNS—All novelty goods,
54 inches wide; in two
shades of blue and one of
brown; 4 yd. pat-
terns. Each in a box. 10.00

Women's Shoes

- WOMEN'S 5.00 and 6.00 CUS-
TOM GRADE BUTTON
AND LACE BOOTS—Vari-
ety of styles and
leathers. 3.95
WOMEN'S 4.00 and 5.00
HIGH GRADE BOOTS—
Lace and button remnant
lots; desirable styles
and sizes. 3.15
WOMEN'S 3.50 and 4.00
HYPATIA BUTTON AND
LACE BOOTS—Odd lots,
small and large sizes, also
narrow widths in
this lot. 2.35

Corsets

- 3.00 and 5.00 FLORITA and
AVON CORSETS—2.50
Sale price
2.50 and 3.00 C-B and AVON
CORSETS—Low bust and
long hips, daintily
trimmed. 1.95
2.00 NEMO SPECIAL—Of
strong corduroy; bat-
tiste. 1.49
50c DE BEVOISE BRASSI-
ERES. Sale price;
each. 39c

Women's Belts

- 1.50 VELVET BELTS—
In black and colors. 1.00
1.00 SILK BELTS—
Black, assorted styles. 50c

Women's Coats

- 16.50 to 18.50 SPORT COATS
—Wool, plush, chinchilla;
assorted col-
ors. 10.50
WOMEN'S 20.00 TOP COATS
—Mannish mix-
ture. 15.00
WOMEN'S 25.00 STREET
COATS—Boucle
and chinchilla. 18.50
WOMEN'S 30.00 to 35.00
SEMI-DRESSY STREET
COATS—Assorted
fabrics and variety
of colors. 25.00
WOMEN'S 35.00 to 45.00
DRESSY COATS—Wool,
plush, sealette and
broadtail. 29.50
WOMEN'S 65.00 to 70.00
STREET AND EVENING
COATS—Dressy. 50.00
WOMEN'S 100.00 to 125.00
EVENING COATS and
WRAPS—In black
and colors. 75.00
WOMEN'S 150.00 to 200.00
IMPORTED MODEL
Wraps—SALE
price. 95.00

Millinery

- 75.00 to 85.00 FRENCH MOD-
EL HATS—Only
1 of each. 22.50
20.00 and 25.00 STREET
AND DRESS HATS—All
wonderful val-
ues. 15.00
12.00 and 15.00 DRESS AND
TAILOR HATS—In silk
velvet, trimmed with os-
trich, nummie and fancy
feathers, ribbons
and plumes. 7.50
7.50 and 10.00 HATS—Trim-
med with ribbons,
ostrich and feathers. 5.00
4.50 and 6.00 UNTRIMMED
HATS—Of untrim-
med Austrian velour. 1.89

Lingerie Waists

- 2.95 WAISTS—Of voile,
cream flit lace and ven-
ise medallions, low
neck. 2.00
5.00 and 6.75 WAISTS—In
crepe, voile and batiste,
not many of one
style. 3.95
2.95 and 3.95 TAILORED
WAISTS—In white and col-
ored stripe madras, at
1.50 and 1.85
3.95 WAISTS—In voile, bat-
tiste and crepe, low
and high neck, in plain
and frill effects. 2.95

Silk Petticoats

- 5.00 PETTICOATS—Heavy
quality messaline, also jer-
sey top with messaline
flounce, in plain and
changeable effects. 3.95
4.00 PETTICOATS—With
messaline and silk
jersey flounce. 2.95
All new street colors.

Wash Goods

- 39c BROCHE HALF-SILK
PONGEE—28 inches wide,
20 new shades in 2 bro-
caded silk designs,
a yard. 29c
49c CORDED HALF SILK
RATINE—20 new shades,
very lustrous, looks
like all silk, a yard. 29c

Trimnings

- 1.50 BEADED NET—40 in.
wide, light blue, pink,
and violet. A yard. 69c
2.50 and 3.00 RHINESTONE
AND CRYSTAL BAND
TRIMMINGS—2 and
2½ inches wide. 98c

Inexpensive Dresses, Negligees, Etc.

- 5.00 SERGE DRESSES—All
wool, assorted styles
and colors. 3.50
8.75 to 10.95 SILK, ALBA-
TROSS AND CHALLIE
KIMONOS—Sale
price. 5.75
15.00 to 22.50 CREPE DE
CHINE AND CHINA
SILK NEGLI-
GEES. 10.95
35.00 VENETIAN CLOTH
NEGLIGEE—Sev-
eral styles. 17.50
16.50 JAPANESE MADEIRA
COATS—Hand
embroidered. 13.50
5.00 BLANKET AND EIDER-
DOWN BATH
ROBES—Sale price. 3.95
1.00 to 1.50 FLANNELETTE
AND CREPE KIMO-
NOS—In several styles. 75c

Women's Knit Underwear

- WOMEN'S 1.50 UNION
SUITS—Mercerized and
wool, Dutch or high neck,
long sleeve or elbow
sleeves; broken
lots. 98c
WOMEN'S 2.00 MERINO
UNION SUITS—Fine rib,
high neck, long sleeve or
low neck, sleeveless. 1.49
WOMEN'S 2.50 SILK AND
WOOL UNION SUITS—
Swiss rib, low neck,
sleeveless or high
neck, long sleeves. 1.79
WOMEN'S 1.00 VESTS—
Swiss ribbed, hand-
crochet yokes. 69c
WOMEN'S 3.00 AND 4.00
GLOVE SILK VESTS—
Handsomely em-
broided. 2.95
WOMEN'S 1.00 JERSEY
MERINO VESTS AND
PANTS. Sale price. 79c

Cotton Underwear

- 1.50 NIGHT GOWNS—Of fine
materials; a variety of
styles, lace and em-
brodery trimmed. 1.00
1.00 DRAWERS—Of fine
maineek circular style,
trimmed with Swiss
embroidery. 75c
5.00 FRENCH NIGHT
GOWNS—Hand-made,
hand-embroidered, in
several unusual de-
signs. 3.95
2.00 FRENCH CHEMISE—
Hand-made, full laundered,
hand-embroidered, in a
variety of new de-
signs. 1.50
3.00 PETTICOATS—Of fine
quality, with flounce
of Swiss embroidery. 1.95
2.50 NIGHT GOWNS—A large
variety of styles, lace and
embroidery trim-
med. 1.65
4.00 COMBINATIONS—Elabo-
rate styles, trimmed with
tortoise and Val. 2.95
3.00 COMBINATIONS—An as-
sortment of unusual styles,
daintily lace trim-
med. 1.95

Flannels

- 35c WHITE FLANNEL—Fine
soft goods, 32 in.
wide. A yard. 25c
25c SCOTCH FLANNEL—All
new patterns, 32 in.
wide. A yard. 19c
19c IDEAL FLANNEL—
Fine imitation of
real wool. A yard. 12½c
12½c SELKIRK FLANNELS
—32 in. wide; for paja-
mas, skirts, etc. A yd. 10c

Men's Shoes

- 6.50 MAHOGANY RUSSIA
BLUCHER BOOTS—Narrow
toe, young men's
last, invisible eyelets. 5.15
7.00 TAN NORWEGIAN
GRAIN LACE BOOTS—
Invisible eyelets,
heavy double soles. 5.65
7.00 GUN METAL BLUCHER
BOOT—Narrow toe, plain
stitched tip, no perforation,
invisible
eyelets. 5.65

Bed Coverings

- SUPERFINE CALIFORNIA
WOOL BLANKETS.
Size 60x84 in., 6.50
value. A pair. 5.00
Size 72x84 in., 8.00
value. A pair. 6.00
Size 81x90 in., 9.50
value. A pair. 7.50
Size 70x80 and 74x84 in.,
warranted all wool, pink
or blue borders. 7.50
9.50 value. 4.00
5.00 ALL WOOL PLAID
BLANKETS for double
beds, 5 different col-
ors. A pair. 4.00
5.00 WOOL FILLED COM-
FORTABLES for double
beds, saten covered, plain
color, saten border.
Each. 3.95
3.00 COTTON FILLED COM-
FORTABLES—Covered with
floral mull, plain silk
border. Each. 2.25
3.00 COTTON FILLED COM-
FORTABLES—Silkoline
covered, plain silk
border, full size. 1.95
2.00 COTTON FILLED COM-
FORTABLES for full size
beds, silkoline cov-
ered, all one pattern. 1.25
Large assortment of first
quality Bed Spreads (slightly
soiled from handling), reduced
¼ to 1-3.

Laces

- 50c SHADOW LACE
FLOUNCINGS—18 in.
wide. A yard. 39c
75c SHADOW LACE
FLOUNCINGS—18 in.
wide. A yard. 49c
1.50 to 1.75 SHADOW LACE
FLOUNCINGS—18
in. wide. A yard. 1.19

Linens

- 62½c HUCKABACK TOWELS
—Finely hemstitched,
each. 50c
1.00 HUCKABACK TOWELS
—Scalloped and em-
broided, each. 75c
3.25 LINEN PILLOW CASES
Hand emb., hem-
stitched. A pair. 2.50
7.50 MADEIRA LUNCH SETS
—13 pieces. A
set. 6.00
8.00 MADEIRA LUNCH NAP-
KINS—Very fine, 14
inch. A dozen. 6.50
2.00 ALL LINEN SCARFS—
Cluny trimmed, 18x
54 in., each. 1.50
3.75 TABLE CLOTHS—Hem-
stitched damask,
2x2½ yards. Each. 3.00
4.75 PATTERN CLOTHS—
Heavy damask, 2x2
yds. Each. 4.00

Veilings

- 1.50 STRIPED CHIFFON
VEILS—Sale price, 95c
each. 50c
50c TUXEDO MESH VEIL-
INGS—Sale price, a
yard. 22c

Men's Underwear

- 1.00 BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS
and DRAWERS—Heavy
winter weight,
ribbed. 73c
2.50 UNION SUITS—Nat-
ural wool, long sleeve
and ankle length. 1.50
1.00 NATURAL WOOL
SHIRTS and DRAWERS—
Medium weight, long sleeve
shirt ankle length
drawers. 69c
1.50 UNION SUITS—Jersey
ribbed cotton, medium
and heavy weight, broken
sizes. 95c

Men's Hats

- 3.00 SOFT HATS—Greens,
browns, blues and
oxfords. 2.15
3.00 SOFT HATS—In domes-
tic and foreign makes;
pearl granite, green,
brown and oxford. 1.95
6.00 IMPORTED ENGLISH
HATS—In pearl,
greens and browns. 4.00

China and Glass

- 3.50 CHOCOLATE
SETS—14-pc, 50 only. 2.00
1.00 ICE CREAM and CAKE
SERVERS—Combina-
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JARS—Only 100, 2 styles,
in 6 pat-
terns. 75c and 1.00
4.00 GUEST ROOM SETS—
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china. 2.00
5.00 (dozen) CUT GLASS
TUMBLERS—Pin-
wheel patterns. Doz. 3.00
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SUGAR and CREAM SETS
—Chrysanthemum
pattern. 3.00
50c CUT GLASS SALT and
PEPPER SHAKERS—
Sterling caps. Each. 35c
Large assortment of BOHE-
MIAN GLASS, in crusted gold
border decoration, at half price.

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and ARM CHAIRS.
Cush. seats & backs. 12.75
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ERS—High backs,
spring cush. seats. 10.50
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side and lower
shelves. 16.50
20.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC
CABINETS—With
gracefully
curved legs. 15.00
28.50 TAPESTRY or
LEATHER ROCKERS—
Mahogany
frames. 20.00
32.00 FIRESIDE ROCKERS—
Solid mahogany frames, up-
holstered in pan
velour. 24.00
37.50 ARM CHAIRS—Heavy
mahog. frames, fig-
ured denim coverg. 22.50
22.00 WORK TABLE—Solid
mahog., three draw-
ers, deep pockets. 15.00
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pedestal base. 7.75
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any. 5.00
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top, drawer. 16.50

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—Nickel trim-
med. 35c
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PLATES—Dutch
decoration. 1.25
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TLES, with cold han-
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TRAYS and SCRAPPERS
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With corkscrew, screw
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FEWER WOMEN WEAR RUBBERS

Less and less are women inclined to wear rubbers. Even the best of the latter detract from the spruce, correct look of the costume, and rubbers on the feet make one feel as well as look a bit clumsy, says the St. Louis Republic. Women, moreover, have so many pairs of boots nowadays in comparison with the one or two pairs that used to be deemed sufficient for a season that the getting of one pair muddy or wet does not so much matter.

Tan boots are the accepted sort for stormy-day wear, and there is a new tan leather which neither mud, slush nor wet will stain, and which does not acquire ugly black streaks across the instep from the rubbing of wet skirts. These boots may also be cleaned with a sponge and ordinary soap and water with no injury to color or luster.

TRIED RECIPES

BRAISED TURKEY

First pick, singe and cleanse a large turkey, then stuff it with piquant stuffing, truss it for braising and lard the breast of the bird in two or three rows each side with lardons of fat bacon. Put five tablespoonfuls of butter into a large saucepan, add a large bunch of herbs, one teaspoonful of whole white pepper, eight cloves, two blades of mace, two sliced carrots, one diced turnip, four sliced onions, four chopped stalks of celery and two bay leaves. Place the turkey on these, cover it over with a buttered paper, cover and fry the contents for half an hour, during which time shake the pan occasionally to prevent the vegetables from burning; then add one cupful of boiling stock, replace the lid, put the pan on a moderate fire or in the oven and braise for 3½ hours. Add a little more stock as the turkey in the pan reduces. Then remove the turkey to a baking tin, brush it all over with a little thin, warm glaze and return it to the oven until it is a nice brown color. Serve with oyster mouseline sauce.

OYSTER MOUSSELINE SAUCE

Put into a saucepan a pinch of red pepper, raw yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of white sauce, whites of four eggs, a pinch of salt, half a cupful of strained oyster liquor, one teaspoonful of meat extract and one teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar. Whisk over boiling water until the mixture is hot and thickened; then add 24 oysters cut into little dice shapes. Serve at once.—Ladies Home Journal.

STUFFED EGGS

Put six eggs into cold water, boil for 15 minutes, put them into cold water, which keeps the whites of eggs a good color; cut them in halves lengthways and take out the yolks, which pound with one teaspoonful of chopped cold meat, add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper and red pepper to taste, and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix all well together, take a small piece, fill the hollow of the white of egg with this; join the other half to it. When all are filled rub over the outside with flour, brush over with beaten egg, roll in fine bread crumbs. Fry a golden color in plenty of smoking hot fat. Decorate with parsley and serve very hot.

VANILLA JUNKET

Dissolve one rennet tablet in a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Set in a warm room until firm, then put into the refrigerator until needed. This dessert should not be made more than two hours before the meal for which it is intended, as long standing causes it to break and separate. Eat with sugar and cream.—Janesville Gazette.

MIRROR FEATURE

A triple mirror which possesses one or two new features, says the New York Herald, is larger than the average size used and is made of nickel with bevel glass. Just under the center mirror is a small drawer which has a mirror fitted in the top. The arrangement gives a woman a view of her face, neck and chin from every point. And the drawer is useful for holding small toilet articles.

POUCH BAGS NOW UBIQUITOUS

Fashionably dressed woman requires several

If you see a fashionably dressed woman on the streets today you see a moire pouch bag hanging by a strap and swishing a tassel on the end. It is ubiquitous and seems for a time to have banished from the face of fashion the former leather bag. Most of these bags contain a pocket for the tiny hand glass, and you see all manner of fancies for livening up the outside, says the New York Press. One exquisite little thing seen the other day had a dainty watch inset in the center of the outside, and still others have medallions placed right beneath the strap. Although these pouch bags are generally seen in black moire there are some examples in white and coral.

For matinees and those times when fashion demands elaborate afternoon costumes there are beautiful bags made of rare bits of brocade and mounted on antique gold frames.

For use with the trotteur costume there are square leather bags which resemble the pouch bag in their general lines, although they are as flat as the envelope purse. The best of these bags are made up in pin seal and in the lower right-hand corner have a small watch

KITCHEN MADE A PRETTY ROOM

A woman who believes that a kitchen should be a pretty room, wonders why most people do not hold the same opinion.

Of original tastes, she has devised this scheme of color and decoration for her kitchen, says the Indianapolis News. The walls she has had painted a bright sunshiny yellow, the woodwork and chairs a deep Prussian blue, the color of the pattern in her kitchen crockery and the cornflower pattern of her white tiled stove, which has a shining metal top.

"We are slaves to the view that a stove must be black and ugly," she says. "I got rid of this view in a visit to Holland, where I bought my pretty stove."

The windows of her kitchen are hung with ash curtains made of glass toweling barred in blue. At the center of their sills a little square bracket shelf has been attached, upon which stands a gay geranium.

HAVE BLUE FLAME

Gas users should observe the color of the flame of the gas range, says the Chicago Journal. The gas should burn with a blue flame. If the flame is red you have too much air, and the mixer must be adjusted. If you do not understand how to manipulate the mixer your gas company will be glad to instruct you.

SMARTEST HAT IS A WHITE ONE

Newest is built on Watteau lines

The dressy hat, the hat worn to afternoon receptions, matinees and dinners in restaurants, is the hat of the hour. And the smartest of these hats are in white, preferably all white, for even a touch of color seems to detract from their charm. The same of smartness is attained when they complete a dull white gown, and the Parisiennes who have been searching for a novelty to supplant the all-black costume, so honored early in the season, are exploiting the all-white "get up."

The white chiffon helmet-shaped turbans, with strass decorations and feiching little chin straps of chiffon attached by buckles of the strass, are much girlish and have found great favor with the debutantes. The white tulle hats are very likely to be brightened with a color.

The newest hat is built on Watteau lines, says a New York Tribune writer. Worn by the Parisiennes, they are as fascinating as they are unusual. It is difficult to describe them, for their style lies entirely in the manner in which they are worn. The crowns are soft, very much of the beret shape, and they are generally fashioned from moire or panne velvet for the afternoon and evening. There is a band of fur, skunk or fish, encircling the brim. The mount at the side may be any kind of feathery fantasy, but aigrettes are rapidly losing caste in favor of ostrich feathers. Though this mount is arranged at the side of the hat, it appears to rise from the top of the head when the hat is correctly adjusted.

It is doubtful if this extreme style will supplant the popular draped turbans, which have quite as much dash, but are more generally becoming. Up to this time velvet has been used most extensively for these turbans, but velvet is suffering from over-popularity. Panné velvet, moire and taffeta are being used in its place, and some very striking effects are being evolved from taffeta and tulle. The brim, and often the flexible crown, are of the taffeta, and the soaring folds of the winglike drapery at the side are of the tulle. Or perhaps the brim and crown are of velvet and the drapery at the side of moire. And for a dressy hat almost any color but black is chosen. The very practicality of black, which makes it such an excellent choice for the general utility hat, makes it a poor choice for the dressy hat. If a neutral coloring is obligatory, there are taupe, tete de negre, a very dark blue, and a soft, rich brown.

One of the prettiest dressy hats is the

IN THE MUSIC ROOM

The music room should have no bric-a-brac or hangings, as they all absorb sounds. Rugs should be light in weight and texture and few in number. No big rugs should be used, says the Hartford Courant. Have the window draperies sheer and there should be no over-curtains. However, the music room should not look bare, as artistic surroundings are always conducive to enjoyment. To this end good judgment must be exercised.

PRACTICAL RUSSIAN COSTUME

Excellent one for school wear

Every form of the belted blouse that in any way hints the Russian idea is fashionable for the school girls. This costume is an eminently practical one. It consists of a blouse and skirt joined one to the other with a separate tunic.

The skirt is cut in four gores and the edges are lapped at both front and back. Made with the tunic and of the material illustrated, the dress becomes an excellent one for school wear; made without the tunic and of colored linen and with the edges scalloped with white as shown in the small front view, it is a dressy little frock to be worn at home in the afternoon.

All checks and plaids are extremely fashionable and this dress made of plaid material with collar and cuffs of plain is in the height of style, but serge also makes an excellent dress of the kind and there are some new plaid broadcloths this season that are both handsome and durable.

For the 12-year size, the dress will

PLANNING NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN

Knowledge of basic principles is needed

During December and January the amateur gardener, especially the one who expects to begin operations next spring, should be planning his garden. This work should never be hastily done. It should occupy leisure moments during several weeks. Much is to be gained by making several tentative plans, each without reference to the previous plans,

and then picking out the best features of each so far as they can be applied and worked into a harmonious whole. Not only can a great deal of time and expense be saved by such planning but the ground can be far better utilized, especially with respect to beauty of arrangement, succession of interesting subjects throughout the season and profitable use of the soil either in the production of flowers, fruit, vegetables or a general pleasing effect.

Whatever the object of the garden—vegetables, fruit, flowers or display—the amateur will do well to familiarize himself with the principles, methods and the probable results he may secure by this or that plan. The final ideals of art, taste, judgment and harmony can be applied just as well to a small garden as to a large estate, because these principles are not local but universal.

The planning of a garden demands attention to many considerations concerning the character and position of the immediate site of the local environment, and also includes the solution of horticultural and artistic problems. Every individual site presents its own problem. The art of garden making, therefore, must be exercised first in studying the ground itself, then the various factors that can be employed in arrangement. Starting in this way with fundamental principles, the amateur will be guided naturally and easily to good results. Among these factors are soil, position, aspect and environment.

As in every other branch of applied art, the idea of utility claims first consideration; so in the construction of a garden, the conditions which make for the welfare of the plants and the comfort and convenience of the gardener must always receive first attention. This must not be taken to imply that successful flower, fruit or vegetable growing is the aim and end of the garden work, because this would ignore one of the most important objects of having a garden at all, namely, the beauty of the garden picture. It is possible to give just consideration to the picturesque without in the slightest degree militating against the value of the garden from an economic or a utilitarian standpoint. On the other hand, too frequently the mistake is made of concluding that well-filled beds and borders, ample blossoms and neatly kept lawns and walks are the desired ends of gardening.

If this were the case, it would be the part of wisdom from an economical standpoint to grow flowers in rows just as potatoes and corn are grown. Doubtless by such methods larger quantities of flowers can be secured, but where is there any beauty in this sort of arrangement? Mere wealth of bloom will never pardon any ill-planned garden. Too often the gardening enthusiast permits his pride in flowers to overrule all thoughts of the value of a garden picture. He sees only the individual flower or plant and does not realize that this can be combined with other flowers or plants to form a scene of beauty.

No matter how small, the garden is amenable to culture on truly artistic principles and the first thing to recognize is that it must be harmonious, homogeneous. All through this work there must be no exaggeration of special features, no discordant color "note" to annoy the eye, and no forcing of effects. Among the commonest errors is the ignoring of aspect; that is, trying to force an arrangement unsuited to the ground. Another is planning for symmetry. This is very rarely consistent with the best arrangement of gardening on plots of limited size. Perhaps a still more common mistake is striving to be very elaborate, thus destroying the peacefulness of simplicity and the breadth of effect that may be secured by good taste. Skillful planning, particularly when applied to gardens of limited area, includes economical utilization of space; that is, making the most of the space available. This is possible only by giving due consideration to aspect.

It is necessary as a preliminary to plan the garden so as to utilize both sunshine and shade; hence every garden must be planned upon its own ground; no plan can be made in an office and fitted on an individual piece of ground unless the ground is first studied.

MODES IN BRIEF

Very natty for street wear are the gray shoes in dull calf or patent leather, with soft buckskin tops.

Tulle flowers are used for trimming velvet hats, especially those which are draped.

Pins for the belt, neck, collar, wrist bands or for the neck ribbons come shaped like buckles. There is a choice of designs in the silver, gold jeweled or enameled ones.

A neck accessory introduced, it is said, by Mme. Poirer, is the fine silk cord of generous length. It is finished at either end with sizable colored beads and a long silk tassel.

Wrist bags, shopping bags and traveling bags of various shapes and sizes, come in the brightest of red leather.

Black satin wraps for afternoon wear are as fashionable as ever. They are fur trimmed more frequently than not, and a touch of color is introduced by means of the satin lining.—Newark News.



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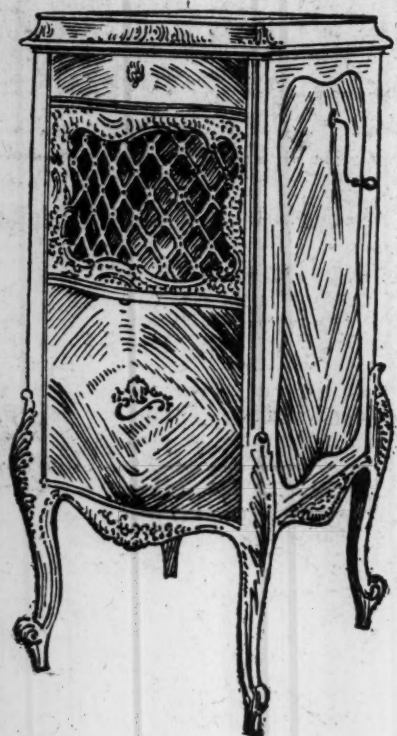
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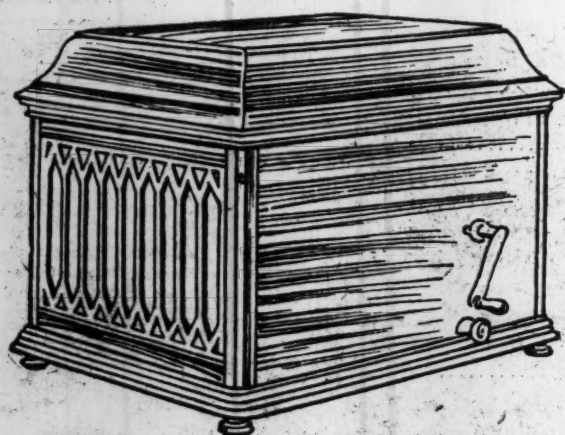
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has just been issued, giving the names of the Artists and their Selections.

PLANS FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT NEW LONDON ARE COMPLETE

Beautification of Surroundings and Laying Out of Three Hundred Acres of Land to Be First Steps After Which Foundations of Buildings Will Be Laid

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Beautification of the surroundings of the new Connecticut College for Women is the work to be done preliminary to the erection of the first five buildings, according to the present plans. Once the actual laying out of the 300 acres of land is completed, foundations for the structures will be laid. When the college is under way it is estimated 1000 students will attend.

A president has been selected in Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; requirements for admission and courses of study have been prepared; a college office has been established and the registrar, Miss Elizabeth C. Wright, remains there daily to answer all questions concerning the institution. It is located in the Mohican hotel. Among the faculty will be the names of educators of national reputation. A representative board of trustees is meeting frequently to pass on the steps being taken.

The project was started in March, 1910 by three Hartford women, who are now members of the board of trustees. It took two months before they could obtain a definite offer of land. Then other offers came and in October, 1910, Mayor Mahan urged the city council and later the taxpayers to vote \$50,000 for the college. An offer of 50 acres of land was made privately. New London

was then induced to offer \$100,000 additional toward the endowment.

In January, 1911, the original committee decided that it would be advisable to have the project placed in the hands of a group representative of the state. A board of 12 incorporators was chosen and the offer of the city was accepted. Following closely on this came the campaign for the raising of the money. On April 4, 1911, the Legislature granted to the college one of the broadest charters ever given any educational institution.

Commodore Morton F. Plant, who gave \$25,000 in March, 1911, as a donation to the \$100,000 fund, later endowed the college with \$1,000,000, the income to be used to defray the running expenses.

Economy was aimed at in the first two years by the board of trustees. The work of the college was done through committees and without compensation. As the corporation grew in importance and its work consequently increased it was considered advisable to entrust the work of development to a paid worker. A committee of trustees was appointed to select a president and this was done on Feb. 8, 1913.

Mr. Plant, for the third time in the history of the institution, gave evidence of his munificence. His guarantee of gift of two dormitories on May 17, 1913,

DORMITORY FOR NEW CONNECTICUT INSTITUTION



Perspective of building that will house some of women students at New London

to be built at a cost of \$50,000, gave the college an impetus.

Following this, Frank L. Palmer gave 85 acres of land and offered a plan which has made possible the acquisition of more property. This land was essential to the best development of the institution.

A refectory with seating capacity for over 500 is to be built at a cost of \$75,000. The dormitories, three of which are to be built at once, will each accommodate 50 students. Other students will be taken care of in private families until the accommodations are complete.

LOS ANGELES HAS NEW CLUB TO GIVE WHOLESOME PLAYS

Civic Theater League Formed to Present Good, Clean Dramatics in High School Halls

LOS ANGELES—A dramatic club has come into existence which promises to present only good, clean, wholesome dramatics.

This club is known as the Civic Theater League, and hopes to have the women who are interested in civic work and improvement for patronesses, says the Tribune.

The president of the organization is F. E. Bailey; Fred McCauley is secretary and Carroll Miller business manager and treasurer. Miss Belle Hart Parsons is one of the directors and the idea for the forming of the club is credited to her.

Plans have been made to put on some of the Irish and English plays, and it is probable that "The Rose of Yester-day" will be the first production. The plays will be given in the high school auditorium.

WORLD'S SUPREME COURT DISCUSSED AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Proposals to establish an international court for the settlement of disagreements between nations were discussed at Friday's sessions of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The question as to whether nations should be represented in the court or whether judges should be appointed without reference to their nationality was the main topic on which debate was led by Frederic R. Couderc of New York. Debate on whether, in the composition of the court, the population of nations, their commercial importance and their different systems of jurisprudence should be taken into consideration, was led by Denys P. Myers of Boston and George T. Porter of this city.

The proposed international court of arbitral justice should consist of not more than 15 members and should represent the different nations classified in groups, in the judgment of Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Among the powers most likely to ratify the proposition, the speaker mentioned Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and China.

The conference will end tonight with a dinner at the Shoreham hotel. Joseph H. Choate of New York is president of the society. Its purpose is to develop and crystallize sentiment in favor of a high international court which would perform for the nations of the world a service similar to that which is performed for individuals by the ordinary courts of justice.

All of the papers and discussions bear upon the formation of a supreme court of the world, and most of them are somewhat technical. The papers will appear as a part of the published proceedings of the society.

ATTACHE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY GOES TO MEXICO

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Lieut. Col. Moreton F. Gage, attached to the British embassy at Washington, left here today for Mexico City. The attache arrived last night on the steamship Segurana.

Minister of the Treasury De la Lama sailed late yesterday for Havana on the steamship Ipiranga of the Ward line. It was given out at Mexico City that De la Lama was going to France to negotiate a loan. The families of Evaristo and Daniel Madero also sailed for Havana on the Ipiranga.

COLLYER WINDOW TO BE DEDICATED

NEW YORK—A memorial window to the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer will be unveiled and dedicated tomorrow morning in the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Dr. Collyer was for many years the pastor. The window is the work of Frederic S. Lamb. The window represents "John Wesley Preaching to the Miners."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Collyer's successor, will preach on "John Wesley and the Methodist Revolt." The window was erected by the family of Dr. Collyer.

MORE CHINA SUITS TO COLLECT DUTY

NEW YORK—H. Snowden Marshall, United States attorney for the government, Friday brought four additional suits against concerns importing Limoges china to recover penalties aggregating more than \$500,000. The defendants and the amounts sued for are: Herman C. Kupper, \$216,008; A. Lauterier & Co., \$71,898; L. Bernardaud & Co., \$180,514, and A. Pougat & Co., \$54,191.

The government claims irregular entry of china from France. The penalty suits brought during the last few days against importers of Limoges china aggregate more than \$5,000,000.

Filene's

Tonight at 8
in the Eighth Floor Restaurant
The Saturday Evening
Concert-Dinner

Christmas Sale of Wanted Furs at Usual January Prices

Just in the nick of time (for Christmas of course) one of our most reliable manufacturing furriers has asked us to help him unload an overstock of \$100,000 worth of exactly the wanted kind of fur muffs, scarfs and coats.

Ready Monday at prices seldom known before January.

Fur Muffs in the Christmas Sale

\$ 3.95 for Persian Paw Muffs.
\$ 7.50 for Black Raccoon Muffs.
\$12.50 for Black Raccoon Muffs.
\$12.50 for Persian Lamb Muffs.
\$15.00 for Natural or Black Raccoon Muffs.
\$37.50 for Mink, Black Fox or Black Lynx Muffs.
\$25.00 for Black Fox Muffs.
\$50.00 for Mink or Black Lynx Muffs, plain or fancy.

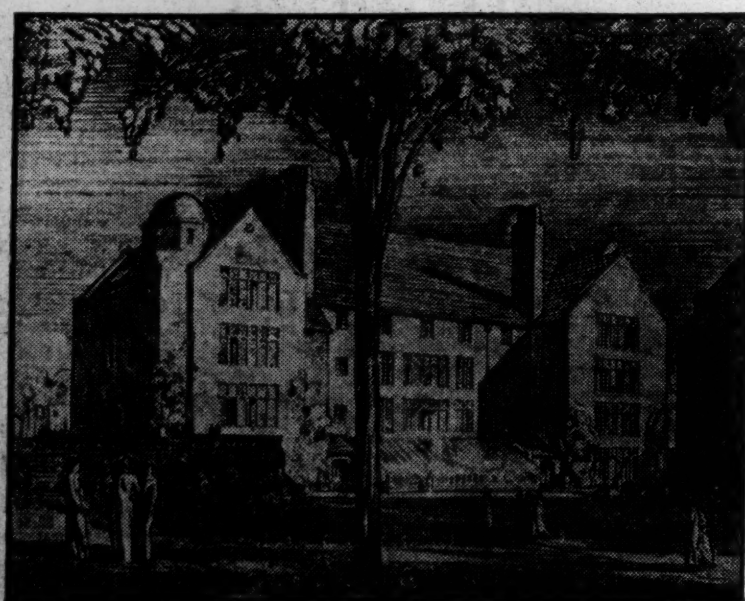
Fur Sets in the Christmas Sale

\$ 7.50 for Persian Paw Sets, Pillow Muff with Tie.
\$37.50 for Black Fox Sets, Pillow Muff with either double animal scarf or shawl.
\$50.00 for Black Fox Sets, Fancy Muff, double animal scarf.
\$95.00 for Black Lynx Sets, Pillow Muff with either double animal or shawl shaped scarf.

Fur Coats in the Christmas Sale

\$ 50.00 for Black Russian Pony Coats, 52-inch, either plain or trimmed with Natural Raccoon or Black Fox.
\$100.00 for Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat), Sable Squirrel or Caracul Coats.
\$119.50 for Sable Squirrel, Hudson Seal, Caracul and Mole Coney Coats, plain or trimmed with Civet Cat, Ermine, Chinchilla Squirrel or Fitch.
\$200.00 for Persian Lamb Coats, 52-inch length.

(FILLENE'S DAYLIGHT FUR SHOPS—Sixth Floor)



Proposed administration building of women's college

Rindge Alumni Are to Celebrate

Quarter Centennial of Cambridge City Technical School
Founded by Friend of Vocational Instruction to Be Held

TALKS ALL INFORMAL

With a reunion of past students the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rindge technical school of Cambridge is to be celebrated this evening. A dinner is to be served in the school building and an entertainment will follow. Hundreds of persons are to attend, as all students who have been enrolled in the school at any time have been invited.

The arrangements for the gathering were made by the Alumni Association of the school under the direction of Charles F. J. McCue, the president, together with Superintendent John W. Wood, Jr., successor to Charles H. Morse, now secretary of the state board of industrial education. There will be no set speeches. Mayor Barry will be present to open the program, and Charles E. Brickley and other Harvard athletes will be guests.

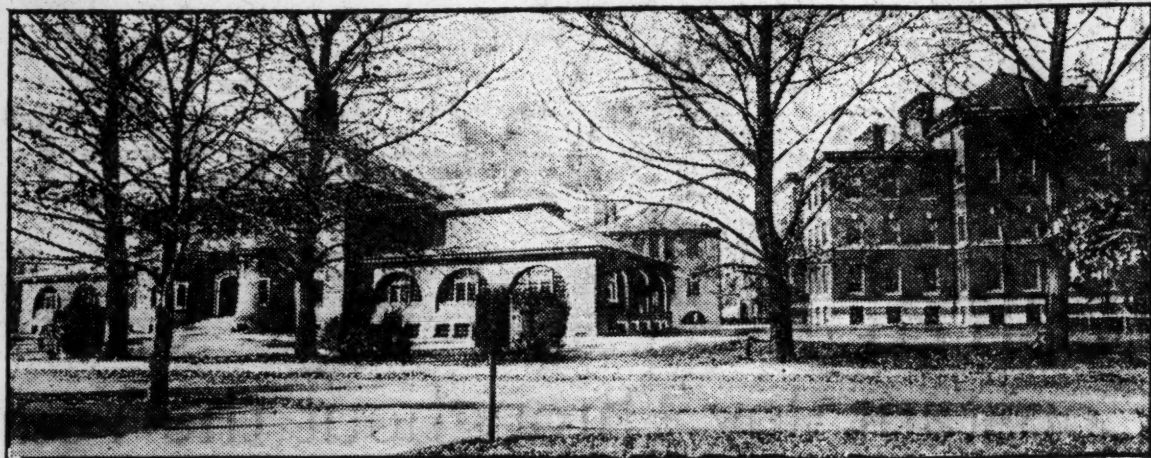
It is pointed out that the school, which, for a number of years has deviated from what Mr. Rindge intended, has returned directly to the path mapped out by the donor. In the first place the school was known as the Cambridge

manual training school. At that time a purely vocational or technical course was taught. At the end of 10 years the name was changed to the Rindge manual

into a trade upon completing his course. He is also fitted for entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Where as this latter was considered para-

school needed additional accommodations Mr. Rindge erected another building larger than the original one and adjoining the latter. The buildings and equipment

FREE INSTITUTION TEACHES CITY BOYS TRADES



Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, Mass.

training school and about the same time a commercial course was added to be taught with the manual training. Two years ago the name was changed for a second time to the Rindge technical school. The commercial course was eliminated and nothing taught but such subjects as will prepare a boy for going

mount for a number of years, the securing of a vocation is given the prim- importance at present.

Not only does the school open its doors to graduates of the grammar schools but likewise to boys of lower grades who show a natural aptitude for entering a trade.

The Rindge Technical school under its former name opened its doors in 1888. Great interest was manifest generally throughout Boston in this new kind of school. The visitors found one brick building fitted up with tools and machinery of all kinds, on which wood, steel and iron could be worked, forged and other equipment.

Harry Ellis was made superintendent and the school was soon one of the most active units in the Cambridge school system.

When it became apparent that the

cost complete approximately \$150,000. Aside from this expenditure Mr. Rindge maintained the entire plant for 10 years at an expense of \$25,000 a year, bringing his total expenditure up to \$400,000.

Mr. Rindge's original letter making the offer to the city of Cambridge of the school was dated at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 3, 1887. It was addressed to the then mayor, William E. Russell, who later became Governor of the Commonwealth. The writer explained that he desired that the plain arts of industry be taught.

A letter of April 20, 1888, indicated that Mr. Rindge had intended to maintain the school for not more than two or three years. Regardless of this fact, however, he was its sole support for 10 years. The school was officially turned over to the city of Cambridge on Jan. 1, 1899.



John W. Wood, Jr., present superintendent at Rindge

UTILITIES ENTITLED TO FAIR RETURN SAYS DR. WHITTEN

Dr. Robert H. Whitten, in discussing valuation decisions of the public service commission of New York, says that the commission has recognized the close interdependence of fair value, fair rate of return, and current expense and income accounting, says the Electric Railway Journal. It is actual total return that is of prime importance and this actual return is altered whenever one of these factors is altered. The interdependence of fair value and fair rate of return is the basis of the commission's ruling as to "going value." The interdependence of fair value, income accounting and fair rate of return is the basis of the commission's use of the appreciation in land value. It is the total actual return that is of importance. Justice, equity and public policy demand that the company be permitted a total actual return that will be adequate, but no more than adequate, to compensate it for the service rendered.

TUFTS COLLEGE MEN IN CAPERS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College students gave an entertainment in Goddard gymnasium Friday night, which was preceded by a parade around "College Hill." Benjamin I. Golden '16 gave a "One-Man Baseball Game," George K. Babbitt '17 and Henry J. Shaw '17 presented a Dutch folk dance as Herr and Frau Pretzel. Other entertainers were Joseph Magee '14 of Neponset, Harry Goldman '17 of Roxbury, Donald H. Whitney '15 of Somerville, Edwin N. Eaton of Medford, Courtney N. Starkweather '15 of Plainfield, N. J., and Harold J. Power '14 of Everett.

NEW TEACHERS IN MAYNARD
MAYNARD, Mass.—The school committee has named Miss Annie Currie of Somerville, a graduate of Tufts, and Miss Helen Dighton, a graduate of Boston University, as new teachers in the high school.

ARLINGTON TO HEAR REPORT
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have drawn up the warrant for a town meeting, Dec. 15, at which the report on the site for a new high school building will be considered.

BOSTON MEN OPPOSED TO PLAN OF NEW YORK STOCKHOLDERS

Proposition to Organize Industrial and Railroad Interests of Country as Protection Against Adverse Laws Called Unwise and Unnecessary Here

Boston business men do not like the movement started in New York through the Chamber of Commerce to form an organization of stockholders for industrial and railroad corporations for their protection from adverse legislation promoted by politicians whose sole purpose is personal advancement.

In Boston representative men call this plan unwise and unnecessary. They say it is not working in the right direction for the solution of the business problem of today.

Through a resolution offered by Herbert A. Scheffel, member of the banking house of J. S. Bache & Co., the executive committee of the New York chamber is to consider the advisability of sending a letter to every corporation in order to obtain their opinion of the feasibility of forming such an organization of stockholders. The committee is to report.

Stockholders in railroads, and in many industrial companies, according to Mr. Scheffel, have no way to make themselves heard in protest against legislation adverse to their interests. He advises a union of the millions of such stockholders to inaugurate a campaign to indicate to legislators the necessity of their working on the constructive lines for the conservation of the rights and interests of the business of the country.

Restraining Influence

Mr. Scheffel maintains that such an organization would have a restraining influence on the management of the properties and business of the corporations. He quotes Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven road, as saying that the stockholders should be heard from through their representatives, but he points out that little effect will come from individuals appearing.

Strong cooperation is vital to success in his opinion if dividends are not to be reduced or passed altogether because of restrictive laws that force from corporations more than they can safely afford. He places his views before the New York chamber as the proper body to initiate such a movement.

It is the opinion of Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission that if the activities of the stockholders were directed toward securing the selection of proper representatives on the board of directors and in the way of securing greater participation of the stockholders in the direction of their affairs in the companies themselves it would be more fruitful in results than along the lines indicated by the New York interests.

The trouble of the different corporations, according to Mr. Macleod, is not due to legislation, except to a small extent, but is due to mismanagement by their own officials. If the stockholders proceeded to get rid of the evils in their own corporations, he believes, it would be productive of better results.

Protection Needed

Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine railroad is convinced that something must be done for the protection of the stockholder and the public service corporation. He says he believes the public, and by the public he means the voters and legislators, intends to be fair.

It appears to Mr. Rich that the thing for the stockholders to do is to lay everything before the public and bring home to it the situation that faces the public service corporation. The time has come, he says, for the stockholders and public service corporations to take the entire public into their confidence. Then, in his estimation, the public will be absolutely square and eventually the stockholders will win out by that policy.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, remarked that one might as soon organize the people to be reasonable. The project

is too general and undefined to be understandable in outline, in his opinion, and he said he could form no idea of the value of such a project.

George W. Anderson, member of the public service commission, said the stockholders are in need of more protection. There is doubt in his mind, he said, whether an organization of stockholders is a feasible way to solve the problem.

Mr. Anderson views the cry for the enactment of "blue sky laws" for the prevention of fraud in investments as an indication of the need for some such protection beyond what stockholders now receive from the present laws.

Laws Now Inadequate

So far as the public service commission goes he declares that the very fact that railroad stocks have so declined in the case of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads is a proof that it has afforded no adequate protection to investors. The laws as now administered, he says, are an inadequate protection to stockholders.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, said he did not see why the stockholders of corporations should not organize for protest against legislation hostile to their interests if they conducted themselves properly.

He called attention to the fact that other bodies of citizens have organized labor associations of various kinds for the same purpose with apparent success in many cases. He said that labor organizations should be compelled to incorporate and that similar associations of stockholders might have to do the same.

GUNBOAT GOING TO SAN DOMINGO

WASHINGTON—The official ship of the secretary of the navy, the gunboat Dolphin, was ordered Friday to Dominican waters for "protection of American interests," according to a statement at the navy department. It was conjectured that the Dolphin's visit may be in connection with the mission of American commissioners who go to the Dominican republic to observe elections Dec. 15.

EARLY PORTRAIT IS SOLD FOR \$1005

PHILADELPHIA—A portrait of John Marshall, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in the early days of the republic, brought \$1005 at a sale of the furniture and fittings of the home of the late J. R. Barton Willing. The portrait is a copy of the portrait by Henry Inman, an early American artist, which hangs in the law library in Philadelphia's city hall.

MR. SMITH HAS RALLY AT DOCKS

Councilor Earnest E. Smith, candidate for mayor, spoke at noon today at the Commonwealth dock, South Boston, on how to rectify the taxation conditions, which Mr. Smith says are much muddled with the addition of the income tax. Later Mr. Smith went to the freight yards in South Boston, where he told of the advantages of a poor man running for public office.

Congressman Curley spoke last night in the headquarters of the Knights of St. John the Baptist.

INDIAN POET TO BE TOPIC
Rabindranath Tagore and his poetry is the subject of the talk to be given by Sen Gupta of India at the meeting of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club in the clubrooms Sunday night.

HENRY SIEGEL Co

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, BOSTON



A Christmas Store That Is Full of Interest

As you enter the door a wonderful scene awaits you. Hundreds of glowing lights on every side—great vines of laurel creeping up every post. A giant windmill, made entirely of handkerchiefs with its great wheel lazily turning. All these things on the main floor. On the second floor a big Christmas tree aglow with lights that will delight the little folks. Then up on the great third floor is a real live circus for the children with its funny clowns and hosts of trained animals—and everywhere you look are toys—toys—toys—and the whole place alive and buzzing with childlike—a spot full of human interest.

Particular Attention is directed to the reproduction of a Canadian winter carnival in one of our Washington street show windows—here you'll find toboggans shooting swiftly down steep slides—a great pond with miniature skaters in Canadian costumes actually skating—then there are parties on snow shoes climbing snow-covered hills and the great ice palace brightly illuminated and sparkling in the Canadian moonlight.

Monday

We will hold a sale of Velour Portieres made from a very fine grade of velour, double faced in same or contrasting colors. Magnificent hangings. Worth regularly \$18. Monday's sale price

\$12.98

FAIR

Prince Ranji Smile

A famous culinary expert from India, will serve some of his famous curried dishes in our Restaurant during the week.

Children Dancing About a Big CHRISTMAS Tree

All aglow with dozens of lights is a sight you may see tomorrow in our Infants' Wear Section, and the tree hung full of dainty little gift things for baby.



Some Things Specially Priced

Children's 50c Rompers—Heavy guinea, high neck, sizes 1 to 6 years. 39c
Infants' 50c Bands—All wool, 6 mbs. to 3 yrs. 29c
Infants' 50c Shirts—All wool and silk and wool, 6 months to 3 years. 35c
Children's 75c All Wool Leggings—White, 6 months to 2 years. 49c
Infants' 25c Slips—Nain-sook, lace trimmed. 19c
Children's 50c Knit Sleeping Drawers—Oxford, 1 to 7 years. 23c
Infants' 45c Beaton Crib Sheets—Pink and white, blue and white. 50c

Holiday Slippers

For Men, Women and Children

No One Could Wish for a Greater Assortment

Women's Julietts—Fur trimmed, ribbon trimmed and plain felt—all colors. 89c to \$1.50

Women's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Comfy Slippers—in all colors. Pair 79c and \$1.00

Little Girls' Storm Boots—High cut. \$1.25 to \$3.00

Youths' and Boys' Storm Boots—High cut \$2.50 to \$3.50

Misses' and Children's Leggings. 49c and 50c

Men's Slippers—Tan and black, Romeo styles. Pair \$1.39 and \$1.75

Men's Slippers—Opera and Everett cut, in black and tan. Pr. 75c, \$1, \$1.50

YOU have read this before:

The American railroad situation is one of the most absorbing present-day problems.

BUT you haven't read

The viewpoint of the railways especially written for The Christian Science Monitor by

The late W. W. FINLEY, as president Southern Railway Co.

B. F. BUSH, as president of Missouri Pacific Railway Co., Denver & Rio Grande R. R., Western Pacific Railway Co.

W. L. PARK, as vice-president of the Illinois Central R. R.

YOU will find these articles in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Friday, Dec. 12, and

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Every railway man in America will profit by reading these articles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston

GUSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

Unusual Xmas Gifts

Hand Hammered Copper Goods

A comprehensive showing which includes Chafing Dishes, Electroliers, Desk Sets, Trays, etc.

Craftsman Furniture

A complete line of this distinctive hand-made furniture. Also children's furniture.

Special Hand Drawn Scrim Curtains, Cream Ecru and White, \$2.50 per pair

This is the only establishment in Boston where the Gustav Stickley Furniture can be purchased.

468 Boylston Street - - - Boston

NEW TEACHER IS CHOSEN

LITTLETON, Mass.—Miss Marjorie H. Leighton of Woburn, a graduate of Radcliffe College, has been appointed to succeed Miss Helen Meredith, high school assistant teacher, who resigned.

CHICAGO FARM SCHOOL PROVES SUCCESS

Unique Place Where Boys Are Educated, and Trained at the Same Time to Be Self-Supporting, Safely Passes Season

TAUGHT GOOD THINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organized through the benevolence of a few men and women of this city, the Chicago Junior school, created for the purpose of teaching boys how to care for and support themselves, having successfully passed its first season, may now be regarded as an established institution. The first season's operations of the school, on a 120-acre farm on Long lake in Michigan, 180 miles northeast of Chicago, was so successful that plans are under way to double the attendance from 15 to 30 boys as soon as arrangements can be made to accommodate them.

The Chicago Junior school is an institution intended to teach boys to lean upon themselves, and not look to charity for their support. The course of instruction, under the direction of V. P. Randall, is a well balanced system of theoretical and practical teaching, in which the boy earns half of the cost of keeping him at the school, his parents or guardian paying the other half. Mr. Randall bases upon the first season's work the hope that within a few years the school will be self-supporting, as the land becomes more thoroughly cultivated.

Most of the work this year has been to clear away the timber and undergrowth and erect the necessary buildings, in all of which the boys assisted. Some vegetable farming was practiced, and as an experiment fruit preserves and jellies were put up for sale, with the aid of the boys. Among the contributors to the school are H. A. Cole, Judge Hugo Pam, Mrs. F. D. Stout, Lansing B. Warner, Laverne Noyes, George P. Bent, Joseph Beifeld, Edward B. Butler, Avery Coonley, John Stuart Coonley, Prentiss Coonley, Mrs. Edward Hillman, Mrs. Albert Keep, Miss Mabel Linn, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., Morris Schwabacher, Edward Rose, Mrs. Morris S. Rosenfeld, Montgomery Ward, Mrs. Silas Strawn, Mrs. Belle Kuppenheimer, the Boston store, the Fair, the International Harvester Company, Rothschild & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Siegel, Cooper & Co.

The school farm is located near Walhalla, in a good fruit district in Michigan. This summer the boys found that their work was very much like play, and quickly fell in with the spirit of the place, which is work and to be self-sustaining. Practical gardening and farming are taught to qualify boys for good positions. Swimming and rowing are part of the study course and take their place as regularly as reading, writing and arithmetic. "For dependent children there are numerous excellent institutions," said Mr. Randall, to the Monitor representative. "A small number of Chicago people recognized that

many boys need help at a critical time, just as much as any included in the classes mentioned, but little provision is made for them largely because their problem makes no startling appeal to

is open to any boy between 10 and 15 years of age who is normal, morally and physically. Relatives must pay half the cost of tuition and maintenance and the boy must come willingly. Chicago

Junior is not a reform school, jail or institution.

"The results have been very gratifying. Early this year a small group of boys went over to the farm in Mason county, Michigan, and established a camp where years before a tribe of red men had lived. The boys went, not with the thought that all they had to do was to have a good time when some persuasive beggar raised money for their maintenance. They went with the understanding that they were to work four hours every day during the summer and two hours each day during the winter to help pay their way. Relatives were to pay half the cost of tuition and maintenance, and although the boys would not actually earn the other half they would, by their work and efforts in the right direction, deserve it.

"So these boys, actuated by a desire to earn, and stimulated by a sense of responsibility, helped to clear wild land, raised some of the best watermelons, squash and pumpkins in that part of the country, helped build a house and a barn, laid out roads, built fences, helped drive wells and did many other useful things. They learned to know the forest trees; they became acquainted with names of the wild birds, the woodland animals and the fish in the lake. They learned how to drive a team, milk cows, care for chickens. In short, they supplanted a knowledge of much that was useless and harmful with a knowledge of that which is good and helpful.

"Yes, and every boy of them knows how to swim, row a boat, paddle a canoe, climb a tree and handle one end of a two-man saw, and work and play are so mixed up that they can hardly tell them apart, because there is fun in both. Each boy knows that his appetite is the biggest thing on the place and that he is having a good time, because he is helping to pay his way in the world like a man, and is not being pauperized in an atmosphere of dependency. A great deal of emphasis is placed on the home life. Teachers and boys live together as one family, eating at the same tables and sharing equally in the comforts of the home. Of course the public helps, and funds are solicited, but these are principally to provide more buildings, equipment, stock, school material, etc."



Getting a useful lesson in the art of the two-man saw



Learning to row and swim on Long lake, Walhalla, Mich.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

"Who can knit the best washcloth in this school?" asked Mrs. Gulliver, the master, entering a big, bright room at the Dillaway one morning. Instantly each small head that had been over a piece of work was raised and a chorus of voices pronounced the name of one of their number; two of three mentioned one other. "Let me see it," said Mrs. Gulliver, and the proud maker came and presented it. Mrs. Gulliver agreed that the washcloth was very well done and announced that she had made two square ones and now was making a round one; she was on the second row. The girls received the information with rapt interest. It was a wonderful thing that the master of their school would do such a thing as knit washcloths.

The 30 girls sitting informally about a long table looked more as if they were getting ready for a bazaar than learning lessons. But they were learning lessons—and very practical ones, too. They are so interested in them that they would rather come to school than stay at home and they are learning rapidly. The class was formed at the beginning of the school year. It is composed of girls from the sixth and seventh grades for whom books held no interest. What little interest they had had was soon destroyed by the greater progress of their companions, and they came to look upon themselves as of not much account. Their teachers did not agree with them, and so this class was formed. For 15 out of the 25 school hours of every week they do the kind of things they especially like to do.

They are learning to make all the different simple enough things that are used in a house. They have hemmed dishcloths and hemmed and lettered towels and napkins, and the lettering is beautifully done; they have made dusters and holders and dainty covers of prettily colored muslin to lay over the things that are placed in bureau drawers. These are nicely feather-stitched and are very pretty indeed. Sash and long window curtains, kimono aprons and pillowcases have been made. Now one girl is crocheting a jacket for her mother and all the girls are making chains of macramé cords and beads and little leather purses to which to attach them. Two hours of every week are devoted to mending. The articles to be mended are brought from home and include almost everything in the household. Special attention is given to ripping and picking out the stitches, for this is particularly necessary if mending is to be well done. This does not know important to one who does not know, but it is true that in dressmaking establishments the girls are taught this one thing. Three old-fashioned tucked dress skirts have been ripped and also two full dress waists. The ripping is always around and a girl keeps her knitting close at hand. Then when waiting for instruction, perhaps, they rip a little or whip out their knitting and go to work at that. Two hours a week are given to cooking.

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The change that has come over those girls is remarkable. They have found that they can do things, and not only as well as other girls, but better. There isn't a girl in the class who is not "best" or "first" in something. It may be knitting, or ripping, or hemming, or making chains, or finishing a washcloth first, but always it is something. It is a whole-

some rivalry and that is why Mrs. Gulliver so often asks for the best or first when she visits the class.

When, one day, without previous warning that she even could do such a thing, Mrs. Gulliver took up a little girl's washcloth and, sitting down herself, knit on it, a hush fell upon the whole class. Never in their lives had they supposed that any one so important as the principal of a school should knit. When, therefore, the assistant superintendent, Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, came and did the very same thing the other day their wonder reached its limit and the occupation assumed a new dignity.

Book work is not neglected. Ten hours a week are devoted to it. And the girls do better at it than they did in the whole 25 hours before. The reason is plain. They come to it fresh, without the hard grind of straight study and with the consciousness of achievements in other lines that have proved that they are efficient. M. Edith Cole is the teacher. Marguerite S. King has the sewing and Ellen M. Wright the mending.

VISITORS GIVEN SURPRISE
When Dr. and Mrs. Dyer attended the meeting of the parents' association at the Dudley school last Wednesday evening they were given a surprise. Although it was only Dec. 3 an advance copy of the Dudley Record, dated Dec. 5, was handed to them and in it was this, written by a boy of grade five, Nathan Hale school, which is in the Dudley district:

"Dear Dr. and Mrs. Dyer: The boys of our grade have been writing about the Pilgrims and the first Thanksgiving day. Samoset was a true American, as you know the Indians are. One day as the Pilgrims were having a religious service, Samoset came into their village, and in his broken English cried, 'Welcome.' Nearly 300 years have passed. You are pilgrims from the West. We, the true Boston boys, repeat to you, as did Samoset to the Pilgrims from across the sea, 'Welcome.' We wrote about the Indian yells, and several boys have tried to imitate them, not as yells, but as greetings. This is one we send with best wishes:

"Hale and Dudley, Roxbury-tyt
Welcome! dear Cin-cinna-ti!"
"Yours sincerely,
"ELMER BARBER."

FRIEZE DRAWS ATTENTION
Across the blackboard at the back of Miss McKenna's room at the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park is a frieze in which the children are deeply interested and which attracts the attention of everybody who enters the room. Originally it was a strip of light blue paper about 15 inches wide. At either end were pasted irregularly shaped pieces of brown paper. The piece at the right, Miss McKenna told her class, stood for Holland. Holland was the country they had been hearing about in connection with the Pilgrims. Then they worked out the story. The children cut, freehand, windmills and houses of an architecture suitable to Holland, colored them with crayons and pasted them on to the brown earth-paper, close to the blue canal which divided it, and the ocean shore. They drew men and women, too, little children in queer Dutch frocks and geese. After that came ships that sailed away over the blue sea, white chalk outlining the waves, across to America, represented by the brown paper on the left-hand side. Here the crude houses

A. SHUMAN & CO.
THE SERVICE STORE

NOTICE!

Ready—Hundreds of Desirable Gifts for All the Family In "The Store of Christmas Cheer"

Buy worthy gifts. Buy them amid true holiday surroundings. Buy early.

These are the three essentials for making Christmas a "season of happiness" for all. And here—ready for agreeable, unhurried selection—are innumerable articles, all of highest quality, and all reasonably priced. Just a few as samples of what awaits you here:

Gifts for Men

Neckwear 25c to \$3.00
Hosiery 25c to \$2.50
Handkerchiefs 12½c to \$1.50
Gloves 50c to \$6.50
Underwear \$1.00 to \$5.50
Pajamas \$1.15 to \$8.00
Shirts \$1.15 to \$6.00
House Jackets \$5.00 to \$20.00
Dressing Gowns and Robes, \$2.75 to \$30.00
Silk Accordion Reefers, \$5.00 to \$10.00
Suit Cases \$5.00 to \$18.00
Sweaters \$5.00 to \$13.50
Mackinaws \$8.00 to \$15.00
Slippers \$1.75 to \$3.00
Fitted Travelling Bags \$16 & \$17.50
Military Brushes \$2.50 to \$7.50
Collar Boxes \$1.00 to \$4.00
Fitted Toilet Cases \$3.50 to \$18.00
Combination Sets \$1.10 to \$2.50
Fur Driving and Auto Caps and Gloves \$3.50 to \$25.00
Fur-lined Overcoats \$55.00 to \$175

Gifts for Women

Handkerchiefs. 12½c ea. to \$1.50 box
Gloves \$1.00 to \$6.50
Hosiery 25c to \$2.50
Shopping and Other Bags, \$2.50 to \$17.50
Mackinaws \$10.00
Manicure Sets \$1.25 to \$8.00
Umbrellas \$1.00 to \$18.00
Fur Gloves \$3.50 to \$12.00
Tango Sets for Slippers \$2.50 to \$4.50
Bath Robes, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$5 and up
Waists, for dress wear... \$2 and up

Gifts for Boys

Shirts \$1.00 and \$1.50
Pajamas \$1.00 and \$1.50
Neckwear 25c, 50c and \$1.00
Sweaters \$3.50 and \$5.50
Bath Robes \$3.50 and \$5.00
Gloves 50c to \$1.25
Novelty Velvet Suits... \$10 to \$18
Fur Band Caps \$2.50 to \$5.00

Gifts for Girls

Sport Coats \$10.00
Bath Robes \$1.25
Knitted Toques \$1.00 and \$1.50

Shuman Christmas Service Bureau

Among its conveniences are: Postage stamps, weighing packages, merchandise calls, adjustments, Red Cross seals, messenger calls, packages checked, information.

Umbrellas marked free. Merchandise and glove bonds. Small articles packed in holiday boxes with beautiful gift cards.

Shuman Corner, Washington and Summer Streets, Boston

FOUR NEW SCHOOLS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—Four new grade schools will be constructed in Minneapolis, probably within the next year or two, as a result of action at a special meeting of the board of education recently to discuss with high school principals the overcrowding of the public schools, says the Journal.

The new schools which the board decided must be built at once if Minneapolis is to preserve its place as a city

where its children can receive an efficient education are the Thomas Lowry, Lincoln and Twenty-ninth avenue N. E.; Robert Fulton, Vincent avenue S. and Forty-ninth street; Clara Barton, Colfax avenue S. and Forty-third street and the Jefferson school, Emerson avenue S. and Twenty-sixth street.

MUNICIPAL MARKET URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A municipal market on the site occupied by the Providence Market Gardeners Association on Promenade street is recommended in the report of the municipal market committee of the Housewives League.

FLINT PLUMBERS HAVE MUCH TO DO

FLINT, Mich.—Plumbing business in Flint has been very active this year and will be for several years to come according to City Inspector G. C. M. Shaw, says the Daily Journal. The construction of a number of sewers this year and the prospect of a still greater number next year, especially in the outlying districts where there has been no connection of sanitary sewers with residences is an assurance of prosperity for the plumbers, it is said.

With the probability of many more sewers being installed next year, Inspector Shaw states, the number of inspections should be increased greatly. There are a large number of sanitary sewers in prospect and there is every reason to believe a large portion of them will be constructed next year.

MILWAUKEE BUDGET GROWS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The board of estimates is making rapid progress on the 1914 budget. The board saved about \$50,000 off the \$245,000 appropriation requested by the health department, says the Journal. An increase of \$79,000 over last year had been asked.

LET THE GIFT BE

from
MAYNARD'S

It will be individual, distinctive—It will be prized for more than its mere money worth.

Yet it need cost little—"Here" is a wide choice of gifts from \$2 to \$2,000.

PENDANTS

Especially Attractive Designs

Amethyst Fancy Sapphires
Aquamarines Pearl Diamond
\$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00 to \$500.00

MAYNARD & CO. JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
416 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MODEST GOOSE ARRIVES TO RIVAL THE COSTLY GOBBLER

Rapidly Coming into Market at 28 Cents a Pound While Turkey Remains at 33 to 35 Cents—Poultry Is Now More Plentiful Than at Thanksgiving Time

Poultry is more plentiful now than at Thanksgiving time. Western fowl is 23 cents, native fowl 25 cents and roasting chickens 30 cents a pound. More geese are coming into the market all the time at 28 cents a pound. Prices on turkeys remain at 33 to 35 cents a pound.

All the week fish has been abundant and prices remain the same. A gradual rise is noticeable in the vegetable market prices, with celery at 25 cents a bunch, cucumbers at 12 and 15 cents each, egg plants 30 cents, cabbage 10 to 15 cents, squash five cents a pound, string beans 25 a quart, onions five and eight cents a pound, cauliflower 25 cents and potatoes 25 cents a peck.

Fruits of the season are to be found at the stalls in abundance and oranges are coming down in price week by week, certain varieties now selling for 25 cents a dozen. Cards over the tangerines proclaim four for 10 cents and grapefruit may be purchased at all prices, the largest ones being 15 or 18 cents each and the small ones 5 cents apiece and six for 25 cents.

The fruits of the summer season are gradually going up in price and becoming less plentiful, grapes selling for 25 cents a pound except for the few in the street booths selling for 15 cents. The largest pineapples, very sweet and juicy, are \$1 but average-sized fruits shown for 25 cents each are within the reach of the average purse. Pears from 75

cents, down to 30 cents a dozen, and apples 5 cents each are too expensive for many pies or dumplings. Occasionally a few native apples may be bought for much less. They are not as sound, however, and will not go far when cut up for cooking purposes.

Lemons still remain high at 40 cents a dozen with no chance of a drop. Packages of figs, dates, nut meats, sugared citron and raisins are shown everywhere and at reasonable prices. Dates in quantity are three or four pounds for 25 cents.

SAN DIEGO'S NEW STEEL PIER TO BE READY BY FEB. 1

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—San Diego's new \$300,000 reinforced concrete steel pier will be ready for ships to berth on Feb. 1, 1914, the day that Colonel Goethals has promised that the Panama canal will be open to navigation for ships of light draught, says the Union.

Recently the last of the 540 pier columns necessary for the completion of San Diego's new municipal dock was driven into place.

With the last column in place the contractors can turn their entire attention to the construction of the concrete floor and shed, which work will begin soon.

Women Expected to Win Vote

WASHINGTON—Politicians in this city do not doubt the ultimate triumph of the woman's suffrage cause. The meeting here of the national American women suffrage convention has focused attention on that subject in such a way as concretely to bring to the front some important general suffrage facts. As these general facts are passed in review by the political veterans—men of all parties—this unanimity of opinion comes to the surface, and it may be that the women had in view some such outcome when they decided to come to Washington for their 1913 meeting.

It is being recalled for instance that women possess the right to vote at all elections in nine states, and that a similar right may be extended to them in several others prior to 1916. The nine states, it is pointed out, come near giving women the balance of political power in the country. Fifty-five electoral votes are represented in those states, out of a total in the electoral college of 531, and the solidarity of sentiment and organization among the women voters of the states referred to is such as to give them an excellent opportunity to say who is to succeed Woodrow Wilson in the White House.

No candidate for the presidency in 1916, it is pointed out, can afford to ignore this and it is believed that none will think of doing so. Already the prediction is being made by both Republican and Democratic leaders that their national platforms in 1916 will contain suffrage planks, and that their candidates will be enthusiastically in favor of the movement. The Progressive party already is on record as favoring equal suffrage.

Any political party in 1916 which failed to support suffrage, it is asserted, would be decidedly at a disadvantage in the nine suffrage states—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon—for it is believed that the women of those states, while not numerically equaling the men, nevertheless would be numerous enough to overturn the usual partisan majority, and in a close election they thus might determine the next President.

This fact will have an interesting and important bearing upon the outcome of the suffrage campaigns in Pennsylvania and New York, which are the next battle grounds for the equal suffrage cause. If these two states were added to the nine named above, the women in 1916 would vote in states having a total of 138 electoral votes, or more than 25 per cent of the total. The partial suffrage victory in Illinois, it is firmly believed, is to be followed by complete suffrage, just as soon as the voters have an opportunity to speak.

There are a good many House members, belonging to both the Republican and the Democratic parties, who believe that suffrage is coming ultimately, and they are not particularly hostile to it, but they do not wish to go on record at this early hour, and a roll call would be necessary if the rules committee were to make a report on the resolution.

Coincident with the closing of the women's annual convention Friday, hearings before the House committee on rules relating to the proposed establishment of a standing committee on equal suffrage closed.

It was reported that many members of the committee were considering as a substitute the extension of authority to the present standing committee on election of president and vice-president to consider women's enfranchisement.

Among the last of the proponents of the suffrage committee was James S. Laidlaw of New York, president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, who read a letter from Senator Works of California, denying that he ever had said that woman suffrage in California had been a failure. Senator Works said he had criticized the California voting women for "not getting out their full voting strength, just as the men voters often fail to do."

In the convention the report of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional committee, was adopted after debate.

It is expected that President Wilson will on Monday receive the committee of 55 suffragists named to remain in this city and ascertain his views on the suffrage question, according to a statement at the executive offices.

BISHOP AND WIFE ARE TO RECEIVE

In commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of his consecration, a reception will be tendered to Bishop William Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Huntington Avenue, Tuesday, Dec. 9, from 8 to 10 p. m. This will be the first evening reception in the museum, and the new lighting arrangements will be shown to the public for the first time.

Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence will receive in one of the halls on the second floor. Cards of admission will be required. Parishioners of Greater Boston may obtain them from their rectors or at the diocesan house, 1 Joy street.

WALSH CAMPAIGN COST IS \$21,681

Receipts of \$21,681 and expenditures of the same amount are accounted for by Governor-elect Walsh's campaign committee in a statement filed with the secretary of state. Of this amount \$11,115 was paid to the Democratic state committee in several instalments.

The Progressive party committee of Boston has filed receipts of \$2728 and expenditures of \$2547. Its liabilities are \$142.

PENNY POSTAGE BILLS TO BE URGED ON CONGRESS—PARCEL POST RESULTS ARE REAL TEST

Friends of Lower Rates May Have to Wait Till Department Proves It Can Support Them—Tariff Measure's Revenue Is Also Uncertainty to the Administration

WASHINGTON—Much talk is being heard these days about penny postage, that is to say, reducing postage on letters and other first-class mail from 2 cents per ounce to 1 cent. This public discussion has had its reflex influence upon Congress, where about a dozen penny postage bills are now pending. During the present session a great deal will be heard about these bills, and efforts will be made by their authors to get them through committee and through the House. The question of whether there is to be penny postage, however, is not dependent upon public discussion, nor yet upon the number of bills pending in Congress. It depends entirely upon the showing to be made by the parcel post.

If the parcel post should make the profits expected by some of its friends, penny postage will be within the possibilities, in the next few years; but if it should not show a substantial profit, penny postage will have to wait. The government, it is believed, with the backing of the country, will not create a postal deficit, and thus add further complications to affairs already sufficiently complicated, by ordering penny postage ahead of time.

One of the pending bills provides merely that there is to be penny postage within certain zones. It is believed that when it comes, it will come for the entire country, and that public opinion will not consent to a discrimination which has never existed in American postal rates from the foundation of the government down to the present. It is possible that it might be tried experimentally within certain zones, but ultimately it is asserted it must cover the whole of the country, just as the 3-cent postage of a generation ago did, and just as is the case with the long-established 2-cent rate of today.

Postmaster General Burleson estimates that it will require approximately \$306,000,000 to defray the expenses of the postal service during the fiscal year beginning next July 1, but those figures should not startle any one. The post-office department is almost self-sustaining. While Congress each year makes an appropriation sufficient to defray the cost of the service, just as it appropriates to defray the cost of each of the other executive departments, the post-office department is able, with great regularity and certainty, to cancel its appropriations by means of its receipts.

The growth of the postoffice appropriations from year to year represents the normal growth of the department's business, and not an increased charge upon the treasury. It costs more than \$100,000,000 a year for the navy, and not one dollar of that ever comes back to the government directly; and the

GENERAL STRIKE IS NOW AVERTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Teamsters Under Encouragement of Their International President Vote to Permit Men to Work for Some Employers

IDLENESS IS DEPLORED

INDIANAPOLIS—There will be no general strike in Indianapolis at this time. Teamsters whose employers have signed union contracts were to return to work this morning.

This was the course decided upon late Friday at a meeting of the Teamsters Union, which was addressed by Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the teamsters organization. He said he had often met such conditions as face the men here now, and the time was not right for a general strike.

He said it was better to have 700 teamsters wearing union buttons at work than have twice that number idle in the streets. The vote to permit the teamsters employed by team owners who have signed union contracts to return to work was unanimous. The same proposition, when submitted to the union the day before by Thomas J. Farrell, general organizer of the union, was not adopted to go to a vote and a resolution demanding the calling of a general strike was adopted in its stead.

Four non-union drivers were shot the fifth day of the strike.

Many wagons were operated and business was about normal.

DENVER PAGEANT SITE CHOSEN DENVER, Col.—The committee that was named to secure the location for the 1915 pageant has made a preliminary report but will not divulge the place selected, says the Times.

WHITE HOUSE MUSICALS HELD WASHINGTON—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson entertained several hundred guests Friday night at the first musicale of the winter season in the East room of the White House.

same is true of the war department, the department of state, and others.

The Wilson administration does not yet know what the revenues of the government are to be under the new tariff law. Claims conflict, some officials saying that there will be a fair surplus after all necessary expenditures have been made, and others saying that there will be a deficit at the end of the next fiscal year. Only a test of the earning capacity of the Underwood law will determine what its revenue producing qualities are. It is safe to say that, until the Wilson administration knows to a certainty just what it may expect in the way of revenues, it will not take on any new burden, such as might be imposed by penny postage, unless, as already has been said, the revenue of the parcel post should be large enough to preserve the financial balance in the postoffice department.

The estimates of the postmaster-general for the ending fiscal year provide for a liberal extension of the parcel post, which, according to the preliminary estimates made, will have a surplus of about \$4,500,000 up to next June 30. That estimate, however, is not a fair index of the earning capacity of the parcel post. For one thing, it covers only since last Aug. 15, the increase of weight limit from 11 to 20 pounds within the first two zones. After this extension shall have been in operation a full year, it is said that it will indicate a surplus much larger than that just quoted. Indeed, so gratifying are the results already brought about by this extension, that the postmaster-general, during the winter, it is expected, will apply to the interstate commerce commission for permission to make still further extensions. Each extension, it is figured, will add to the popularity of the parcel post, and therefore to its revenues; and ultimately, it will be seen, the way may be opened for penny postage.

At the same time, it will be well to remember that the objections to penny postage now being urged were made years ago when the government changed to the 2-cent rate for first class mail. They were repeated when Congress was getting ready to establish the parcel post. For years the opponents of the parcel post insisted that the government could not afford to increase its service to the extent of carrying packages.

But, as has already been set out in this article, penny postage will probably not be considered by the administration until there has been an opportunity to ascertain definitely the earning capacity of the parcel post. And by that time, also, the earning power of the Underwood tariff law will have been established beyond controversy.

DIRECT PRIMARIES TO BE DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

Special Convention at Washington This Month Is Expected to Take Up the Subject

WASHINGTON—Direct presidential primaries, brought into public discussion by President Wilson's message, promises to be an important factor in deliberations of the Republican national committee here Dec. 16. Many believe Congress may provide primaries that will do away with the need of any nominating conventions before the next presidential election.

The decision of the law committee of the Republican national committee just made public leaves but one important change in Republican rules to be made by a national convention. That relates to the basis of representation. While Republican leaders here believe the national committee will call a convention for March or April some thought the direct primary plan might influence some committeemen against it. It was pointed out that if a direct primary law were passed before the 1916 election the need for a change of Republican representation would disappear.

DIPLOMATIC PLAN TO SETTLE TOLLS DISPUTE IS URGED

WASHINGTON—That international diplomatic conference should be held to bring about an amicable settlement of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the Panama canal tolls issue was a way proposed in an address by Hanna Taylor Friday night. Mr. Taylor, former American minister to Spain, outlined this plan at the fourth conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The society elected Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, president; Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, vice-president; James Brown Scott of Washington, secretary, and J. G. Schmidt of Cincinnati, treasurer.

DIRECT PRIMARY WINS VICTORY IN NEW YORK STATE

Republicans Led by Henry L. Stimson Defeat Chairman Barnes' Attempt to Keep Full Control in Hands of Convention

MARGIN IS FIVE VOTES

NEW YORK—The direct primary won a victory in the Republican state conference here Friday. One branch, members of the party led by Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, forced the approval of a direct state-wide primary, defeating State Chairman William Barnes' motion to reaffirm the more conservative plank in the last Republican platform by a vote of 192 to 187.

There was also a split over the question of retaining party conventions.

The state chairman's proposition was that the conference favor the direct nomination of congressmen and members of the state Legislature and county and municipal officers, but keep the state convention for the nomination of Governor and the other officers on the state ticket.

Delegates to this convention were to be chosen directly by the voters, who should have the right also to express direct preference for nominations for state officers if they so desired.

This did not suit Mr. Stimson and his friends, and after a long debate they carried a small majority of the conferees with them. The resolution adopted declared that all candidates should stand on an equal footing. It opposed the use of party emblems on the general election ballot and the factional column on the primary ballot.

At the same time it expressed belief in party organization and reiterated the doctrine of former Governor Hughes that the direct primary should be an adjunct to and a check upon, rather than substitute for, the deliberation and conference of the party's representatives. It favored the principle of the short ballot.

The conference was called by the state committee to recommend legislation to the Republican members of the state Assembly, which was returned to Republican control by the last election. Nearly every Republican of importance in the state was present.

United States Senator Root presided and Mr. Stimson, former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Job E. Hedges, defeated candidate for Governor at the last state election, and Seth Low, former mayor of New York, took part.

Mr. Wickersham sided with Chairman Barnes in the primary reform debate. Until the primaries question was reached the meeting worked rapidly and harmoniously.

It recommended the adoption of a vigorously compulsory workmen's compensation law, the reform of the rules of the Assembly, the adoption of the short ballot and the amendment of the state constitution to take all state offices except those of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor out of the elective and empower the Governor to fill them by appointment.

Recommendation was made also for reforming the state budget and placing the administration of the fiscal affairs of the state upon a stable basis.

Since nearly all the Republican assemblymen-elect participated in the conference, its recommendations were considered binding and were accepted as the program of the assembly majority at the next regular session.

PROF. TAFT SAYS BE PRACTICAL IN HOUSING PLANS

He Is Speaker at Dinner of Conference on Subject Held at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI—The National Housing Association closed its third annual conference here Friday night with a dinner at the Business Men's Club, at which Prof. William H. Taft, president of the Forest of New York, president of the association, were the principal speakers. Dean W. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law school was the toastmaster at the dinner.

Professor Taft said that the idea of better housing must be practical, and then it can be made very easily to conform to the law. But it must be made practical at all times and not chimerical. The idea of the use of public money for building better homes is not wise or practical. He added that he desired to impress upon his hearers that this can be done by men who are willing to reap a good, sound interest, but who, at the same time, will allow the tenant to reap a substantial reward in better conditions.

Teach all not to pursue the policy to yield to individual circumstances was Professor Taft's advice. Reform of any abuse is certain to create cases of special hardship, but the matter should be looked upon as a whole, and individualism should be pushed into the background, he declared.

SELLING THE STOCK OF THE FLORENTINE ART STORE O. CUSUMANO

Terra Cotta The famous Ricceri terra cotta of Impruneta, Italy (Cusumano is the sole agent for the United States), is made in terra rosa, imitation ivory and robbia finish—the designs are mostly reproductions of the famous old masters, such as Robbia, Donatello, Cellini and others. There is not a piece in the entire collection that does not possess all the attributes of the original, from which it was taken.

Examples of the values follow:



Small Boxes with Covers	85	50
Vestibule Pieces	8.50	5.00
Decorated Round Jardiniere	5.00	3.75
Window Boxes	2.00	1.25
Round Boxes	1.25	.75
Large Urns	18.00	10.50
Flower Boxes	10.00	6.00
Decorated Flower Pots	1.50	1.00
Long Window Boxes	25.00	15.00
Large Garden Pieces	30.00	27.50
Jardiniere	11.50	6.50
Square Window Pieces	2.00	1.50
Small Plant Holders	1.65	1.00
Decorated Garden Pieces	14.00	8.50
Pedestals	20.00	9.50
Large Boxes for Plants	12.00	6.50
Shrub Holders	21.00	11.00



FURNITURE

Antique Sideboard	100.00	55.00
Hand Carved Pedestal	45.00	25.00
Antique Cabinet	130.00	75.00
Antique Hall Seat	250.00	150.00
16th Century Settle	175.00	125.00
Antique Chest	100.00	50.00
Old Cabinet	175.00	85.00
Desk	60.00	37.50
Empire Console Table	110.00	60.00
Table	110.00	60.00
Table	75.00	40.00
Chair	60.00	30.00
Antique Chair	50.00	25.00

FRAMES

Gold Florentine Frames	8.00	4.00
Frames and Miniatures	8.00	4.00
Small Frames	2.50	1.25
Square Florentine Frames	4.00	2.00
Beautiful Round Frames	10.00	5.00
Unframed Miniatures	7.00	3.50
Unframed Miniatures	5.00	2.50
Hand Painted Miniatures	15.00	7.50
Hand Carved Gold Frames	2.00	.95
Hand Carved Frames	3.00	1.50
Small Hand Carved Frames	1.00	.50

MONTELUPO WARE

Hand Decorated Flower Pots	1.50	.75
Creamers	.65	.35
Candlesticks	.75	.50
Bon-Bon Dishes	1.00	.65
Trays	.35	.25
Flower Pots	2.00	1.00
Fern Dishes	1.75	1.25
Fern Dishes, special	2.00	1.00
Cups and Saucers	1.00	.60
Hanging Baskets	1.50	.85
Candlesticks	1.00	.65

Vases, special.....		.25
Perforated Plates.....	1.50	.75
Bread & Butter Plates, special.....		.15

MISCELLANEOUS

Castellina Marble	65.00	35.00
Bronzes	20.00	10.00
Decorated Plates	9.00	4.50
Cartagalli Dishes	4.00	2.00
Capo di Monte Ware	5.00	2.50
Plates	4.00	1.65
Hand Decorated Plates	2.00	.65

LEATHER GOODS

Parchment Frames	3.50	1.75
Small Boxes	8.00	4.25
Blotter Holders	4.00	2.00
Hand Decorated Parchment Frames	20.00	12.00
Olive Wood Boxes	3.00	1.50

ANTIQUE LACES

Bridal Veil	22.00	15.00
Antique Robe	25.00	12.50
Lace Scarf	25.00	12.50
Scarf	40.00	17.50
Lace Pieces	20.00	12.50
Bridal Veil	25.00	15.00
Antique Damask	25.00	15.00
Lace Shawl	10.00	5.00

117 Oriental Rugs Greatly Reduced

While the Sale of the O. Cusumano stock is in progress on the fifth floor, why not offer some splendid values in ORIENTAL RUGS?

We have taken 117 desirable Oriental Rugs and repriced them specially for this occasion—the lot consists of MOSULS in deep reds and blues—GUENJES STRIPS in which the colors have been softened by age—BELUCHISTANS in rich Bokhara colorings—KURDISTANS and HAMADANS in fascinating Persian designs; also many bright colored rugs in attractive patterns. Sizes range from 3.2x5.0 to 3.8x8.6.

Values range from 15.00 to 30.00

All priced 12.50, 15.00 and 18.50

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

ACTORS' PAY NOT TO BE SUBJECT TO INCOME LEVY

NEW YORK—The withholding from actors of 1 per cent of their salaries by theatrical managers for the income tax is not sanctioned by the treasury department. Under the ruling actors are to be considered among persons whose incomes are dependent upon variable conditions. They, therefore, will pay their tax upon their own sworn testimony.

The ruling makes it clear that when actors pay the tax they need pay only upon incomes in excess of \$3000 for single persons and \$4000 for married persons. The theatrical managers who deducted 1 per cent a week from the salaries of actors deducted the sum from the salary as a whole.

PINE TREE SEED SOWN WITH SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—Pine seed sown directly in the spots where the trees are to grow is yielding good results in young trees on the Tahoe national forest in western California.

This is in marked contrast to the usual results in such cases, because squirrels, mice, and birds will eat the seeds where they are planted without protection, and even when these enemies allow the seed to germinate, the drying out of the soil in drought periods is usually too much for the tiny seedlings during their first season.

Because of these vicissitudes foresters usually find it advantageous to grow the seedlings in nursery beds, where seeds and plants can be protected by wire screens and shade frames, and where water can be applied when needed. Usually, too, the seedlings are transplanted once or twice before they are set out in their final situation, the transplanting process serving to develop stocky plants with compact sturdy roots. While the nursery bed and transplanting process involves more work, it is said to be generally cheaper in proportion to results accomplished, particularly when the cost of seed is taken into consideration.

The California experiment, which indicates the possibility of direct seeding of certain species in some localities, was conducted on an area of 22 acres, sown in the fall of 1910 to Jeffrey pine. A large number of seedlings have become thoroughly established and have made thrifty growth. The plantation is at an altitude of 6000 feet where there is more moisture than at lower elevations.

PEOPLE'S GAS

CHICAGO—A People's Gas director says the year's net will equal over 9 per cent on the capital stock, against 7.54 per cent in 1912.

Anti-Huerta Plot Is Considered

Arrest of Two Federal Officers in Mexico City Points to Plan Which May Curtail Dictator's Power, Says Correspondent

NEUTRALITY IS TALKED

EL PASO, Tex.—The arrest of two federal officers in Mexico City, Mayor Garcia de la Cadena and Lieutenant Pena, as the result of a reported anti-Huerta plot is considered here as of a serious nature. Mayor Enrique Garcia de la Cadena is a man of low stature who inherited a great name. This undoubtedly accounts for his having been selected as the leader of the troops which were going to attack the national palace. The world has seemingly forgotten that the provisional President of Mexico not only betrayed Madero but treacherously mocked Felix Diaz, his compatriot in the national tragedy. The nephew of the former dictator, trusting that the army who had more real sympathy for him than for Huerta, took chances in allowing the latter to fill in the presidential incumbency while a home made election, concocted according to his requirements, would give him the coveted power.

Felix Diaz lost sight of the fact that he who can betray once can betray again. Therefore the usurper won at that time, but along the same line of action he must feel that his office is not insecure. Throwing a retrospective glance to the harbingers of the present revolution, which for over three years has afflicted the Mexican nation, the very name of Enrique causes an unpleasant thrill at the impending fate of the son of one whose memory alone makes the heart beat with loving impulse. The cry goes forth for justice.

Gen. Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena was once the idol of the people. The aspirations for liberty and a constitutional government made him the focus of hope. General Escobedo, the vanquisher of Emperor Maximiliano in Queretaro, has failed in ousting Don Porfirio, likewise the conspirator of Veracruz (July 24, 1879), who were executed by a telegraphic order from Chapultepec, and finally Col. Alberto Santa Fe, who wrote a semi-socialistic pamphlet, awakening extraordinary enthusiasm. But General de la Cadena was not more fortunate than his predecessors, though his conspiracy ramified the whole republic with an excellent political plan, including agrarian articles. When he was ready to make his proclamation he was killed in alighting from a carriage by the volley of a federal picket (Nov. 3, 1887), at a place near Zacatecas, capital of the state of the same name.

The 3d of February, 1891, a new movement with the same aims as the former was checked by the assassination of Gen. Ignacio Martinez in one of the streets of Laredo, Tex. At the present day the Mexicans have not stopped their activities to reinstate constitutional government, destroyed by the sword of General Diaz when he conquered and occupied the presidential chair in 1875.

So the present plot, having behind it a double strength, a powerful historical name and the vengeance of the Felixistas, will eventually aid in counteracting the power of Huerta.

There is a general rejoicing and a feeling of cordiality entertained by the Mexican population toward President Wilson for his benevolence in permitting the American Red Cross Society to go over the international boundary line to take charge of hospital work. The officers of the El Paso branch have moved their headquarters to Juarez. There are in all 222 men who are being provided with clean coats and bedding. This charitable work means a retreating of the bonds of friendship between the two neighboring cities.

On the other hand, the federal sympathizers cannot help but resent the fact that the neutrality laws are not being enforced. The Constitutionalists have been daily smuggling across the international bridges on automobiles thousands of rounds of ammunition. Even a local American daily paper, among the items for Thanksgiving, had one that Mr. Wilson was helping Carranza, though not in the open.

Lic. Francisco Escudero, chief of the departments of finance and foreign relations in the provisional cabinet of General Carranza, came to Juarez to have a conference with General Villa. He said that it was possible that the headquarters of the Carranza government may be moved to that city, although it has not been definitely decided. Senor Escudero is en route to Tamaulipas to have a conference with Gen. Pablo Gonzalez.

Apprehension is entertained in General Villa's headquarters for the fate of Gen. Manuel Chao, who has been menacing the city of Chihuahua. Great credence has been given by Constitutionalists leaders in Juarez to the report that General Mercado, the military Governor of the state, has impressed into the federal ranks every available citizen, with the purpose of meeting the Carrancista army in final combat.

DEDHAM PUPILS SAVE UP \$6578.80

DEDHAM, Mass.—The school savings system reports show that the deposits since Feb. 14, 1912, have aggregated \$7015.12, while the withdrawals have been but \$436.32. The total number of bank books issued is 601. All money received from the pupils is deposited in the Dedham Institution for Savings.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ROCKLAND

The Woman's Home and Benevolent Society of the Baptist church has elected: President, Mrs. Clara Damon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Burgess; secretary, Mrs. Mattie French; treasurer, Mrs. Lilla Thomas.

Old Colony lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Fred H. Morse; vice-chancellor, William H. Pratt; prelate, Benjamin Alden; master-at-arms, Clifford B. Fish; keeper of records and seal, Joseph H. Jenkins; master of work, H. Herbert Lund; master of finance, Joseph W. Richards; master of exchequer, William E. Douglass; inner guard, Arthur Sides; outer guard, Edgar W. Howland; trustee, Arthur W. Bennett (three years); representative to the grand lodge, Everett W. Gardner; alternate, William E. Douglass.

MAYNARD

A 10 days' series of evangelistic services will begin at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday, and they will be conducted by the Rev. Iver G. Hyndman, the Welsh revivalist.

The program for the meeting of the Men's Fraternal League in the vestry of the Congregational church next Tuesday evening has been announced.

PEMBROKE

The girls of the George Francis Hatch high school are organizing a basketball team. Miss Mary Baker will be manager and Miss Marion Shepherd coach.

There will be a special service at the Methodist church Sunday evening, when Mrs. Maude Crowell will read "The Mansion," by Van Dyke, and a chorus will sing.

EAST LEXINGTON

"Bible Sunday" is to be observed by the members of the Young People's Guild in the vestry of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, when Daniel M. Welch of Tennessee, a student at the Harvard Divinity school, will speak on "The Old and New Authority of the Bible."

CONCORD

The members of the Old North Bridge society, Children of the American Revolution, will be entertained this afternoon by Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer in her home on Monument street.

There are now 30 pupils attending the evening has been announced.

CARVER

A meeting of Post 76, G. A. R., and Collingwood camp, S. of V., will be held this evening in G. A. R. hall to discuss the matter of the proposed new memorial G. A. R. hall.

The annual holiday sale and supper of the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church will be held Tuesday.

ARLINGTON

"Young People's Day" is to be observed at the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church tomorrow morning.

At a special meeting of the Warren L. Teale class at the Trinity Baptist church of East Arlington, Mrs. Charles W. Lovrine was elected president.

RANDOLPH

Mrs. Franklin W. Hayden entertained the members of the Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Unity at her home on North Main street yesterday.

Capt. Horace Niles post 110, G. A. R., has secured quarters in the Stetson Hall building.

WEYMOUTH

The Jane Clark Mission Circle of the Second Universalist church holds a meeting in the church this afternoon. Mrs. Theresa H. Patterson of Hemets Ferry, Pa., will speak on "Japan."

WEST ACTON

At the annual meeting of the Bible Class in the West Acton Baptist church Edward Caiger was made president.

LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., Everett S. Locke was elected commander.

VILLA TO CUT OFF FEDERALS FLEEING FOR THE BORDER

VILLA AHUMADA, Mex.—Just as Gen. Francisco Villa and his 5500 rebels were about to enter Chihuahua city Friday the rebel chief learned that a small army of federals were fleeing for the border in the direction of Ojinaga. He hurried his command back here and telegraphed to the rebel garrison of 500 at Ft. Ojinaga to intercept the refugees. As the federals are thought to number more than 500 General Villa sent some of his own men to pursue them and reinforce the Ojinaga garrison.

The rebel chief has ordered that the money the refugees are reported to have withdrawn from the banks before evacuation be taken from them, also their arms and ammunition. He said he would protect the non-combatants except such as were considered political offenders.

Another reason why General Villa turned northward to Villa Ahumada was to communicate with General Carranza, who is in Sonora.

DEDHAM

Street Carmen's Union, Hyde Park division, has elected: President, Percy A. Chamberlain; vice-president, William Delaney; recording secretary, Harry J. Conlon; financial secretary, Michael Gilmarlin; conductor, James Hare; warden, Albert Tays; sentinel, Alexander Brymer; executive board, William O. Curtis, James Quinn, Daniel McNamara, Albert Tays and Percy A. Chamberlain; delegate to general conference, Percy A. Chamberlain. These officers will be installed at Odd Fellows hall Jan. 7, 1914.

FRAMINGHAM

These officers have been elected by Gen. J. G. Foster, W. R. C. 174: President, Mrs. Susie M. Thompson; vice-president, Mrs. Alice E. Baker; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Videta; chaplain, Mrs. Lilla J. Warren; conductor, Mrs. Martha E. Reynolds; guard, Miss Mary Collins; first delegate, Mrs. Alice E. Baker; second delegate, Mrs. Helen P. Fuller; first alternate, Miss Hattie O. Lincoln; second alternate, Mrs. Estella Reed.

BRIDGEWATER

A series of lectures will be given at the New Church during January and February. The first in the series will be given Jan. 18.

The next meeting of the Men's Club of the New Church will be held Dec. 18 in the vestry.

Arrangements have been made for a series of six illustrated lectures at the Congregational church Sunday evenings during December and January.

CHELSEA

The Rev. Arthur L. Howe of Mt. Belknap church, the Rev. John R. Anderson of Cambridge and several others will speak for no-licence from an auto in Chelsea square this evening, under the auspices of the civics department of the Chelsea Woman's Club.

At nearly all of the Protestant churches in the city no-licence meetings will be held tomorrow evening.

SEVERLY

Beverly will be a contender for the grand lodge session of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, for 1915. The grand lodge of the Odd Fellows meets in Boston next year, and a committee consisting of 17 past noble grands of Garden City lodge of this city have united in a committee to work for Beverly for the next session of the grand lodge.

WINTHROP

The annual dinner of the Republican town committee will be held this evening at the Revere House, Boston. The guests will include Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Councilman Alexander McGregor, Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston, Representative Andrew Cassasa of Revere and Representative John E. Beek of Chelsea.

NORWELL

At the annual meeting of D. Willard Robinson, W. R. C., Mrs. Harriet R. Poole was made president.

The senior class of the Norwell high school will present the four-act drama "Farm Folks," in Fogg's hall in this place, Jan. 2.

QUINCY

The annual meeting and dinner of the Granite Manufacturers Association will be held at the New American house, Boston, Tuesday evening.

Paul Larkin has been elected captain of the high school football eleven for 1914.

SOMERVILLE

The Somerville lodges of the N. E. O. P. are arranging for a union meeting to be held some time during the last week in December when a large number of initiations will take place. An entertainment will be furnished after the initiation.

ABINGTON

A quartet is to sing at the service in the North Congregational church tomorrow morning.

Frank Slattery has been elected captain of the high school baseball team for 1914.

WHITMAN

The newly elected officers of Whitman council, Royal Arcanum, are to be installed on Monday evening Jan. 5 by District Deputy Oscar E. Young of Brockton. He will be accompanied by members of his suite.

BROOKLINE

Prof. W. C. Akers, principal of the Brookline high school, will speak on "Ought there to be moral and religious training in the public schools?" at the meeting of St. Mark's men's class tomorrow.

AVON

The Sunday school of the Baptist church held a musical and literary entertainment in the church Friday evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of new hymn books for the school.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The members of the East Bridgewater high school basketball team will play the Brockton Y. M. C. A. students in the gymnasium Tuesday evening, Dec. 8.

SOUTH AMERICAN COURSES SOUGHT IN TWO COLLEGES

Men of Harvard and Technology Urge Instruction in Spanish and History of Continent, as Well as Other Information

TOUR TO STUDY IS PLAN

Agitation for the establishment of courses dealing with South American conditions, such as Spanish South American history and civilization, are results of the recent conference of Central and South American students which was held at Clark University, Worcester, already visible in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard. The Spanish-American Club of Tech is planning to establish courses in Spanish to be given by student volunteers three times a week. Artemio Gutierrez, one of the students, leading the movement.

Mr. Gutierrez, working with George W. Nasmyth of the World Peace Foundation and Harvard, is making preliminary arrangements for a tour of students from the United States to South America next summer in August and September. The purpose will be to attend the fourth International Congress of students which meets in Santiago, Chile, from Sept. 10 to 18, 1914. This congress will mark the one hundred and third anniversary of Chilean independence and plans are being made for special entertainment.

The committee on the arrangements for the international congress in Chile are in correspondence with a committee here and express themselves as desirous of having a large representation of North American students at the congress. Former congresses have been composed of South American students the purpose being to emphasize unity of ideals and community interests among South American students.

Delegates for the seventh annual convention of Cosmopolitan Clubs which meets at Iowa University from Dec. 27 to 30 are to be elected at the business meeting at Tech this week. Delegates from Harvard University are appointed already and include the president of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, Lionel de Jersey Harvard of England, George W. Nasmyth of Boston and two alternates, Fuh Chang and Hume Sun of China.

It has been urged that the delegates to the convention shall not be limited to two members as formerly.

Gov. George W. Clarke of Iowa will open the convention officially. President J. G. Bowman of Iowa University will give a reception to the delegates during the convention. The dates first planned for the convention were Dec. 26 to 29, the change to Dec. 26 to 30 being made so that it will not necessitate traveling Dec. 25.

Several questions of importance are to be discussed at the convention. Harvard has instructed its delegates to invite the convention for the next meeting of the Cosmopolitan Convention Association, Dec. 27 to 30, 1914, to be held in Boston. It has also asked the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to cooperate in the plans for the entertainment of that convention.

A second important project discussed will be an invitation to the International Congress of American students to come to the United States in September, 1916.

Plans for a study tour of students from the United States to attend the ninth International Congress of American Students, to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, from Aug. 15 to 30, 1915, will also be made.

At Harvard, the Cosmopolitan Club has appointed an extension committee to encourage the study of international relations. George W. Nasmyth is chairman, and R. C. Williams and W. G. Rice are the members of the committee. The Cosmopolitan Club at Harvard is growing.

J. C. Bosman is secretary. At present the club has representatives from 28 different countries, Canada leading in number with 25 students, followed by China which is represented by 20 men. From Japan there are 10 students, from India seven, Germany has sent 10. Other countries represented are: France two, Sweden four, Cuba one, Turkey four, Russia three, England seven, Hawaii nine, Holland one, Persia one, South Africa four, South America one, Mexico two, Porto Rico two, Switzerland one, Greece two, Siam one, Guiana one, Corea one, Bulgaria one, Liberia one, Cuba one, Colombia one and Costa Rica one.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER LANDS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Five-minute speeches by students from several countries will feature the program of the annual entertainment given by the Twentieth Century Club to Harvard and Tech students from other lands the afternoon of Dec. 26.

Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of the international committee of the club will direct the proceedings, assisted by Dr. George W. Nasmyth, secretary of the international bureau of students. It is expected that between 200 and 300 students will be present.

L. P. HOLLANDER & Co.

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MECHANICAL TOYS of all descriptions	2.50 up	DOLLS' HOUSES, with electric lights and artistic furnishings.....	13.50 up
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DOLLS' DRESSING TABLES with complete furnishings	3.00 up	PICNIC BASKETS with dinner set	1.75 up
		PAINT BOXES	2.25 up

Hundreds of Other Small Items 50c upward

NEEDHAM CHURCH HAS DEDICATION

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The new Christ church edifice was formally dedicated by Bishop Lawrence last night in the presence of a congregation that filled it to overflowing and which included a number of former parishioners now visiting elsewhere.

The Rev. Frederick Pember, founder of the church and its first rector, was also among the officiating clergy. The lessons were read by the rector, the Rev. Newton Black, and the dedicatory service was conducted by the bishop, who also preached the sermon.

EVENING CENTER WORKERS TO MEET

"The Educational Value of Self-Governed Clubs" is the subject of an address to be given by Miss Beulah Kenard, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Women Workers Dec. 17, in the school committee rooms. The talk will be given for workers of the Boston evening centers whose second general meeting will be held at that time. It will be followed by an open discussion.

SALEM'S NIGHT SCHOOLS GROWING

SALEM, Mass.—According to Superintendent Andrew of the school department, the attendance at the night schools this year has eclipsed all records. One year ago, the attendance was 353 and on the corresponding night this year it was 651, an increase of 298. He ascribes the increase to the stricter enforcement of the minor and illiterate laws and to the greater efficiency in the school course and staff.

GREAT NORTHERN OPENS NEW LINK

ST. PAUL—With the opening Dec. 1 as far as Sidney, Mont., of the branch line the Great Northern is constructing in Montana west from Fairview, another link is established in what is known as the New Rockford-Lewistown cutoff, a line planned to run half way across North Dakota and Montana, forming a second transcontinental track for the Great Northern, says the Dispatch, and inclosing for that road a large section of Montana's richest farm land.

CHELSEA HEARS CANDIDATES

Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea and Alfred L. Maggi, opponents for the Chelsea mayoralty, debated on Chelsea's financial situation in Williams school Friday night.

NEEDHAM GRAND ARMY SOCIETIES ELECT OFFICERS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The Grand Army and auxiliary societies of Needham have elected these officers:
Galen Orr post, G. A. R.—Commander, Edwin A. Taylor, sixth consecutive term; senior vice-commander, William Bell; junior vice-commander, Joseph Smith; trustees, Thomas H. Dunham, Henry T. Mansfield, Edward Lyons.
Erna N. Fuller camp, S. of V.—Commander, Samuel W. Wallis; senior vice-commander, Henry T. Ness; junior vice-commander, Charles M. Donahue; camp council, C. M. Donahue, H. T. Ness and Herbert C. Allen.
Galen Orr Women's Relief Corps—President, Mrs. Clara Wallis; senior vice-president, Mrs. T. E. Manning; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Cook.



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ROYAL DUTCH
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In a Yellow Wrapper Always

News of the Theatrical World

BENNETT PLAY OF ARTIST LIFE AT MAJESTIC

"Sag Harbor" Will Be the Weekly Change in the Bill at the Castle Square Theater — "Little Women" Coming

NEW BELASCO PLAY

Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Great Adventure," which he drew from his popular novel, "Buried Alive," comes to the Majestic theater Monday evening after a two month's engagement at the Booth theater, New York. The story relates the happenings to Ham Carve, a painter, when he assumes the identity of his valet, pretending that he and not the valet had passed away. Carve also inherits an engagement to a handsome, sensible young widow, who had corresponded with the valet with intention to wed. All kinds of complications heap themselves on the artist, but he meets them all with cheerful philosophy. The piece is said to be a sparkling satire. Lyn Harding, an English actor of note, acts the artist, and Miss Janet Beecher, last seen here as Mrs. Arany in "The Concert," will play Janet.

"Sag Harbor," one of the best of James Herne's comedy dramas, will be the bill at the Castle Square theater next week. The piece is filled with good acting parts which will call for the full strength of the company. The plot involves differences between brothers over a woman who married one of them while caring for the other.

A new comedy by Paul Armstrong, acted by Ruth Allen and company, is the feature of the Keith vaudeville bill next week. Others are Trovato, eccentric violinist; Avon comedy duo; Marie Lo and company in a novel pictorial act called "Porcelain"; five Harveys, aerialists; Pathe weekly news reels.

Dwight Elmendorf has added two extra lectures to his Symphony hall series, offering "The Nile Journey" next Friday night and "The Garden of Allah" next Saturday afternoon. The first traverses the Nile from Cairo to Khartoum, and the second describes an eight weeks' journey across the Sahara.

"Bunty Pulls the Strings," "The Girl of the Golden West," "Clancarty," and "The Strange Adventures of Miss Browne" are among the plays announced at the Castle Square.

Dec. 22 will bring "The Temperamental Journey," a new Belasco production, to the Tremont; "Little Women" to the Majestic; "The Marriage Market" with Donald Brian to the Hollis.

'LAND OF PROMISE' GIVES MISS BURKE NEW STYLE ROLE

W. Somerset Maugham has provided Miss Billie Burke with a comedy drama called "The Land of Promise," which calls for other qualities of acting than the light and rather frivolous comedies she has hitherto appeared in.

Imagine the kittenish Miss Burke cast as Nora Marsh, washing and ironing and doing domestic chores as a member of an English family of good breeding which has gone pioneering out to Manitoba in the midst of "the land of promise."

Nora's sister-in-law is jealous of her, and to escape her nagging she offers to marry a hired hand, Frank Taylor, who has expressed his intention of going to a Winnipeg agency for a wife to cook, scrub, wash, iron, and keep his shack in order, for the sole purpose of which duties woman, in this estimable gentleman's opinion, has been created.

Then Mr. Maugham drags in the "caveman" faddistic idea of a few years back, notwithstanding that such material has no significance in view of the amiability of Nora. When the husband has proved himself a thorough brute Nora expresses complete affection for her "lord and master." Curious, this reversal of a dramatist to materials that were outworn a decade ago.

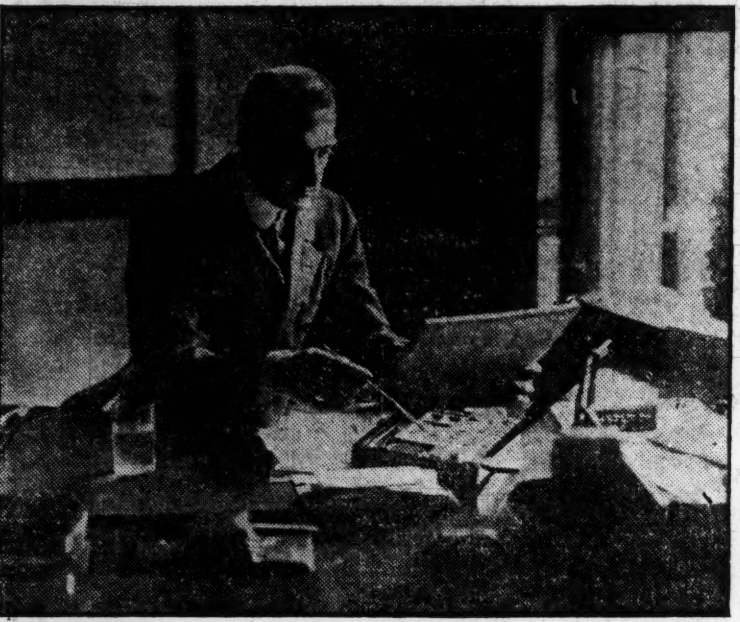
"THE PRODIGAL JUDGE" PRODUCED

Vaughan Kester's "Prodigal Judge" has reached the stage in an acting version made by George Middleton, and was presented this week in Washington. The Herald says that each act is filled with thrills. One is catapulted, as it were, right into the very midst of the fray before the curtain has been up many minutes, for there is a liberal supply of heavy villains who lose no time in acquainting the audience with what may be expected to happen.

At the same time, however, there is quite a good deal of fun interspersed with the more somber events, nearly all of it falling to the share of Judge Slocum Price—the prodigal judge—and his friend Solomon Mahaffey, and the audience so thoroughly appreciated these diversions that the applause which greeted them was doubly sincere and hearty.

George Fawcett (whom everybody likes) makes all that could possibly be made of the part of Judge Slocum. Mr. Fawcett, as well as James Seely (Mahaffey), were admirable in their respective roles, but the bright particular star of the performance is Bert Burton, as Hannibal, the boy heir, about whom all the trouble is stirred up.

PRODUCER COLORING A SKETCH



Winthrop Ames plans many details of plays he produces

SKILLED ACTOR MAKES AUDIENCE ACT, WARDE SAYS

"Unless a player stimulates the imagination of his auditors to the point where they, too, act, he is not a good actor. If my 47 years' experience on the stage has taught me anything, it has taught me that," declared Frederick Warde, in a talk with a Monitor caller.

"If the actor would give his auditors complete enjoyment he should know just how much acting he should do for them, taking care to keep them acting with him at all times. Mme. Bernhardt practices this to a nicety. Watch her and see how thoroughly she prepares her audience for a climax, then stops just short of completing the effect."

"The audience, swept along with her by her preparation and her upbuilding of the effect, rushes along in imagination and completes the effect experiencing an enjoyment of the story that they would not feel so keenly if she had attempted to express the last polished detail. She lets the audience paint the last stroke of her pictures."

The call was made during the third act of "A Thousand Years Ago," Percy Mackaye's new fantastic romance of old China, now playing at the Shubert theater. Mr. Warde plays the Emperor of Peking, an amiable and dignified monarch, who enters with high good humor into the abdication for a day in favor of Capocomico, head of a band of Italian strolling players.

"Although I have been on the American stage since 1874 I have appeared in Boston only four times, so come here little known to local playgoers, unless they have seen me elsewhere."

Before coming to America Mr. Warde supported Samuel Phelps and Miss Adelaide Neilson in England in classic plays. On coming to America he became leading man with John McCullough, Edwin Booth, Mme. Janussek and other noted players, as well as acting Antony in the production of "Julius Caesar" made by Edgar Davenport and Lawrence Barrett.

Outside of New England, Mr. Warde is well known as a Shakespearean actor, perhaps his most successful tours having been made as co-star with Louis James. For 10 years he was with the "Othello," "Henry IV," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth" among other classics.

"Louis would have been a great actor if he had only taken the stage seriously," said Mr. Warde. "He was a great joker and took nothing himself least of all, in anything but a humorous mood."

"He should have been a soldier. Army maneuvers were his hobby. At the opening of the civil war he was elected by his company of militia to the post of major, but those under age who responded to the first call of troops had to show proof of their parents' permission. Louis did not go with his regiment, but when he was of age a few months later he enlisted as private and served through the struggle."

"Whenever we came to an army post on tour he would be early and out on the parade ground at reveille. He would watch the guard mounting and drills with all the exuberant joy of a Harvard undergraduate at the Harvard-Yale game when Harvard is winning."

"During the Spanish-American difference he carried a trunk full of charts, maps and geographies around with him, and between the acts he would spend his time following the movements described in the cables with colored pins stuck in the maps. Yes, he was a good actor, but what a general he would have made!"

MORE MONEY FOR ANNEX IS SOUGHT

That the mayor should ask the city council for \$37,276 appropriation for work on the city hall annex, to be acted on at a meeting of the council next Monday, is the recommendation of the finance commission. The commission states that this money will be necessary to execute the present plan of the architect for providing gypsum block partitions in parts of the annex for which steel, wood and glass partitions were originally designed; a fireproof room in the street department, furniture, commissions and other charges.

LEADER IN DRAMA ADVANCE STARTED CAREER IN BOSTON

When for the first time, a few years ago, a young and wealthy man, and it may be said, a man from Boston, invaded the New York theatrical world, there was considerable amazement.

Everybody knew that this man had been keenly interested in the drama from the time he was in the university until he had directed a Boston theater himself. And yet the fact that he intended to invade the New York field and to produce plays not necessarily for the money that was in them, stamped him as different and caused him to be looked upon with a certain diffidence.

Winthrop Ames soon dispelled that diffidence. He has done that usually impossible thing, made a footing in the New York dramatic world, without compromising in the quality of plays—indeed, quite to the contrary, by steadily raising the standard.

A Harvard man, a student of the drama both in America and abroad, a man of culture, Mr. Ames brought a point of view of his own to theatrical work. He decided that he would not put on plays which did not interest him, or which were not worth while in themselves, although they might be money makers. On the other hand, he realized that the value of the drama is only in proportion to the interest it creates; that plays which are not able to draw audiences, no matter how artistic they may be, are not the kind of plays which should be worth while.

The theater depends on the public and should attract the public. It depends on its popularity for success, Mr. Ames believed. But he also believed that if given a chance to see artistic and brilliant work the public would prefer it to work of a haphazard character or a merely commercial entertainment. His production of the "Blue Bird," for instance, was a case in point, showing that the public does appreciate esthetic drama when it is produced in the right way.

Since Mr. Ames opened his Little theater in New York, which is now classed as the most distinctive theater in New York, he has adhered to his plan of producing plays that he felt to be worth while.

"The Pigeon" was widely praised. "Fanny's First Play" was to have been produced at the Little theater, but at the last moment Bernard Shaw preferred a larger house, it is said, on account of the financial returns. "Romance" was one of Mr. Ames' productions. "Rutherford and So" was another, not to mention "Snow White," which delighted New York audiences for months afterwards.

This year Mr. Ames has made two of the most important theatrical offerings of the season. The first is "The Great Adventure," Arnold Bennett's whimsical, satirical comedy, adapted from his book "Buried Alive," to be seen at the Majestic theater for the next two weeks; and the second is "Prunella," a fantasy by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, called one of the most exquisite productions New York has ever seen.

Mr. Ames succeeds in his effects because he spends his own time and best thought on his productions. Mr. Ames says he prefers to keep his house dark rather than put on a play which he does not consider suitable or sufficiently finished in touch.

His associates say he is an indefatigable worker. During rehearsals he stays in the theater from early morning until very late. He supervises all the details of costuming and setting himself, and as he is trained in the history of art and ornament, he often colors the sketches of the "sets" himself.

The production of "The Great Adventure," which Boston is to see, although produced under Mr. Ames' direction, was staged by Frank Vernon. Mr. Vernon is Arnold Bennett's personal producing manager and member of the Stage Society of London and the staff producer at the Royalty theater, London, where the advocates of the new movement in the theater usually make their productions.

Mr. Vernon is a simplicit. He dislikes conventional stage artifice, and his desire is to make the characters act on the stage as they would in real life. Unnecessary gestures are done away with; the power of expressing sentiments over the footlights depends therefore on the fire of the artist and his individuality.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"The Great Adventure," comedy, by Arnold Bennett; two weeks.
Hollis—Mme. Nazimova in "Bella Donna"; two weeks more.
Park—"Stop Thief" brisk farce about the happenings to the gifts at a wedding reception; indefinite.
Colonial—Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Shipper," spectacular dancing extravaganza; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Sag Harbor," comedy drama by James A. Herne; one week.
Boston—"The Whip," melodramatic spectacle; indefinite.
Plymouth—"The Broad Highway," romantic costume play of eighteenth century, made from Jeffrey Farnol's novel and acted by Henry Jewett Players; indefinite.
Shubert—"A Thousand Years Ago," romantic fantasy founded on old Persian legends by Percy Mackaye; final week.
Matinees daily at Castle Square and Keith's; Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; Wednesday and Saturday at others.

DRAMA RECITAL AT CONSERVATORY

An audience that filled Jordan hall applauded a recital Friday evening by the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the department.

"Tilda's New Hat," a realistic cockney comedy by George Paston, performed for the first time in this country, opened the evening. Tilda, who dresses and behaves smartly for one of her class, half decides to win a clownish beau away from a frumpy girl, but finally bestows her smart hat and blouse on her rival.

What little sincere feeling the piece might have is quite swamped by the author beneath brassy, though effective humor, and caricatured characters. Miss Martha Robins played Tilda's tart mother with truth in every shabby detail, and Miss Christine Hayes was wholly the loud and careless Tilda, with a vague yearning for something better than she knew. Miss Marion Feeley was appropriately self-effacing as the frump and Alfred Fisher was an amusing caricature, somewhat over-elaborated, as the young man.

"The Monkey's Paw," a philosophic playlet in three scenes, made by Louis N. Parker from a story by W. W. Jacobs, came next, and provided both in the text and acting the thrills that are the reason for the existence of the piece. Theodore P. Koch was thoroughly satisfactory as the father whose wish for \$200, as a result of a superstitious impulse, ended in the passing away of his son. The firm employing the son brings the wished-for sum as compensation. Up to this point the piece is logical. Then an absurd mystical ending is tacked on to use up the other two wishes that go with the superstition surrounding a monkey's paw. Miss Robins played the mother with simple, fine feeling, and Paul Hackett played a sergeant with hearty sense of character. Harold Stuart and Alfred Fisher appeared in the other roles.

The light, effect and stage management in this piece as well as in the pantomime with which the bill closed, were excellent. "The Vampire Cat," written by Mr. Gilbert and with music by Charles P. Scott, provided an exotic interest. Miss Marion Feeley succeeded in indicating the inhuman emotions of a fanciful creature, and several male roles were visualized well. A dance staged by Miss Bertha King added to the charm. Special scenery and costumes were used and imagination in direction and miming was evident at all times.

"HOUSE OF RIMMON" READ

Henry Van Dyke's four-act drama, "The House of Rimmon," was read by Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick of the Emerson College of Oratory at Huntington hall last evening. It was Mrs. Southwick's first reading of the play in Boston. It has been acted and read by others here.

The scene of the drama is laid in Damascus and the mountains of Samaria about 850 B.C. The drama is written

ANGLIN SHAKESPEARE BILLS TIMED TO PLAY THREE HOURS

Livingston Platt, who staged "The Comedy of Errors" and "Julius Caesar" for John Craig last season at the Castle Square theater, returned to Boston this week after working for the past five months with Miss Margaret Anglin over her revivals of "Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Electra."

Already Mr. Platt is planning the details of the production of "Midsummer Night's Dream" that he is to make for Mr. Craig in January.

In accordance with all his productions, the Shakespeare fantasy will be staged with the utmost pictorial simplicity, using only four settings for the whole of this comedy, which has hitherto been produced in this country according to the out-moded scenic style of the easel painting, the lace valentine and the frosted gingerbread cake. A hall in the palace, a curtained room and two exteriors will suffice for Mr. Platt's visualization of Shakespeare's imaginative backgrounds.

As in his other productions, Mr. Platt will use only the barest essentials in the nature of properties and rely upon the play of colored light upon canvas construction painted in neutral half tones which will take on the hue of any light thrown upon it.

Mr. Platt's scheme of stage decoration is based upon the advanced methods practised by Reinhardt, Gordon Craig and several Russian workers, but sim-

plified according to a warm but austere style worked out by Mr. Platt himself when he was art director of the royal opera house at Bruges, Belgium. Mr. Platt, being a decorator by profession and an artist by avocation, brings an unusual equipment to the work of costuming stage decoration, as it is known in our theaters. Similar ideas in a much more costly and elaborate scale, are being worked out at the Boston opera house by Mr. Urban.

Outside of the productions made at the Castle Square, Bostonians will have the pleasure of seeing Miss Anglin's production later at the Plymouth theater. They will see Shakespeare played with Elizabethan speed, for all of Mr. Platt's settings can be changed in a minute or less. This permits of playing practically the full text, without recourse to the violent cutting; and transposition and telescoping of scenes required for the old-style of settings based on wings and flies which have been in use for the past century.

"Miss Anglin is starring the plays of Shakespeare, not herself," said Mr. Platt to a Monitor representative. "She has restored to the rightful personages all the choice speeches that most other stars have transferred to their own roles. And there will be no performances ending at midnight. We ring down the final curtain every night at 10:50 or earlier, and give you practically the whole play."

Our 7th ANNUAL

25%
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Oriental Rugs

Is Now in Operation

What This Sale Means:

\$25 Saving on a \$100 Purchase
\$50 Saving on a \$200 Purchase
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All Reductions are made from Original Tag Prices

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Every Oriental Rug in our stock

Inventorying \$250,000, excepting those selling for \$12.50 or less, and a few already reduced in price

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There are Rugs for the Living Room, Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Reception Room, Hall and Chamber; in fact, for every room in the house, as well as for Hotels, Banks, Offices, and other public places.

We recommend and guarantee every rug as represented just as much as if we were getting full retail prices.

Every rug in this sale was purchased for our regular Retail business, and not for this or any other mark-down sale, or for the purpose of marking down.

The regular tag prices have not been marked up to admit of this extraordinary discount.

If you are building a new home do not fail to take advantage of this sale, and we will hold the rugs until needed.

FIFTY-POUND PARCEL IS SAID TO BE AIM OF POSTOFFICE

WASHINGTON—Recent announcement that the postmaster-general had recommended to the interstate commerce commission that the maximum weight of parcel post packages be increased from 20 pounds to 50 pounds, inside the first two zones, is premature. That official has the matter in hand, and it is presumed that he will in due time, perhaps this winter, make such a recommendation; but he has not done so yet.

It was only Aug. 15 that the maximum weight of packages inside the first two zones was increased from 11 pounds to 20 pounds. The result of that increase has been highly gratifying, and it is understood that further increase to 50 pounds is to come soon. In time the maximum weight of parcels in the other zones will also be increased, but this phase of the situation will receive attention after the first two zones have been put on a proper footing, the bulk of the parcel post business of the country thus far lying within those zones.

Under the law, whenever the postmaster-general believes that there should be changes in the parcel-post regulations,

he is to communicate to the interstate commerce commission, which is to pass upon them. If the commission approves, the recommendations will be carried out.

When the proposed 50-pound regulation has become effective, an additional step will have been taken toward expanding trade between the big stores of the urban centers and the rural communities. Under the 50-pound limit, for instance, a Boston merchant would be able to ship a 50-pound package anywhere within the first two zones for 54 cents. These zones have a radius of 150 miles, which would embrace considerably more than 1,000,000 population directly tributary to Boston.

It has been estimated that the parcel post during the first year of its existence will show a business aggregating about \$40,000,000, of which between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 will be profit to the government. With more extensions in the way of increased weight and lower rates the parcel post business, it is said, can be made to total \$100,000,000, which, it should be said, will represent a considerable amount of business now being done by the express companies.

From Dan to Dan

SOVE YOUR CHRISTMAS PROBLEM

by sending distinctive Christmas Cards.

Gifts are limited to your relatives and a few intimate friends. For most of your friends it will be the special thought you take at Christmas time that will be appreciated more than the spending of money on useless gifts.

THE A. M. DAVIS CO. QUALITY CARDS

have that intimate, personal quality that makes them thoroughly appreciated. They make remembrance at Christmas time what it used to be long ago—a matter of love and not of duty.

These beautiful cards and folders are sold by over seventy stationers, art shops, department stores and book stores in Greater Boston, and by over three thousand stores throughout the United States and Canada.

If your dealer hasn't Davis Quality Cards send to the publishers for a catalogue.

THE A. M. DAVIS CO.
1532 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

CITY MAY SEEK LAW TO CHANGE STREET NAMES

Mayor Has Ordered Investigation of Duplicates and Effective Means by Which Confusing System May Be Cleared Up

LEGISLATION NEEDED

Mayor Fitzgerald has ordered the street commissioners to investigate and report on the number of duplicate names of Boston streets and the legislation necessary to change them.

Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the public works department says that there are many instances where there are from 10 to 16 streets, avenues and squares of the same name. He says there have been many efforts to improve conditions but such protest was raised by individual property owners affected that the schemes were abandoned.

The last of these efforts was in the direction of renumbering the buildings so that the number might bear some intelligence to a person searching for it. Mr. Rourke says that opposition was raised before the work had fairly begun and it had to be given up.

Secretary John J. O. Callaghan of the streets laying-out department said effort is being made to prevent any more duplication but that something should be done to do away with duplicates now existing. He expressed his belief that scarcely one out of 10 Boston citizens if given a number on a street would know which part of the city he should try first.

There are 16 thoroughfares in the city named Harvard. There are 2000 private ways in the city that may or may not be named as they do not go on the city register while they remain private ways and there is no way of locating them. The difficulty here is that many of these could not be made more public if accepted. In these cases the law will not permit the city to change the name without the owner's consent; and after years of accumulation of private ways that have been named by the owners and later accepted by the city without change of name and also by annexation there are now many instances like Harvard, Everett, Auburn and Washington, where there appear from 10 to 16 duplicates.

Mr. O'Callaghan says that many public hearings have been held on changing the name of a street and almost invariably the only ones to appear were the property owners to protest. The big firms and others who were the most interested in favor of the change put in no appearance.

The movement being agitated now will probably call upon the Legislature to empower the city to name streets systematically and to eliminate duplicates without consulting those prejudiced by personal interest.

It is said that in other places where sweeping changes have been made during a few months of confusion that followed it was necessary to rely on policemen and directories; but at the end of a year every one was familiarized with the new order and the uncertainty that had always existed as to locations of streets was ended.

AUGUSTA, ME., PLACE OF NEXT TAX MEETING

(Continued from page one)

Hampshire, said that everybody by law is required to return a list in New Hampshire and, failing in that, is assessed four times the estimate prepared by the commission.

Charles J. Tobin, law clerk for the office of the state tax commission of New York, opened the subject of state supervision of assessors and collectors. He said that in New York the local assessor is supreme and the state board can only give advice. He was in favor of home rule in this respect. He submitted five recommendations that he believed should govern taxation.

Edward B. Dailey, chairman of the Boston board of assessors, said that state supervision is now necessary. He claimed assessors of some large cities and towns are not paid enough to insure their competency.

RAILROAD LEADER ASKS FOR FEDERAL FLOOD PROTECTION

WASHINGTON—At a hearing before the House committee on the bill to appropriate \$80,000,000 for Mississippi river protection, President Bush of the Missouri Pacific railroad system, which has 3700 miles in the delta district, urged passage of the bill. He said that there is no question as to the right and duty of the government to make the appropriation necessary for carrying off and regulating waters of the lower Mississippi.

The government has reclaimed 7,241,000 acres of arid land in the West, he said, at a cost of \$90,000,000. Last year these lands produced \$181,617,000 worth of crops. In the delta district on the lower Mississippi there are 20,000,000 acres of rich land subject to floods. In 1910 there were only 3,500,000 acres of this land under cultivation. The greater part of the unfarmed lands could be available for cultivation if protection could be assured against recurrent floods.

SIX CHINESE TO HEAR STUDENTS TALK MISSIONS

They Will Be in Harvard Party to Attend Kansas City Meeting—Boston University to Send Mr. Carlson as Delegate

DR. MOTT TO PRESIDE

Harvard and Boston University are to send delegates to the seventh international convention of the student volunteer movement at Kansas City, Dec. 31 to Jan. 4. On Dec. 29 a delegation of



ESKEL O. CARLSON
B. U. delegate to Kansas City

30 will leave Cambridge, returning Jan. 6. To send the Harvard delegation a fund is being raised. The Harvard men will be entertained by the Harvard Club of Kansas City.

The Harvard men chosen to make the trip are J. C. Maury, leader; L. O. Wright '14, chairman of Harvard Mission; N. L. Tibbetts '15, C. H. Smith '15, W. B. Pirnie '15, H. T. Moore '15, A. B. Haw '13, L. R. Morgan '17, T. B. Gill '15, F. Chang '14, L. Chang '13, T. K. Li '17, Z. Zee '14, Hyne Sun, E. L. Tiffany '17, W. B. Chen, P. Bradley '16, D. Campbell '17, W. Campbell '16, H. A. Larragee '16.

In the delegation are six Chinese. These men are being sent by money raised by the Chinese members of the university.

Dr. J. R. Mott will preside at the convention. It was head of the continuation committee of the world mission conference at Edinburgh in 1910. The men who have been chosen to discuss missionary subjects include Robert E. Spear of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, Dr. Samuel L. Zwemer of Cairo, Egypt and J. A. McDonald of Toronto.

After the general meeting on the first day of the convention there are to be section meetings for different denominations. There will also be conferences of boards and societies. It is expected that fully 5000 delegates will be present from 800 institutions.

At Boston University the Y. M. C. A. gave an entertainment last night to raise money to pay the expense of Eskel O. Carlson, '15, of Boston, who was chosen as the B. U. delegate for the Y. M. C. A. to attend the convention at Kansas City.

About 250 were present. Mr. Carlson is head of the entertainment committee. The other members are George R. Erickson '15, of Boston, Merritt Y. Hughes, '15, of Everett, and James S. Thistle, '16, of Chelsea.

DECORATIONS OF 33D DEGREE ARE GIVEN MASTER

Decorations of the thirty-third degree which had been conferred by the supreme council, A. A. S. R., N. M. J., were bestowed by Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection on John J. van Valkenburgh its thrice potent master, in convocation in Masonic Temple last night.

Grand Lieut.-Commander Leon M. Abbott, who placed the sash and jewel on Thrice Potent Master van Valkenburgh expressed the deep feeling and esteem in which the recipient was held by his lodge.

Thrice Potent Master van Valkenburgh in accepting, told the lodge that his brother who had left for the West many years ago had just informed him that the thirty-third degree had been conferred upon him by the southern Masonic jurisdiction.

With the assistance of Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, active member of the supreme council, all the officers aided in conferring the seventh grade on a class of 22 candidates.

PEACE WORKERS TO DISCUSS NAVY

Under the topic of current events the battleship program soon to be discussed in Congress and the proposal for a naval holiday will be considered at the conference for peace workers to be held Monday at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street.

ITASCA COUNTY RURAL SCHOOL UNIONS PRAISED

State and Federal Investigators Commend Consolidations Developed at Grand Rapids and Deer River, Minn.

TAX IS EQUALIZED

MINNEAPOLIS—A system of uniting rural schools near towns under the direction of the town superintendent has been successful in Itasca county to an extent that the United States bureau of education has sent a man to make a special study of the experiment and to issue a bulletin describing it. T. A. Erickson, formerly a county superintendent of schools, now connected with the agricultural extension division of the university, recently investigated.

There are 60 country schools united into one district with the schools of Grand Rapids. Instead of having the city schools in charge of a superintendent and each country school an independent unit, there is one superintendent for the 60 country schools and the schools of Grand Rapids. Four of the country schools are consolidated schools. The whole group is operated as a single district.

Mr. Erickson said advantages of the plan are equalization of school taxes between thinly and thickly populated districts, improvement of educational facilities and certainty that all property is taxed for the maintenance of schools, according to the Journal.

A union similar to that at Grand Rapids, Mr. Erickson said, has been effected at Deer River among the town and 17 rural schools. Dr. Harold Fogt, government expert assigned to the investigation, Mr. Erickson said, believes the system a wonderful development.

TWO INQUIRIES ON CAUSE OF ARCADIA FIRE UNDER WAY

State Police and City Council Fire Hazard Committee Meet to Investigate Facts of Blaze

Fire hazard committeemen of the city council met today and voted to have Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, tell them at the meeting of the council Monday what their authority was in the passing of ordinances regarding fire hazards and to explain their position within and without the building limits.

To determine the cause of the Arcadia house fire hearings were held by the state police at the State House and by the city council fire hazard committee. At the state hearing Joseph G. Lyons, proprietor, Arthur Glynn, watchman, and John McIntyre, day clerk, testified.

M. H. Gulesian, owner of the property issued a statement concerning the order for additional means of egress from the building. He said he received the notice on or about Oct. 25 or 26. It did not, he declared, state the character of the work required, but indicated that the building department would be willing to consult with him.

He said he took the printed notice on Nov. 6 to Mr. Mahoney of the department and received assurance that the question would be looked into. At the time of the fire he claims he had not received any further communication.

Mr. Mahoney, in statement, denied Mr. Gulesian's contention.

Mayor Fitzgerald said that Mr. Gulesian cannot be held for failing to put more fire escapes on the building, although ordered to do so on Oct. 24. The mayor says an extension of time was granted. As no time limit was set and as Mr. Gulesian had not been served with any other notice, the mayor holds him relieved of legal responsibility.

The Boston Women's Trade Union League has urged 10,000 working girls and women to assist in an anti-firetrap crusade.

CAPITAL TABLES DISPLAY NO EGGS

WASHINGTON—Tables in the homes of nearly all the cabinet members are pledged by their mistresses to be kept free of eggs during the campaign which is being waged to reduce the price.

Mrs. Thomas B. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, called on Mrs. Ellis Logan, who is leading the campaign against the egg sellers, and declared that she was in sympathy with the movement.

RETAIL PRICES IN NEW YORK LOWER

NEW YORK—After a campaign of more than four weeks, led by Mrs. Julian D. Heath, national president of the Housewives League, during which period storage eggs sold for from 40 to 55 cents a dozen, prices dropped here today. First class storage eggs could be had for from 26 to 28 cents a dozen. Some sold as low as 23 cents. Fresh eggs also were cheaper today.

CHICAGO WOMEN WINNING

CHICAGO—Although convinced that they have won their campaign for 32-cent eggs, local leaders of the boycott issued a statement that the fight would proceed here for the good effect it would have in other cities.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

THE STORE OF INSPIRATION WHERE PROGRESSIVE RETAILING HAS ITS HIGHEST EFFICIENCY

THE SHEPARD CRYSTAL ROOM

A dazzling display of **Glassware**—all the most refined and brilliant effects. See the wonderful exhibit of Cut Glass, the artistic Rock Crystal and the tempting Etched Glass. Unequaled in Boston for novelty, variety, beauty and economy.

CHRISTMAS CHORDS

HANDKERCHIEFS—Like wave-crests, snow-splashed. They have overflowed to other counters and arches of them form part of the store decorations. The Holiday Handkerchief galaxy is ready—ready for the buying phalanxes.

BABY CLOTHES—They have no season—all the time. We are ready for the little mites whenever you are. Almost any day new things cobwebby, snowflaky, and soft-settle-down-by things not so new but just as white and cosy.

Are you asking what men like? Whatever the present is let there be a use side to it.

The SHEPARD Men's Store is full of things to set big hearts beating with joy.

DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS

And odd pieces of Fancy China! You can spend a day enjoying the beauty of the outspread. Ditto for Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac.

STRIPED SILK CREPE

NEW—Heavy quality that may be washed as safely as a piece of drill. The clear, peculiar crinkle of Crepe was never firmer or more precise. Full of lustre and life. Narrow fancy satin stripes in blue, wine, helio, chamois and other colors on white grounds. Tints as exact as the ones on a greenback. Notice how they drape. Just right for blouses and dresses—32 inches wide. \$2.00

COSTLY TO BUY SILK HOSE CARELESSLY

If you are not a judge of **QUALITY** go to a store that has your confidence. The habit of rating the value of **SILK HOSE** by the price is a frail reed to lean on.

STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE. The SHEPARD Guarantee covers all three points.

<p>Thread Silk Hose, mercerized garter top and sole, high-spliced heel—at \$1.25</p> <p>Ingrain Silk Hose, mercerized garter stripe \$1.00</p> <p>Ingrain Silk Hose, stop-run garter top, cannot drop stitch below, white black, tan 75c</p>	<p>Ingrain Silk Hose, heavy weight, regular or "flare" top—pure silk. \$1.50</p> <p>Ingrain Thread Silk Hose, all-silk top; mercerized sole; medium weight. \$1.50</p> <p>Ingrain Thread Silk Hose—out-sizes—all silk top and sole—heavy quality \$2.00</p>
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PHOENIX SILK HOSE—Mercerized top and sole, fancy box containing one pair, also Christmas card. Three grades 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

WOMEN'S BLACK WAISTS

Completeness marks our display of Black Waists. That's the only way it should be. We have made it easy for you to choose the proper model. Say the word and the waist you want is before you. All this readiness is the result of thorough knowledge of your preferences.

\$5.00—Waists made of heavy peau de soie, button-front model, centre front trimmed with French knots and silk crochet buttons, tucked front and back, long sleeves finished with tucked cuffs.

\$5.00—Blouse made of chiffon cloth, net yoke and collar, with gold lace revers, front trimmed with bias folds of white chiffon and crystal ball buttons, pin-tucked front and back, sleeves trimmed with Paris frill.

\$5.95—Waist made of fine messaline silk, open-front blouse model, yoke back and front, centre front finished with loops and buttons, low flat pointed collar, long sleeves with net frill. Very attractive.

\$5.95—Waists made of heavy messaline silk, square yoke and collar of point d'esprit, yoke back, inner vest of tucked messaline finished with full shirring, long sleeves with tucked cuffs and net frill.

\$5.75—Blouse made of chiffon cloth over white net, yoke front; inner vest of net, low neck, trimmed with pleated frill, sleeves finished with double net frill. One of the newest models.

\$7.50—Waist made of fine crepe de chine, open front, semi-tailored model, centre front embroidered with dainty French knots, yoke back, front trimmed with pin tucks, tucked collar, long sleeves, hem-stitched cuffs.

\$7.50—Waist made of messaline silk, open side front, shadow lace yoke and collar finished with imported Cluny lace motifs, tucked at shoulder, back and front, long sleeves with new cuffs.

\$7.50—Blouse made of chiffon cloth over white seco lining, pointed lace yoke and collar of figured lace with white satin inset, tucked back and front, long tucked sleeves finished with pleated chiffon frill.

\$7.50—Blouse made of chiffon cloth draped over white, low neck, vestee of shadow lace with pleated net frill, sleeves finished with Gibson tucks and chiffon frill. A model full of chic and elegance.

\$10.50—Silk shadow lace yoke and collar, centre front trimmed with bands of imported silk Cluny lace and hexagon silk buttons, narrow tucks at shoulder and back, sleeves finished with new fancy cuffs.

BOSTON WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR BOYCOTT ON EGG

Campaign to Be Arranged at Mass Meeting Where Club Leaders Will Outline Plans and Action Contemplated

INSURANCE IS SOUGHT

Organization is the next step planned by the women of Boston in the campaign to lower the prices on eggs, with a mass meeting for the formal organization of the boycott arranged to be held Tuesday afternoon. Women who are taking action in the matter are leaders of clubs, who will speak for the club which they represent, housewives, and others interested in bringing living costs down to a reasonable basis.

Mrs. Edward P. Barry said this morning that it was probable that the egg campaign would be followed soon by a campaign against the prices of meat, that the women are deciding that it lies with them to regulate the cost of living.

Mrs. Barry said that the climax of experience was to buy eggs at 68 cents a dozen as fresh and find them not fresh when they were broken to use. To procure insured fresh eggs would be something, she said.

The plan of boycott in Boston will be carried on it is projected according to the plan used in other cities. Mrs. Barry said that she was notified this morning of a drop of three cents a dozen on eggs but that was not enough, as 30 cents a dozen drop would be none

WHOLESALE PRICE DROPS

PHILADELPHIA—The wholesale price of fresh eggs dropped 5 to 6 cents a dozen in the Philadelphia market.

NANTUCKET VOTES AUTO TEST CASE

NANTUCKET, Mass.—A town meeting instructed its selectmen to take immediate steps to prevent Clinton S. Folger from operating his automobile in the mail and passenger service between this town and Siasconset.

Mr. Folger says he will carry a test case to the highest courts on the ground that the selectmen are depriving him of his constitutional rights as a citizen of the United States.

ELECTRIC GOODS MEN MEET

To establish closer relations between contractors, jobbers and electrical goods manufacturers, a meeting of the New England section of the National Electric Light Association was held last evening at the American house.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers
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WE MEAN EVERY WORD

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High Pay to Motion Picture Actors

Evolution of Magic Lantern
Shown in Mechanical Though
Realistic Reproduction of
Scenes of Every-Day Life

\$500,000,000 INVESTED

How are motion pictures taken? Do the actors really fall off the horses which are running at break-neck speed over the trail, and do they actually burn property to secure a picture of a fire, are puzzling questions to the audience as it sees the wonderful pictures appearing on the screen. These questions which are heard frequently were repeated to a manufacturer for the benefit of the Monitor readers, and the amused smile that passed over his features as he assured his visitor of the genuineness of the acting just as it is seen on the screen, showed how easy it all is when one is initiated into the secrets of the work.

Although more people are directly interested in the picture business than in many lines which are constantly before the public through the means of the press, comparatively little has been written regarding it. There is hardly anything new that can be said about automobiles, for page after page appears every week, both in the news and in advertising them in the papers and magazines, but it is unusual to see more than a 10-line notice of motion pictures; yet it is said that more people are interested in the pictures than in the automobiles.

Mammoth Enterprise

Although classed as an amusement the motion picture business is one of the important enterprises of the United States, employing more than a quarter of a million people. Business interests marvel at the growth of this business, which in less than eight years has become an industry wherein \$500,000,000 is invested. There are perhaps 100 large manufacturing concerns in this country and their capitalization is said to reach \$20,000,000, while the real estate values of their properties will go to about \$100,000,000. There are 20,000 people employed and \$750,000 is paid them weekly in salaries.

Pictures are taken by companies that are made up of high priced actors and actresses who receive better salaries from acting before the picture film than they do in appearing before the footlights in the fashionable theater. They also have commercialized many feats which were formerly enacted for fame or on a wager. Today if a man jumps from the Brooklyn bridge before the eye of a motion picture camera he will receive \$500 and a parachute descent from the tower of a sky-scraper has brought a check of \$1000 to the daring acrobat. Regular actors may receive from \$300 to \$500 a week for their part in making motion pictures, but the people who act unusual parts may receive that amount in a day. One woman, it is said, gets more than \$10,000 a week for acting in cages with lions, tigers and leopards, and she is engaged eight and 10 weeks ahead. Her price is high, but she is the only woman in the world who can be buffeted and knocked about in a cage by her big feline playfellows, just like one of themselves.

Big Profits Disclosed

When one realizes something of the profits secured from a single film the reason for the large salaries paid to the regular actors is apparent. The owner of "Quo Vadis" expects to clear \$250,000 from that film, above all expenses, which reached more than \$200,000 before a penny was taken in from the box office. This amount, however, is not surprising, for it took a year to complete the work. The pictures were taken at the rate of 16 a second, which completes one foot of film. It is run off the reel at the same rate of speed and two hours are required to show it, which would give a total of something like 115,200 pictures and 490 scenes that were copyrighted in America. Actors, or superstars as they are called, frequently are hired for a large production. In a film representing "The Last Days of Pompeii," now nearing completion, there will be the burning of the city built of stucco, which will go up in flames before the camera.

To put the drama of "Atlantis" into motion pictures the makers chartered a steamer of 12,000 tons and sent it to Iceland with a crew and a company of 400 to produce the pictures at a cost of \$225,000. To put Forbes-Robertson as Hamlet on the film cost at least 10 times what it ever cost to stage any "Hamlet" that was ever presented. The makers thereof paid \$75,000 for the use of a castle and costumed about 400 people therein, making the manufacturing cost \$250,000, but they sold 3,000,000 feet of that film for 25 cents a foot. During one week recently about 100,000 feet, or nearly 20 miles, of new film were produced by the manufacturers and it was not looked upon as an unusual amount. When one considers that there were possibly an average of 500 duplicates of each film, something of the magnitude of this business may be realized.

Invention Made Practical

Motion pictures are a legitimate outcome of the magic lantern, used first for the exhibition of crude comic pictures, but improved until today they are considered not only a strong factor for entertainment, but for educational and business purposes. They were spoken of in 1646 by Athanasius Kircher, but they are undoubtedly of much earlier origin, yet it is only within the last few years that their use has been extended and

they have become a really practical invention. The original use of optical lanterns in America was for illustrating travel talks and a clipping from a newspaper of Greater Boston 50 years ago reads, "Within a few days we shall have the great privilege of seeing the new invention, a magic lantern."

Today there is scarcely a country on the globe that does not have its picture theaters. A traveler returning from a trip around the world said that the first sight that attracted his attention as the steamer docked at the Fiji islands was a large poster of a picture theater. From Honolulu, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, India, China, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, one hears of the theaters which are attended by the natives and the visitors who may be in the country.

An improvement on the magic lantern, the name of which often is confused with it, is the stereopticon, which differs from it in having two lanterns instead of one, which produces the dissolving effect. The light from either lantern may be gradually shut off at the same time that the other is as slowly allowed to fall on the screen. In this way one view appears to melt or dissolve into the other. Illustration by means of lantern slides has become so common that travelers returning from some place of interest frequently give an evening's entertainment from pictures procured either from photographs taken on the trip or rented from a dealer. It has come to be an expensive form of entertainment, for good slides may be rented on an average of five cents each. Slides may also be made from negatives for 35 cents or from photographs for 50 cents.

Use of Lantern Slides

Within the last few years churches and schools have taken up the use of lantern slides. In the churches they are used both for the evening services and the Sunday schools. A lantern lighted by electricity, where that is available, may easily be arranged to illustrate a 10 minutes talk at the close of the lesson, with no more extra work than the lowering of the shades to darken the windows. Use of slides in churches has grown so rapidly within the last five

years that today nearly every church has its outfit, which includes a collection of pictures of Bible subjects. Aside from the pictures owned by the churches most missionary societies have many sets illustrating their work which are loaned to the churches.

Schools have taken lanterns as a means of teaching such subjects as history, geography, botany, geology, zoology, architecture, physics, agriculture, sociology, literature and the fine arts. Nearly all of the schools in Boston and vicinity are fully equipped, most of them owning their own slides.

Many of them have introduced a combination lantern by means of which it is possible to reflect opaque objects as postal cards, book illustrations and similar objects. The reflected object is not nearly so bright on the screen as the image obtained by use of a glass slide, but it opens up a large field along certain lines on account of the large number of postal cards which may be obtained anywhere. This so called reflectoscope also requires a large volume of electric current not always obtainable in small places.

Help in Education

Most of the Boston schools and the large institutions throughout the country have recently added to their equipment moving picture machines and many of the films are on educational subjects. Another rapidly growing use of lantern slides is for advertising purposes. This has grown up since the large number of moving picture machines have come into existence. Manufacturers have made for them lantern slides illustrating their special production and they are sent through the country and usually carry the name of some dealer.

The law of many states requires that motion pictures shall not be displayed more than 20 minutes continuously and lantern slides frequently are introduced. This is where the advertising slides often are used, for many managers of motion picture shows will throw these on the screen, as they are well paid by the firms which are advertised. Coloring of films is difficult and laborious, but the kinemacolor film is made by a rapidly

revolving disk of red, green and white, placed in front of the lens. The film itself shows no sign of color, but when the picture is thrown on the screen a similar disk, revolving at the same rate of speed will produce the same colors which were visible when the pictures were taken.

The making of lantern slides and films is very similar to regular photography with the exception of the printing which with the slides is done on glass, but with the films is done on a substance the same as the film in the camera, the basis of which is celluloid with a coating of emulsion. The motion picture camera will hold a film from 150 to 300 feet long and it is wound around a reel both for the taking and the developing of the picture. When the pictures are reproduced on a large screen it is hard to realize that the pictures which are run off the reel in the machine are but a trifle over one inch in width. Several films are joined together if the story is longer than can be reproduced on one film.

Music is an important accompaniment to an entertainment of pictures, and it is a feature that is rapidly improving. At one time musicians, like ushers, exhibitors and scenario writers were ashamed to have it known that they were connected with a picture show but that time is past and as a result the picture houses are enabled to secure better music and better musicians. Even the well known composers today will publish collections of their works suitable for picture work.

It is said that there are comparatively few musicians who can "play the picture" well, but the assistance given by the manufacturers of pictures is doing much to improve the music. Frequenters of the picture theaters will regret the rise in prices, which, it is said, is coming in America, for the admittance charges are lower in this country than across the Atlantic. It is understood that a location has been secured by a company in New York, where building operations are about to begin on a moving picture theater and the price of admission will be at least one dollar.

TOKIO HOLDS FETE IN MIKADO'S HONOR



(Copyright by Central News)

Great evergreen arch at Uyeno park in Japan's eastern capital erected for Emperor's anniversary

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—Tokio, the "eastern capital" of Japan, has of late been enjoying a period of festivities connected with the anniversary of the Mikado. A special feature of the decorations was the evergreen arch erected in the Uyeno park, one of the many green expanses in the Mikado's capital.

BAGGAGE VALUE ISSUE IS RAISED IN WOMAN'S SUIT

WASHINGTON—Right of the interstate traveler to recover for baggage lost depends on the contest of Mrs. Katherine Hooker of Los Angeles, Cal., to have the supreme court require the Boston & Maine railroad to compensate her for \$2000 of valuables lost in a fire at Sunapee Lake station, in New Hampshire, in 1908.

The railroad contends that it transported the baggage at a particular rate on condition that the value should not exceed \$100, and that it would have charged a higher rate had it known that Mrs. Hooker's trunks contained more valuable belongings. It points to recent decisions of the supreme court that the Hepburn rate law sanctions basing freight and express rates on value, and argues that the law sanctions the basing of baggage charges on value.

Mrs. Hooker declares baggage is not charged for, and hence the Hepburn rate law does not apply, but the law of each state. Under Massachusetts law, where Mrs. Hooker's journey began, she was allowed to recover \$2000, on the ground that the limitation to recover more than \$100 was against public policy.

120,000 ACRES IN MONTANA ARE RESTORED TO ENTRY

Vast Tracts in Western Part of State, Which Have Been Included in Coal Land Withdrawals, Placed at Disposal of Public, Announces Secretary Lane

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Lane reports that President Wilson has recently restored to entry about 120,000 acres of land in western Montana which for some time past have been included in coal land withdrawals. These lands have been classified by the geological survey which reports that nearly 97,000 acres do not contain coal and that about 23,000 acres contain lignites of workable thickness. The coals are of such character, however, that the prices placed on them are the minimum prices allowed by law.

The non-coal lands will henceforth be open to entry under all of the appropriate laws. The coal lands may be acquired by purchase under the coal act, or agricultural entrymen may file upon the surface for agricultural purposes the government meanwhile reserving the mineral deposits for disposition under the coal laws.

On the recommendation of Secretary Lane, President Wilson has recently approved an order creating a power site reserve in Boulder Canyon on Colorado river about 20 miles east of Las Vegas, Nev. This reserve is established in order to permit certain applicants before the department to complete their formal application for a right to develop water power under the water power laws. The development as proposed includes a dam at the mouth of the canyon that will raise the water level about 125 feet and

create slack water for a distance of nearly 20 miles up stream. Such a construction will develop sufficient head for the production of about 40,000 horsepower with the minimum flow of the stream which in this locality is about 5000 second-feet. The land involved in the reserve is practically all unsurveyed and is in a rock canyon where it can have little use for any other purposes than that of power development. It appears probable that the necessary construction can be accomplished in such a manner as to provide cheap power.

The action taken in establishing this reserve is in harmony with the policy of the department which is to encourage power developments upon the public lands, when those developments are proposed under the appropriate laws and in conformity with the regulations for the protection of the public interests that are now in force.

The President, acting on the recommendation of Secretary Lane, has recently withdrawn about 4500 acres of land in the basin of Owyhee river, Oregon. This land occupies a portion of a reservoir site with a capacity of about 300,000 acre-feet if a dam 120 feet high is constructed at its outlet. The measurements of the flow of Owyhee river at this point indicate that by the construction of this reservoir a continuous flow of 1000 feet per second or more can be maintained.

ALFRED NOYES PRAISES ART OF THAT POET WHOSE CREED WAS "MERLIN AND THE GLEAM"

"Always in Tennyson's Work There Is That Extraordinary Sense of the Presence of the Eternal," Says Lecturer in Series at Lowell Institute

Alfred Noyes took Alfred Tennyson as his theme in the course on English poets and the sea at Lowell institute at Huntington hall on Friday afternoon. He said that whatever Tennyson's rank as a poet hereafter may be it must always stand that he was more definitely an artist than any poet before him or since. There was a natural reaction from the long applause which Tennyson had won, but it was a blind reaction. Undue, unjust prominence has been given to his weaker work and among his later poems such notable things as the lines to Virgil have been overlooked.

Mr. Noyes touched on Swinburne's criticism of Tennyson and said that the perfect form of the sonnet to Victor Hugo irritated Swinburne, perhaps because his own long-drawn-out utterance (he was a great and magnificent poet, though, says Mr. Noyes) never achieved this completeness of form. Tennyson, on the other hand, had an exquisite word for Swinburne, whom he called "a reed through which all things blow into music." Swinburne in his "Threnody" afterward made noble amends for his former uncritical rancor.

His Paintings of the Sea

Tennyson paintings of land and sea are beyond compare. No landscapes of poetry anywhere can be compared with Tennyson's sustained development of his pictures along the lines of nature. His subject is conceived in its entirety and other poets' work seems kaleidoscopic beside it. His hills take shape, flowing to the sky; the sea lies wide and pure, leading the eye on to the horizon. The picture unfolds to exquisite music. "There lies a vale in Ida" illustrates this. Tennyson was the first poet who dwelt upon the marvelous effect of the sea horizon. The line of the sea cast its spell upon his boyhood and it is seen again and again in his work. Mr. Noyes read from "Ulysses":

"Tis not too late to seek a newer world. . . .

For my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset and the
baths

Of all the western stars."

The sea was always to Tennyson, not a conscious but a most natural type of eternity. Mr. Noyes read passages from "Morte D'Arthur," which he said ended with one of the most magnificent closing effects in all poetry. The poem is Tennyson's symbolizing of the passing of the old order. Though today he may be reproached for having expressed his own time, 100 years from now this will be his praise. Here is the revealing touch:

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

After George Meredith had said that this poem was the highest example of style in English poetry he changed his opinion, 20 years later, when Tennyson was beginning to get out of fashion. Meredith, perhaps disappointed because his own work had not been well received, hinted Mr. Noyes, called Tennyson's "Holy Grail" a work in blue china. Mr. Noyes read the passage describing the entry into the chamber of the Grail, where the sweet voice sang in the top-most tower to the eastward. The Pre-Raphaelites objected to the "Idylls" because Tennyson did not make every character a Luncheon. William Morris in his "Guinevere" paints Galahad as having the same character as Lancelot, but Tennyson characterized his people clearly, as Shakespeare always did.

Successor of Wordsworth

Tennyson was the successor of Wordsworth rather than of Keats in the sub-

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Or Them

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hours in "When on my bed the moonlight falls," etc.

One Poem Is His Creed

Mr. Noyes thinks that some of the "very strong poets whose strength is as the strength of ten, because the heart of their work is unpleasant," do Tennyson wrong, deifying him as narrow, sectarian, a writer for the young person, etc., because they really do not know what Tennyson wrote. They do not grasp his completeness, his breadth, his generosity. He cited a French critic who says that Tennyson begins and ends with "Enoch Arden." This is a borrowed opinion, for no one who knows how deeply into the lives of the people Tennyson sometimes searched can claim that he is a poet only for the young person. His "Revenge" is not a poem for the young person.

But the most significant of all the poems as witness to Tennyson's deep and serious purpose is "Merlin and the Gleam." Here is his creed, here his statement of his life purpose. "Crossing the Bar" may be said to have been written for the young person, but it is none the less one of the most perfect lyrics in the English language and it was written out of the humble sincerity of a great heart, a heart that had kept its boyhood faith. "We have been too long under the yoke of intellectual snobbery," says Mr. Noyes. It takes one who is either above or below intellectual vanity to dare to speak the truth about Tennyson (I am below it, interpolated Mr. Noyes; but those who will drop all their rags of epigram and superficial cleverness and will come to this poem, which Tennyson ordered printed at the end of all collections of his poems, they will find in it an overwhelming beauty.

NIGHT SCHOOL REQUEST STARTED

At the recent meeting of the Cleveland Club of Forest Hills 10 petitions for an evening school were sent in.

For a Man's Christmas

A Man's Store—conducted by men who know how to buy for men—is the logical place to purchase Holiday Gifts for Men. We invite your inspection to the display of Men's—and Boys'—Dress Accessories we have prepared. Women shoppers will find here just the things "He" would purchase for himself.

This Is a Man's Store; but a Woman's Store at Christmas Time

Handkerchiefs		For "His" Comfort	
Pure Linen.....	25c to \$1	House Jackets.....	\$8 to \$20
Silk in Plain Hemstitched and Colored Borders.....	50c to \$2	House Gowns.....	\$10 to \$30
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, Per Half-Dozen, boxed.....	\$1.50	Bath Robes and Slippers to Match.....	\$8 to \$12
		Sweaters.....	\$4 to \$12
		Angora and Cashmere Jackets.....	\$6 to \$18
		English Knitted Waistcoats, Imported.....	\$6 to \$10
		Motor Mufflers.....	\$2.50 to \$8
		Steamer Rugs.....	\$8 to \$18
		Silk, Madras, Cheviot and Flannel Pajamas.....	\$2 to \$8
		Hand Knit Bed Socks.....	\$1.50
		Novelties in Jewelry	
		Matched Full Dress and Tuxedo Sets in Leatherette Cases, Pearl and Gold. Scarf Pins, Link Buttons and Tie Retainers. Silk Guards.	

Handsome Holiday Gift Boxes

Historically Interesting Minton Tiles, "Old Hancock House," "The State House," When Cows Were Pastured on the Common—20c each.

GIFT CERTIFICATES REDEEMABLE IN MERCHANDISE

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY 400 Washington Street

Among the Women's Clubs

Fabrics will be discussed at the conference of delegates from the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held next Friday in Whittier hall, Everett, at the invitation of the Everett Women's Club. Mrs. Frank S. Spaulding, is to preside. Mrs. E. C. Wilson of Winchester will speak on "How to Know Fabrics" and Miss Calfie L. Taine of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of "Care and Cleansing of Fabrics." Six informal talks are now being given to home-makers, under the direction of the household economic department of the state federation. In January, at Perkins hall, Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston street, the next one will be given on textiles, with Mrs. Mary Woolman as speaker. It is hoped that following this discussion classes may be formed for definite study of textiles which may be conducted, in part, at the Museum of Fine Arts.

On Dec. 22 the City Federation of Women's Clubs will hold the second of its three conferences for the year. The place and program have not yet been determined. The first conference of the season was held on Nov. 18, when the federation was entertained by the Dorchester Woman's Club and George Luther Cady spoke on "Community Welfare." Each club of Boston accepted by the federation is entitled to two delegates at each meeting, these delegates to have authority to act for their organization. The officers of the city federation this year are: President, Mrs. Frank Young; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert A. Wood and Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien; recording secretary, Mrs. Arthur H. Leary; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Richardson; treasurer, Mrs. Donald M. Blair; directors, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Mrs. George W. Perkins, first president of the city federation, Mrs. Mary Woolman, Miss Marion Nichols, Mrs. S. T. Manson, Mrs. George A. Tyszer, Mrs. Harry L. Stone and Mrs. Sarah Van Noorden; historian, Mrs. A. A. Fales.

Phillegians of Braintree held their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon in Cochrane clubhouse, Braintree, the president, Mrs. George O. Wales, presiding. The chairman of the civics and conservation committee, Mrs. Mildred W. Bower, gave a comprehensive account of the children's gardens, a movement which has been a source of much interest among the children in the town. Sixty-five prizes of money have been given out. The names of the children receiving the prizes were read and there was also an extended list honorably mentioned. Mrs. Frances L. Conway, chairman of the home economics committee, gave an account of the summer school conducted during June and July for the purpose of teaching practical sewing and cooking. Dr. John C. Bowker of Lawrence gave his travels on Mexico illustrated by the stereopticon.

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester observed its twenty-first anniversary Thursday afternoon in Columbia Square hall. Mrs. Pennoek, first vice-president of the state federation, and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston city federation, were guests of honor. The president, Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard, welcomed the representatives of the federation and guests. The music, in charge of Mrs. Tolman, consisted of piano solo by Miss Tolman, songs by Miss Kennedy and Miss Frink, accompanied by Miss Tolman. The reader, Miss Maud Durkee, gave "The Crossing," "Six Frogs" and a selection from Mary Cary. The past presidents, Mrs. Helen S. Morse, Mrs. Laura E. Terhune and Mrs. Myra J. Warren, outlined briefly the history of the club. Refreshments were served, Mrs. Charles Haven and Mrs. Isiah Hinkley pouring.

At the Newtonville Woman's Guild Tuesday, Professor Bliss Perry lectured on "The Making of a Great American—Emerson." Vocal solos by Mr. Chamberlain of Allston with piano accompaniment by Mrs. A. L. Wakefield were given as follows: "Invictus" by Huhn, "A Banjo Song" by Homer, and "For You Alone" by Gehl. The exhibition of water colors by Walter Challenor in the parlor was a feature of the afternoon. The next current events class with Mrs. Lella C. Pennoek as lecturer will occur Tuesday, at Central church parlor.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday. Mrs. Tilton spoke briefly in the interest of the campaign being waged against alcohol. Mrs. Pfeiffer gave current events, and a discussion followed. The second hour Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the National Magazine, gave "Flashlights of Famous People." The meeting next Wednesday will be held in the auditorium of the Methodist church in the evening. Current events will be given by Mrs. Arthur Stanley and Nat M. Brigham, will give a stereopticon lecture on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona." Miss Brida M. Holmes will preside at the organ.

"American Art" is to be discussed by Miss Martha Shannan at the next bi-monthly meeting of the Boston Ruskin Club on Dec. 8 in the lecture hall of the Boston public library. This subject follows "The Genesis of the Flag," the title of the topic assigned to Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs at the last meeting of the club in November. In view of the approaching holiday season "The Biblical Story of the Birth of Christ" has been selected for discussion by the club members on Dec. 22. Questions dealing with literature, social and political economy have been chosen for the gatherings to be held on the second and fourth Monday afternoons of each month until May, when the annual meeting will close the season.

Literature and art students are among the speakers scheduled.

At the meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem Dec. 10 Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea will give a talk on "Celebrating a Century of Peace." The annual cake and candy sale will also take place, Mrs. Lillian H. Mowll chairman.

James Lewis Moore of Harvard gave a talk on "Sociology" at the meeting of the Women's Get-Together Club Wednesday at St. Peter's parish house, Beverly. Mrs. L. M. Brown was the hostess. H. H. Atherton will give a talk on "Yellowstone Park," illustrated, on Jan. 6.

Election of officers for the Salem Society for the Higher Education of Women, founded by Miss Martha L. Roberts, was held yesterday, and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Walter L. Harris; vice-presidents, Mrs. Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers, Mrs. Alfred



MISS MARTHA L. ROBERTS
Founder of Salem Educational Society

Manchester and Mrs. Matthew Robson; directors, Mrs. William H. Gove, Mrs. Alonzo F. Titus, Miss E. Francesca Skerry and Dr. Mary R. Lakeman; treasurer, Mrs. S. Herbert Wilkins; secretary, Mrs. Jean M. Missud, and auditor, Miss Lily J. Eckford. The reports showed that eight different girls were assisted financially by the society in college this past year. After the business meeting there was a lecture on the campfire girls movement. The speakers were Mrs. Brooks of the House of Seven Gables settlement work and Miss Dorothy E. Smith, secretary of the Salem Young Women's Association. Two girls arrayed in the Indian costume of the campfire girls exhibited various portions of the society's work and symbols. The society was incorporated in 1897. It was begun by Miss Roberts, who succeeded in interesting 20 women in the movement, and now its membership is 175. In the year the society was incorporated Miss Roberts was admitted to the Essex bar. She is the only woman member of the Essex Bar Association, and is also a member of the Portia Club of Boston.

At the meeting of the Woman's Book Review Club of Roxbury on Saturday afternoon last, Miss Maud Sherer spoke on the subject of "The Speaking Voice." She said that women were beginning to realize the need of voice cultivation; especially among clubwomen did she find an enthusiasm and an understanding that with the cultivated voice comes poise and confidence and success as a natural consequence of confidence. The musical program was in charge of Mrs. Maud N. Lyon. She presented Master Rupert Lyon, who played "The Dream," by Goltzmann, as a flute solo, and J. Henderson Magie, who sang "The Dawn" and "Rose in the Bud," after which Mrs. Lyon sang with flute obligato. Following the exercises refreshments were served and an opportunity given to meet Miss Sherer.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester was entertained by Miss Alice Pike last Monday. Music was the subject of the program for the afternoon, Mrs. Bessie Abbe reading a paper on "Musical Appreciation" which was illustrated by songs from members.

West Newton Educational Club observed "Children's day" on Nov. 28 in Players small hall. The Wah-Wah-Tay-See campfire girls of Auburndale, under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur Lane, gave an instructive entertainment in the form of their monthly council fire. Mrs. Ordway of Auburndale played for the council ceremony. The club had as guests a director from the New York organization and guardians from Wellesley and Auburndale. Miss Hope St. Amant performed a solo number. Refreshments were served by Mrs. F. E. Nowers, chairman of the hospitality committee. The Misses Edith Early and Corabel Robinson, daughters of club members, played the piano.

Havah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house will deliver eight opera talks during the coming week. Floyd M. Baxter will assist him at the piano. "Monna Vanna" will be the subject of three talks to be given: On Tuesday afternoon, before the Heptecore and Somerville Women's clubs of Somerville, on Thursday evening before the Roxbury Club, Roxbury; and again on Friday afternoon

before the Middlesex Woman's Club of Lowell. "Tales of Hoffman" will be given Tuesday evening before the Somerville Teachers Club in Somerville, and again in connection with "The Secret of Suzanne," before the Pepperell Woman's Club in Pepperell. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given Wednesday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Fitchburg. "Madama Butterfly" will be the subject of the talk to be given on Monday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Littleton. "Hansel and Gretel," together with "The Secret of Suzanne," will be given on Thursday morning before the West Roxbury Woman's Club.

Rosindale Community Club members and their friends were given a lecture-recital Friday afternoon by John Orth on "With Liszt in Weimar." Mr. Orth having been a pupil of Liszt, in Germany, made the lecture more interesting. The club will have an extra meeting under the direction of the home economics committee on Thursday evening in Longfellow school hall. Charles E. Greeley will speak.

Wellesley College Club holds its second meeting for the year today at Miss Jeanie Evans' school on Fairfield street, Boston. The program consists of a general consideration of Wellesley-College interests, a report from Mrs. Fred



MRS. MARTHA E. BOND
President of the Woburn Woman's Club

Wilson on the last graduate council, a report of the work of the publicity committee by Miss Hetty Wheeler, instructor in music at Wellesley College, and a report of the college commencement of last June. There will be an amendment to the constitution made, whereby the office of secretary-treasurer will be divided. The next meeting of the club will come on Jan. 13, at the home of Miss Vida D. Scudder, in Wellesley.

Medford Women's Club observed presidents' day Tuesday at the clubhouse, with Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, vice-president of the state federation as guest of honor. There were also present as guests six federation department chairmen, each accompanied by a member of her department, and the presidents and secretaries of 27 women's clubs. A reception was held in the clubhouse parlors, with the guest of honor, the president of the club, Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, the three vice-presidents, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, Mrs. Harriet Putnam and Mrs. Carrie B. Haines and the chairman of the afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kalkas, in the receiving line. Mrs. Brown welcomed the guests, after which she introduced the guest of honor, who spoke of the principles underlying the work of the departments of the club.

The musical part of the program consisted of songs by the Appleton quartet and a musical novelty program by Peter Mordella, the one-man band. A social hour was enjoyed, during which the hospitality committee, in charge of Mrs. Harriette H. Kent, served refreshments.

The dramatic class of the Business Women's Club is to entertain the members Wednesday at the clubhouse, State House park. A short play of English life, "A Domestic Problem," a sketch "Fast Friends," monologues, and music comprise the program, under the direction of Miss Dorothy C. Root.

Fraulein Antonie Stolle will give an illustrated lecture on "The Progress of the Centuries in Art from the Early Italian Masters to Modern Times," at a union meeting of the Roxbury Club and Women in Council of Roxbury, to be held Tuesday afternoon, in the chapel of the Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Congregational church.

Plans for a dinner in January and a social gathering in February were discussed at a meeting of the Boston Women's Publicity Club Friday afternoon at the Hotel Thorndike. Announcement was made that at the meeting to be held Dec. 16 Richard H. Waldo, advertising manager of Good Housekeeping, would speak on "Police Power of Advertising." Four new members were voted into the club. Mrs. George W. Gallup, president, presided.

Woburn Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Martha E. Bond is president, is to start soon a campaign against "Alcohol Education" in Woburn. The state federation has endorsed the movement, and many women's clubs are taking it up. An attractive year book has been issued in the club colors, gray and brown. Among the activities of the club are a

scholarship it maintains at Maryville College and a stamp system it supports in the public schools. The club also has a legacy called the "Sarah B. Tidd fund."

Nat. M. Brigham gave an illustrated lecture on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona" at the meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club, Friday. The meeting was in charge of the art and travel department, of which Mrs. Alice M. James is chairman.

Under the auspices of the Fathers and Mothers Club last Saturday evening in the chapel of the Old South church, Copley square, a meeting was held for the consideration of the present day rights and needs of the southern negro, educationally, industrially and socially. The Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury, pastor of the Old Baptist church, Cambridge, presided. He introduced the Rev. A. Eugene Thomson, president of Lincoln Institute, Kentucky. This is a newly established institution for the academic and industrial education of the colored youth. Dr. Thomson told of the practical methods of the school to fit the pupils to be self-supporting, self-respecting and hence respected citizens, through the learning of useful trades and normal academic training. He gave a tribute to the upward progress of the colored people in the last half century. Arthur Mitchell, principal of a colored school in Alabama gave a talk on his work in Alabama. He told especially of a farm devoted to intensive farming which had taken many prizes at the state fair for its remarkable yield per acre. Dr. Thomson as the guest of Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, president of the club, spoke at the Twentieth Century luncheon Saturday noon.

Popular Authors' Literary Club of Winthrop met with Mrs. Martha Gleason, Tuesday. After the regular business session the meeting was turned over to the music committee, Mrs. Ella Russell, chairman. Miss Anderson of Boston gave a talk on "The Speaking Voice." Piano solos were given by Miss Clara Russell and an illustrated musical contest was participated in by the members, Miss Helen L. Frazier being the winner. Roll call was answered by quotations on the "Voice." Refreshments were served.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester held its last regular meeting Dec. 4 in the parlors of the Dorchester Woman's clubhouse. At the close of the business session, the president, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, presented Mrs. Annie L. Burr the chairman of the morning. Mrs. Burr announced the subject "Henrik Ibsen." Mrs. Helen S. Richardson gave a complete outline of the career of the author under consideration. Readings from several scenes taken from Ibsen's play, "The Doll's House," were given by Mrs. Hattie B. Gettemy and Mrs. Florence Henaty. The musical numbers were arranged by Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, chairman of music. They included Greig's sonata C minor with Miss Ruth Stickney at the violin and Mrs. Brooks the piano. Three movements from the "Peer Gynt" suite, for four hands and violin were rendered by Mrs. Brooks, Miss Laura Stephens and Miss Stickney. The next regular meeting, to be held Dec. 18, will be a Christmas meeting and Mrs. Alice Cherrington Corydon will speak on "Christmas Lore." There will be music appropriate to the season, a poem by Paul Hayne and each club member will bring Christmas greetings in the words of some author which the club has taken in its course of study.

Penultimates of Wakefield met Friday afternoon with Mrs. W. S. Ripley, Jr. John Galsworthy's drama, "Strife," was read and criticized by the members. Mrs. Lillian L. Flint sang. Ibsen's "A Doll's House" will be taken up at the meeting on Dec. 12 with Mrs. Ralph E. Carlisle.

Mrs. Etta Fish Tingley of Linden avenue, Greenwood, was hostess to the Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield on Thursday evening, being assisted by her daughter, Miss Gertrude Tingley, a member of the club. Mrs. Tingley gave a talk on Schubert and Miss Tingley sang. On Dec. 18 the club will have an art and science meeting with Mrs. Marjorie M. Griffiths of White avenue.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield met Monday evening with Mrs. Asa Lewis of Salem street. R. E. Gleason of Wakefield gave an account of his experiences and travels in the east where he spent four years with an exploring party. Miss Alma Sahholm at the piano and Miss Bertha Sahholm, with the cello gave the musical program. At the meeting on Dec. 15, with Mrs. Fred L. Knight, Mrs. Etta F. Tingley will give an account of her recent trip to Great Britain.

Year books will be ready for members of the Stoneham Woman's Club at next Tuesday afternoon's meeting. The season's program as outlined therein includes the following lectures and entertainments: Dec. 9, "Days in Japan," Dr. Charles Browne; Miss Mildred Green, soloist; Dec. 30, "Little Citizens of the World," Miss Anna Stevens Duryea; Miss Lila Stone Martin, soloist; Jan. 13, musical in charge of music and art department, with recital by Miss Edie Briggs, soprano, Bernard Ferguson, baritone, Karel Havlicek, violinist, Earle William Smith, pianist; Jan. 27, celebration of fifteenth anniversary of the club, with Mrs. George Winslow Perkins state federation president, as guest; Feb. 10, "Abraham Lincoln," by Melville C. Freeman; Feb. 24, guest night, in charge of history and current events department, with lecture on "The Bright Eyes and Wild Hearts of Our Northern Woods" (illustrated), by the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain; March 10, exhibitions of cooking by Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling; March 24, home talent

Last Tuesday the Riverside Club of Saugus held a home day in the East Methodist church, in charge of the following committee: Mrs. Mabel N. Williams, chairman; Mrs. Abbie Bailey, Miss Susie Hall, and Mrs. Ella Thompson. The program of the day was a debate on the subject, "Resolved: that woman suf-

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afternoon, with talk on "Eugene Field" by Miss Alice L. Robinson, with Eugene Goudey as reader and Mrs. Ada Briggs Webber as soloist; April 14, "Color in Dress," by Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson; April 28, annual business meeting.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Melrose, Reading and Stoneham, gave a luncheon on Tuesday to the past regent, Mrs. Emily Brooks, Brown of Melrose. Several informal speeches were given by members.

Mrs. L. Wallace Sweetser, of Main street, Wakefield, entertained the Book Club of Wakefield this week, and Mrs. Clarence G. Howes gave a sketch of Lady Gregory and read three of her short stories. Mrs. Theodore Eaton of Avon street will be the hostess next Monday.

Children's day was observed by the Reading Woman's Club at Friday's meeting and many boys and girls from the families of members were present to enjoy the special program arranged. Mrs. Maria B. Upton, Mrs. Anna M. Reck, Miss Jennie B. Parker, Mrs. Edith J. Poor and Miss Helen A. Brown were in charge. Miss Belle Kenney of the Quincy mansion school gave a talk on food values at Monday's meeting of the domestic science class, held with Mrs. Rosamond Stone of Woburn street. Mrs. Harry P. Bosson entertained the history class on the same afternoon.

"The New America" was discussed by Miss Ethel Hubbard at the last meeting of the woman's union of the Congregational church Wellesley, Tuesday. Miss Hubbard spoke of our debt to the immigrants in practical necessities and artistic contributions, and gave statistics on the amount of immigration and causes for emigration.

The last meeting of the East Boston Home Club was held Tuesday, when Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea spoke on "The New Internationalism." Mrs. Sturges commended the work of the Hague conferences and of the court of arbitration, citing the fact that 100 cases have been settled by the court within the last decade. Reports of the recent city federation meeting and of the state federation meeting at Whitman were given by Mrs. Emma C. Fraser, Miss Emma L. Peterson and Mrs. Florence R. C. Cooke. The next meeting of the club will come Dec. 16, and will be the December social at which "Songs and Airs of Different Nations," with violin and piano music and folk dancing will be presented.

Last Tuesday the Riverside Club of Saugus held a home day in the East Methodist church, in charge of the following committee: Mrs. Mabel N. Williams, chairman; Mrs. Abbie Bailey, Miss Susie Hall, and Mrs. Ella Thompson. The program of the day was a debate on the subject, "Resolved: that woman suf-

frage in the United States would be to the best interests of the nation." A piano duet was rendered by Mrs. Howatt and Mrs. Beaman.

Brookline Equal Suffrage Association has announced the following programs for its Tuesday afternoon public meetings: Dec. 9: The Rev. Roy D. Freeman, "Woman as a Social Help"; Dec. 16, reports by some of the delegates to the national convention; Dec. 30, Miss Eileen Sullivan, "The Woman Suffrage Party in Boston."

Miss Emma B. Matteson, instructor at Simmons College, assisted by Miss Shaw, one of the advanced students in the domestic science course, served a "high tea" at the last meeting of the Lynn Woman's Club, Tuesday. The entire menu was prepared and consumed during the meeting, at which 150 members were present.

Ernest Harold Baynes, superintendent of the Corbin park for the conservation of animal species in New Hampshire, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Our Wild Animal Neighbors" at the last meeting of the Wellesley Hills Club, on Dec. 3. Mr. Baynes used pictures taken by himself and adapted his lecture to the children guests of the club.

Home Circle Club of Malden varied its program at its meeting Wednesday afternoon by attending a performance at a Boston theater where the members occupied four boxes. The next meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Langille of Rockingham avenue.

Monday Club of Malden met Monday at the residence of Mrs. Harry F. Damon, Glen street, with Miss Helen King as joint hostess with Mrs. Damon. An informal afternoon was held. The members contributed the readings and musical numbers. The next regular meeting of the club will be held at the home of Miss Edna Whittemore, Hawthorne street, with Mrs. Morton E. Cummings as joint hostess.

At a meeting of Old and New Club of Malden, Tuesday afternoon, Miss Alicia Keyes, an instructor in advanced art, was the speaker, her subject being "White."

Miss Keyes spoke of the symbolism of white in many countries, its use in the advertising world, in dress and in art and described the various tones of white. The literature class was entertained Friday morning by Mrs. Charles N. Peabody of 63 Hawthorne street. Next Tuesday the club will have as speaker Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong who will give an address on "Argentina."

The home economics department of the Fortnightly Club of Winchester entertained the club Monday afternoon when Mrs. Mary Darling of Brookline gave an address on "Short Cuts in Housework." The meeting was open to the ladies of Winchester and many non-members attended. The conservation class met yesterday at 3 Joy street, Boston. Members of the club today attended the civil service reform class meeting at the Boston Public Library.

Medford Woman's League met Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the West Medford Congregational church when an address was given by Mrs. Mabel H. Carter on "The Socialization of the Home." At the next meeting Mrs. C. A. Gurney will be the hostess and a basket luncheon will be held.

New Century Club of Malden will meet Monday afternoon when a comedy entitled "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" by Anne Warner will be acted by Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett. A reception to the new members will follow. The musical program will consist of selections by C. W. Peterson, cornetist; Mrs. L. S. Keith, mandolin selections, and Miss L. B. Cameron, pianist.

Bunker Hill chapter, D. A. R., held a sale of fancy articles, and home-made candy in Knights of Pythias hall, Winter Hill, Tuesday.

Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R., will hold a luncheon and sale on Tuesday, at the home of the regent, Mrs. George H. Carlton, 37 Benton road, Somerville.

Last Tuesday evening in Unitarian hall, the Old Powder House Club of Somerville held its regular meeting. Mrs. Etta F. Smith, presented a unique entertainment.

(Continued on page eighteen, column two)

SPECIAL—THIS WEEK

With Penn's Quality Violets at \$1.50 we give the new "invisible" velvet waterproof gown protector, preventing spotting of the bodice.

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ANIMALS ENJOY WINTER AT ZOO

Autumn Moving Less Extensive Than Imagined, Even Animals and Birds of Warm Lands Finding Outdoors Good

SOME WARMLY HOUSED

When the ring of hammers comes floating through the air from the hockey rink at Franklin field, where the carpenters are preparing for the winter's sports, and when the city gardeners are seen busily hiding the more tender bushes and shrubs under a covering of straw, the moving season is on for the Boston zoo in Franklin park.

The long-legged flamingo, whose native haunt is by palm-fringed waters in the tropical zone, begins to indicate to the zoo attendants, who are most understanding people, that his summer

bersome pelicans are gone. But here among the northern eagles, hawks and pigeons are the royal peacocks of India, associated with the sunlit terraces of Italian gardens and Indian temples, and their cousin, the Chinese peacock of pure white, whose spread tail imitates so well a fan of marvelous lace.

About the little pond glide a group of Mandarin ducks, which look so much like smoothly carved, beautifully hand-colored wooden toys that one almost expects the attendant to enter at intervals, key in hand, and wind them up. And, pecking at the grains of corn scattered about the bank, are other alien members of the colony, European herons, guinea fowl and other specimens.

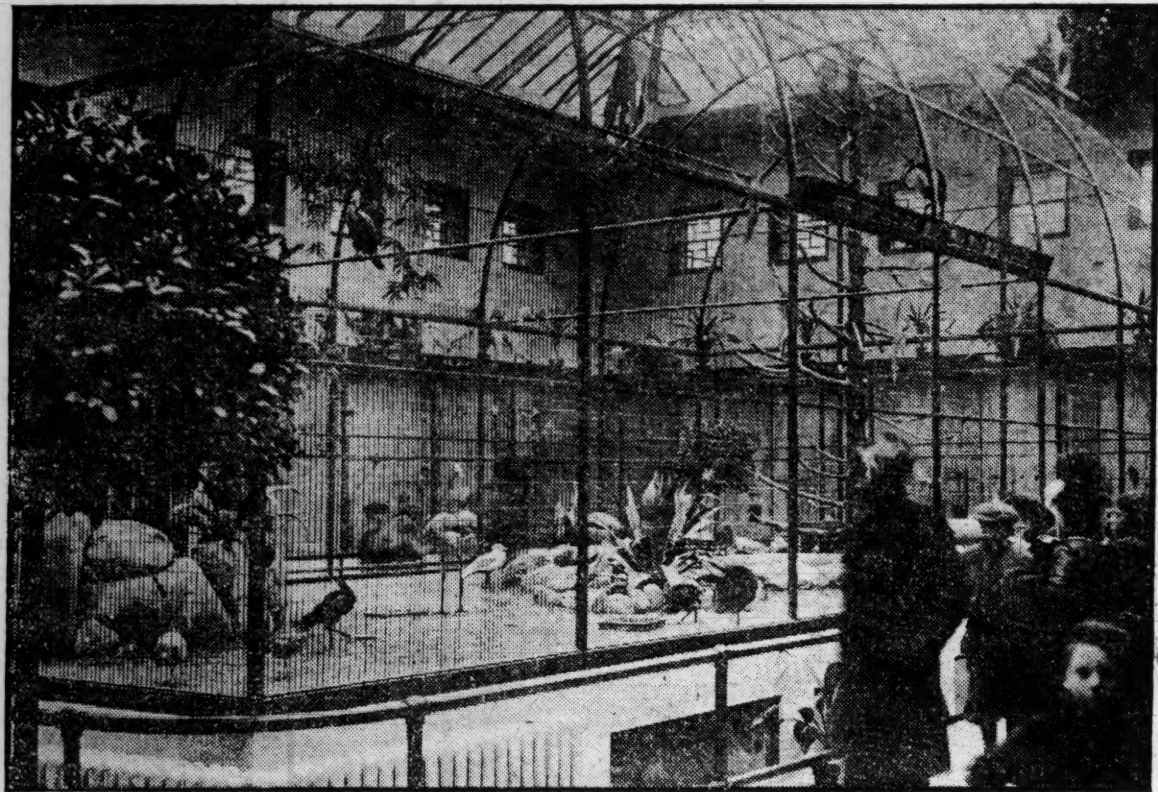
Fine New Bird House

Another reason why moving day at the Boston zoo is the occasion for so few changes is that a new bird house of a most modern sort has just been completed, in which the greater number of small birds will dwell the year around.

It is a most delightful bird house for feathered inmates and their visitors alike. The bright sunlight streams in through large skylights above the flying cage in the center of the hall and falls upon light green walls, white concrete floors and rows of roomy, spick and span cages.

These cages are carefully designed, seemingly to meet the requirements of the most exacting guests. A pleasant temperature automatically regulated is retained from day to day and from month to month. The floors are covered with white pebbles and gravel. The perches are adapted to the various needs of the different birds. And in the cages of those who have called for room and bath are supplied individual porcelain finished bathing pools that could be matched in quality only by the finest hotels and residences.

About the middle of the day, the bird-house presents a lively and merry scene. The air is full of birds' shouts and whistlings. The sunlight falls upon the glorious plumage of the tropical birds;



Large tropical birds in commodious flying cage at new bird house of Franklin Park zoo

quarters in the big outdoor flying cage seem bereft of their usual atmosphere of comfort. The cranes, who were ever a restless lot, may be observed at odd moments looking toward the South as if thinking over the advantages of certain winter resorts much frequented by members of their family, while the Japanese ibis, a very civilized bird, is obviously ready to take up housekeeping in one of the steam-heated apartments of the new bird house.

Most Winter Outside

But a surprise is in store for the visitor to the zoo who thinks that there is a general transfer of animals in the fall and spring. The fact is the number of animals that are taken indoors in winter is very small and these, for the most part, are inmates of the aviary. The great shaggy polar bears, of course, are perfectly content to winter in their regular quarters, and their next-door neighbors, the cinnamons and the grizzlies, find the dens in the back of their raised inclosures well designed to ward off wet and wind, which is all they ask.

The slender, careful-footed deer, for all their dainty ways, are accustomed to wander through the forests of the northern countries all the year round and, in the simple conveniences afforded them in the zoo, find greater supply than they might otherwise, for here their meals are marked by abundance and regularity, and their stable affords a more comfortable protection than any sheltering hillside or close-growing clump of hemlocks. Even the puma that is on exhibition near by is not an inhabitant of the jungle, but a native of the Northwest of the United States, where the people, impressed with his physical superiority over the less awe-inspiring coyote and cottontail, refer to him as a mountain lion of more colloquially as a "painter."

It is for the birds, the greater part of whom are from southern countries, that the officials of the zoo are more eager to furnish special quarters in winter and, equipped as they are this year with a new bird house, they will not be forced to neglect the convenience or comfort of any of their charges.

Naturalists' Views Change

It is interesting to note, however, that naturalists and zoological experts are beginning to change many of their views about the necessity of housing tropical birds in winter and surrounding them with thick walls and steam pipes. In the New York zoo, and in a private aviary owned by a naturalist in Connecticut, it has been found that many of the tropical species do very well without the great care that heretofore has been considered essential. Herons and other birds whose natural habitat is in Africa or South America are quite happy in out-of-door cages the year round, quickly adapting themselves to such conditions. And it has been noted for some time that tropical birds raised in the north disregard the changes in climate from season to season, although the only visible way in which they differ from their brothers in the South is that the down under the feathers grows thicker and more abundant.

A glance over the winter colony that is now segregated in the big out-of-door flying cage of the Boston zoo shows many a bird that the visitor usually associates with countries nearer the equator. The Japanese cranes, the flamingoes, the green billed rails and the cum-

PERSONAL MESSAGES BRING PRESIDENT NEAR CONGRESS

Many More Members Attend and Much Greater Interest Is Sought Under Custom Revived by Mr. Wilson — Method May Become Permanent, It Is Said

WASHINGTON — President Wilson made his fourth address to Congress Tuesday afternoon, and the national capital is ready to admit that so far as his administration is concerned there will be none of the old fashioned and tedious omnibus messages of former days. These messages had poured into them every legislative recommendation that occurred to the President and his cabinet, and were liberally interlarded with comment and argument. It frequently took the clerks of the House and Senate an hour to read them, and it is safe to say that few heard them, still fewer read them, and nearly everybody quickly forgot what was in them.

President Wilson's method is different. Details are almost wholly omitted, and after, with a few deft touches, marking out the general outlines of a question, he leaves it to Congress to fill in the details. This policy has made his messages more readable than those of any President within the memory of public men now in Washington, and has inspired for them much favorable opinion.

After Mr. Wilson has brought back for four years the custom of George Washington and John Adams, it is generally believed that he will have made that custom permanent. This city, which at first looked askance at the proposal of the President to deliver his message to Congress in person, has found out that the practise is a good one in actual use, and that it has advantages not discoverable before it had been tried. Mr. Wilson's plan has had the effect of concentrating public attention on policies of the first importance. He outlined his tariff position in terse, understandable and persuasive English at the beginning of the special session, last April 7, making himself sponsor for the bill which was introduced in the House, and, after the usual course through both houses, became the law. After the tariff had been disposed of, he again went to the capital, this time to talk currency. No other subject was mentioned in the address. In August, when the Mexican situation seemed to be approaching a crisis, he read a state paper to Congress devoted exclusively to that question, and now comes the first annual address to Congress, covering the legislative program of the session in a general way and making proposals for the guidance of that body, and for the information of the country.

No annual message, or address of equal interest has been given Congress and the country for many years. It was carefully planned and if members of the two houses want minute details they must go to the reports of the several cabinet officers to find them. The President declines to cumber the record by repeating what his cabinet advisers have said and confines himself to only so much of the general situation as is necessary to make his sentences coherent and his delivery as a whole of general in-

terest. Mr. Wilson has broken a number of precedents since he entered the White House and much has been said in the newspapers about his performance in that respect; but in the opinion of many his most important and significant work in that respect has to do with his state papers intended for Congress and the country.

Incidentally the presence at the Capitol of the President to read his address has insured a large attendance of the members of both houses and a lively personal interest in what was going on. Under the old order of things the executive messages delivered at the Capitol by a White House aide were read by the clerks of the two houses to a mere handful of members almost none of whom paid attention to what was going on.

One explanation of the Wilson message system is found in his confession that his mind is a "single track" line, and will run only one train at a time. Most men are precisely like the President in this respect, only he is more frank than most of them have been. People in this city are beginning to see that the Wilson practise of limiting addresses to a few subjects and passing on to others when those have been disposed of, contributes to a more orderly system of legislation, and so they are reaching a point where they are getting ready to thank him for restoring the custom of George Washington and the elder Adams, abolished by Jefferson, presumably because of his timidity as a public speaker.

COMPETITION FOR BELL PHONE INTERESTS DECLARED WELCOME BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Assistant to Mr. McReynolds at Federal Hearing Says Samuel Hill Is Trying to Unite Independents — Young Woman Presides at Federal Inquiry

PHILADELPHIA—C. J. Smith, special assistant to Attorney-General McReynolds, announced on Friday that competition with the Bell telephone interest was a possibility soon, and that the government would welcome it as a step in the right direction. At the conclusion here of the hearing in the suit brought to dissolve the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on the charge that it is a trust, Mr. Smith made the statement.

He declared that the amalgamation of the independent telephone companies throughout the United States with a view eventually of merging them with the Postal Telegraph Company, in opposition to the Bell concern, is being sought by Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern

railroad, and himself director in railroads, bank and telephone companies. Samuel Hill has been fighting the Bell Telephone Company in the West for many years. He was president of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Portland and heavily interested in the various gas and electric light companies of the West.

One unusual feature at the hearing was the fact that a young woman, Miss Mary E. Bell of Portland, Ore., conducted the inquiry here for the government as special examiner into the telephone case.

Judge Robert Bear of Portland, Ore., when the suit against the American company started, appointed Miss Bell special examiner to take testimony preliminary to the trial of the case and in this capacity she has come to the East to conduct examinations. They will be held in several eastern cities.

More Room for Big Birds
A few of the larger birds are in the regulation cages of the hall, awaiting the time when the new wing for their convenience will be built. Here is the stilt-legged Japanese crane sending forth his call of "gru, gru," the big dignified secretary bird, with stork-like legs and hawk-like head, and the Balearic crowned crane from North Africa, a large bird black, white and brown, his head adorned with a cluster of divergent brown feathers, and his long legs serving alternately for a sleeping stand.

And in the flying cage in the middle of the room what a happy throng of lively birds holds forth! Into the bathing pool they crowd like so many school boys on a summer holiday. Saucy jackdaws, white-headed jays, quails as impudent in their actions, robins, gulls, and purple gallinules, all splashing and spluttering together and chasing each other about the cage with feathers a dripping and awry.

And here indoors may be seen the reverse of the southern bird adapting itself to northern climatic conditions. For side by side with the tropical scarlet-winged flamingo who dances about with grotesque steps, is the sea gull, who comes of a race accustomed to winter far to the north among the waters of the Atlantic and Arctic oceans and who obviously is quite happy and "at home."

SONS OF VETERANS ELECT OFFICIALS

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Sons of Veterans' Club of Massachusetts last night at the Revere house: W. A. Dunn of Everett, president; C. A. Higgins of Somerville, vice-president; E. A. Holmes of Roxbury, secretary; L. S. Howard of Somerville, treasurer; J. Wentworth of Newton, J. B. Farrell of Milton and W. L. Loring of Whitman, executive committee.

Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state, and H. T. Fletcher of Boston were the speakers, retiring President I. N. Floyd making the introductory remarks.

UNITED STATES UNIVERSITY BILL BEING PREPARED

Senator Dillingham of Vermont Getting Ready to Introduce Measure for Establishment of National University

WOULD COST MILLION

WASHINGTON—Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont is preparing for introduction a bill for the establishment of a University of the United States. He expects to have it ready in the near future. While similar bills have been introduced in every Congress for so long that they have become almost bywords of futility, Senator Dillingham says he has noted an increased interest in the proposition this year, and he proposes to do all he can to get action on his bill at this regular session.

The Senate committee on the University of the United States, of which Senator Dillingham is chairman, in the early days was an important committee, but for many years it has continued to exist as one of several committees whose activities are only nominal and whose purpose is merely to provide committee chairmanships, with attendant stationery and clerk privileges, for minority senators. Senator Dillingham will try to make it an active committee this year.

A great mass of material dealing with this subject has been accumulated by Senator Dillingham in preparing his bill. Among other data is a proposed bill submitted by the committee of 500, a self-constituted body of educators who are urging the government to establish such a university. Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, is chairman, and Henry K. Bush-Brown, of Washington, secretary.

The committee of 500 proposes the appropriation by Congress of \$1,000,000 a year for 10 years to be expended for lands, buildings and equipment. For maintenance they have two alternate proposals, one \$200,000 for the first year and \$100,000 additional each year until the annual appropriation shall reach \$1,000,000; the other is to appropriate \$100,000 a year and invite each state to contribute one cent for each inhabitant for the establishment of local centers in the states. Requests from private individuals are permitted for a fund to be known as the people's foundation, for specific lines of research and study.

They propose that the University of the United States shall be a post-graduate institution for research and special training, conferring all degrees higher than bachelors and giving certificates to those not completing full courses. With the parent institution located in Washington it is proposed to have other colleges and universities, non-sectarian and

TOWNSEND'S
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BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT IS URGED BY MR. M'ANENY

NEW YORK—George McAneny, borough president, said the heights of skyscrapers should be regulated by law and the towers thereon be dispensed with, at a luncheon given to 25 mayors of up-state cities. The luncheon was given by the commission in charge of the city planning exhibition at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, Friday.

The mayors and mayors-elect are here to get points on how to conduct their municipalities along approved lines of progress.

DINNER FOR TECH SOPHOMORES.
Officers of the sophomore class of Technology yesterday named the following men to arrange the sophomore dinner: D. B. Webster, T. C. Jewett, S. R. Berkowitz, H. L. Bickford and G. Garita. The dinner will be held in the Technology Union on Jan. 2.

NEW SENATE HEAD TO CONFER.
State Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, who is expected to be the next president of the Senate, plans to come to Boston Monday to talk with the senators-elect at the State House about his committee appointments.

REP. HAINES SAYS 92 VOTES LIMIT OF MR. CUSHING

Medford Candidate for Speaker Admits Own Supporters Are Few, but He Has Hopes

Following a canvass of the members-elect of the House of Representatives, Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, a Republican candidate for speaker, says that about 92 votes will probably be cast for Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, candidate for reelection, on the first ballot, and that some of these votes will not go to him on subsequent ballots. There are 118 Republicans in all and a majority of the House necessary to elect is 121.

Mr. Haines says that 21 Republican members will not be drawn into a caucus of this party's members for the purpose of uniting on a candidate for speaker. It is admitted by the Medford representative that he has a relatively small number of votes pledged to himself on the first ballot, but expects to secure some of those which he believes will shift from Speaker Cushing.

Mr. Haines has filed a bill providing for a revision of the Medford charter. This measure calls for a single board of seven aldermen and contains a referendum to the voters of that city.

SAN DIEGO BUSY ON CHARTER PLAN

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—It has been announced that 13 organizations will be represented on the new people's charter committee, and that they will proceed to gather material to be presented to the board of freeholders when that body is elected in 1914, says the Union.

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Vote on Hetch Hetchy Bill Near

Senate Is Due to Record Its Decision on San Francisco Water Measure Before Close of Its Session Tonight

NO KERN BALLOT YET

WASHINGTON—Final vote on the Hetch Hetchy water bill, granting the use of that valley to the city of San Francisco, will be taken in the Senate before adjournment tonight.

"Insidious influences are more effective in this city than elsewhere, and more far-reaching in their achievements," declared Senator Borah Friday in discussing the bill. He made a strong argument in opposition to the pending legislation. He said insidious influences frequently accomplished an end here where by orders were issued by various departments of the government, going into full operation, and the public know nothing of them until long afterward.

Although a final vote must be taken on the bill before adjournment, interest in the subject seems to be waning. Senators did not seem anxious to discuss the matter.

A great mass of telegrams from all portions of the country were presented to the Senate today. These were about equally divided between petitions for the Hetch Hetchy legislation and protests against the grant being allowed by Congress.

By a vote of 41 to 18, the Senate today adopted the Kern resolution, binding itself to meet daily from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., with a recess from 6 to 8 p. m., until the currency bill has been passed. The vote came after four morning sessions had been given up to debate upon the resolution.

That the currency bill will be passed before the holidays is the opinion of leaders of all parties. Some fix the date of passage at Dec. 20.

Republican senators today seemed to realize the futility of further delays. Senators Gallinger, Smoot and Sutherland denied any intention of further delay or obstruction.

WISCONSIN GIRLS GOVERN DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Miss Molly D. Gedney, senior student of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from Onalaska, Wis., as president of the Women's Self-Government Association, is head of one of the largest bodies of women students in any American university.

This association has charge of all cases of conduct of women students, except those concerning dishonesty in examinations. Any girl charged with violating the rules is called before the women's discipline committee, says the Journal. The faculty has given the committee power to suspend women from school. Among rules the girls must live up to are the following:

Payment of annual dues.
No attendance at second performances of night vaudeville.
Dismiss callers at 10 p. m.
Be home after parties at 12:30 p. m.
If attending out-of-town parties, be back in city limits by 12 p. m.
No driving after 9 p. m.

RIVERS CONGRESS FAVORS ANNUAL WATERWAY FUND

WASHINGTON—The Rivers and Harbors Congress adjourned on Friday after reelecting Senator Ransdell of Louisiana president and urging annual federal appropriations for river and harbor improvement and a national policy for waterways.

The directors recommended that the 1915 meeting be held in San Francisco. The congress decided to meet here next year.

Y. M. C. A. TALK ON PRAYER IS PLANNED

The Sunday afternoon programs at the Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington avenue, are proving popular. Young men gather in the large parlors at 3:45 to sing. At 4 they listen to a 25-minute practical talk on some problem of the young man. Then for 25 minutes they themselves have a chance to talk. Following the forum, they spend a social hour in the lobby.

As soon as the restaurant is open Sunday evening lunch will be served at 6 o'clock. Tomorrow afternoon the topic for discussion is "Prayer—has it any real value?" Herbert W. Magoun of Cambridge is to speak.

PARK STREET CLUB TO MEET
This evening in the vestry of Park street church the Park Street Club will hold its annual public and past members' night. The program will include a mock town meeting.

NEBRASKA HAS COLLEGE WORK FOR PRISONERS

Thirty Convicts, Four of Them Serving Life Sentences, Make Application to Be Enrolled in New Correspondence Course

STATE GIVES BOOKS

LINCOLN, Neb.—A correspondence course for convicts is to be opened by the University of Nebraska. The work will be confined to prisoners at the state penitentiary. Thirty men have applied to have their names enrolled.

Of these four are life convicts and supposedly will never have any use for the things they will learn.

Arrangements have been made by the state board of control in conjunction with university authorities and several Omaha men. The state will furnish the books. The course will include arithmetic, American history, grammar and literature, bookkeeping and agriculture. Chaplain Johnson will be principal. The object is to prepare convicts to be self-sustaining when they are released.

The men select their own studies and the curriculum is open to any convict. Certain credits will be given each student for work performed in the course. Consideration given applications for pardons, paroles and commutations will depend somewhat on the progress made in the course.

COL. ROOSEVELT GOES TO PARAGUAY

BUENOS AIRES—Col. Theodore Roosevelt left this city for Paraguay Friday by rail.

DINNER FOR MR. WILLIAMS
George Fred Williams will be guest at a complimentary dinner to be tendered by his friends at the American house next Thursday.

PRESIDENT SAID TO BE CONSIDERING TRAFFIC BOARD

Mr. Wilson Declared to Desire Full Membership to Hear Railroad Freight Rate Case

WASHINGTON—The President spent part of today considering the claims of candidates for appointment to the interstate commerce commission. It is said he would like to name the successor to the late Commissioner Marble before the commission resumes its inquiry next Wednesday into the request of the eastern roads to increase rates.

In this connection the President is declared anxious to select some one who by reason of admitted qualifications, would be confirmed by the Senate without delay. The questions at issue are so important that the President believes they should be passed on by a commission whose entire membership was represented.

The President not having accepted the resignation of Commissioner Prouty who wants to transfer his activities to the bureau now making a physical valuation of all of the railroads of the country, it is believed that the latter will retain his connection with the commission at least until the public hearings are closed.

The term of Commissioner Clements expires on Jan. 1. The President has not decided whether to reappoint him. There is nothing to prevent him holding over for a time, however, should the President decide that he does not want to dispose of this vacancy just now.

HOUSE DISCUSSES SOUTHERN CLAIMS

WASHINGTON—The House spent most of Friday discussing the southern omnibus claims bill, carrying a total of \$1,729,000 for claims growing out of the civil war. A filibuster led by Representative Mann prevented action.

Democratic leader Underwood served notice on the Republicans that when the opportunity offered the bill would be passed by the House, regardless of dilatory tactics or any other opposition.

UNITED STATES MINE BUREAU ASKS \$752,000

Budget Sent to Congress Greater by \$90,000 Than That of Last Year—\$30,000 Is for Rescue Stations and Cars

OTHER NEW ITEMS

WASHINGTON—The estimates of appropriations for the United States bureau of mines for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, as approved by Secretary Lane of the interior department, have just been forwarded to Congress. The estimates are as follows:

For general expenses of the bureau of mines, \$70,000; investigating mine accidents, \$347,000; equipment of mine rescue cars and stations, \$30,000; equipment of testing plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., \$10,000; testing fuels, \$135,000; mineral mining investigations, \$120,000; inquiries and investigations of petroleum and natural gas, \$30,000; inspection of mines in Alaska, \$7000; books and publications, \$2000; lands, leases, etc., for mine rescue cars, \$1000.

The total for the bureau of mines is \$752,000, an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, of \$90,000.

The item of \$30,000 for the equipment of rescue cars and stations is for the first time placed separately in the estimates, and represents an increase.

The \$10,000 asked for the equipment of the testing plant is a new item. The money is needed for the purchase of steam and electric equipment. The estimates set forth that the present power and electric service plant at the experimental station is on the eve of breakdown.

For the mineral mining investigations, an increase of \$20,000 is asked, from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

For the inspection of mines in Alaska an increase of \$500 over the previous year is asked. The same increase is asked for books and publications. The item for lands, leases, etc., for mine rescue cars is decreased \$1000.

connected with the woman's club has been changed from Saturday to Friday. Yesterday the class met in the home of Mrs. Ethel G. Hoyle, the recording secretary, on Sudbury road.

At the December meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall, Maynard, Tuesday, the Rev. George Hale Reed of Belmont is to give a lecture on "Robert Louis Stevenson." A musical program will be furnished by Miss Doris Kitchin, soprano soloist. Current events will be discussed.

Instead of holding its regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday, the Lexington Mothers' Council met jointly with the Lexington Woman's Association yesterday morning and afternoon in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church. The usual "thimble party" was held. At noon a luncheon was served by the woman's association. Council ladies gave a resume of their work during the past year. Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Norris of Dorchester were guests. An address on "The Boston Maternal Association" was given by Mrs. Wilder. Mrs. Howard S. O. Nichols sang several solo songs.

Auburnland Review Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Cole, Tuesday evening. "King Cole" was presented by Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Blood, Miss Smith and Mrs. Spaulding. Miss Watson sang a number of songs from Shakespeare.

Charles Wellington Furlong was guest of the Arlington Woman's Club at its third meeting in association hall, Arlington, Thursday afternoon. He gave a talk on "Chile—The Land of Beautiful Women," illustrating his lecture with stereoscopic slides. The literary hour was in charge of the science committee, which includes Mrs. William K. Cook, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Doughty and Mrs. J. E. Kimball. During the business meeting, Mrs. Howard H. Huestis gave a report of the recent state federation meeting in Whitman. Resolutions were adopted against the site next to the present high school building for a new high school.

A "Rainbow Bazaar" was held in Crescent hall, Arlington Heights, Wednesday under the direction of the Arlington Heights Friday Social Club. During the evening a supper and entertainment took place, Mrs. Bert S. Currier, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Edward Beattie, Mrs. William H. Isley and Mrs. Clarence Gale being in charge of the former. The entertainment program, in charge of Mrs. Paul M. White, included tableaux portraying "The Seven Ages of Love." Miss Laura B. Hardy of Arlington gave readings during the evening. The program closed with songs by Miss Doris Verbeck of Malden.

An open meeting is to be held by the Littleton Woman's Club at Littleton, Monday. W. L. Hubbard will give an opera talk.

The first regular weekly meeting of the Tourist Club of Lexington, following the holiday, was held last Monday with Mrs. Edwin F. Forbes on Chandler street.

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Miss Carrie Batcheller, a former president of the Lexington Woman's Association, gave statistics on "Socialism." Miss Melissa Watson read a paper, reviewing Lyman Abbott's book on "Christianity and Social Problems."

The second meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington is to be held Monday, in the home of Mrs. Edward P. Bliss on Oakland street. Miss Ellen Stone of East Lexington will speak on "A School for the Poor Whites in the South." The meeting will be followed with a social hour.

The December business meeting of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club was held Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Alfred H. Knowles at 10 Wyman street, Arlington Heights. A social time followed, at which the hostess, Mrs. Knowles, served refreshments.

The second meeting of the recently organized Arlington Equal Suffrage League was held Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Arthur A. Lawson, Irving and Gray streets. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of Riverbank court, Cambridge, was the guest and speaker. She spoke on "Woman Suffrage."

The sixth meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club took place in that town Wednesday, when a lecture and exhibition of electrical cooking was given. At the next club meeting on Dec. 18, a travel talk will be given.

On Monday, the Outlook Club of Lynn will listen to a lecture on "Famous Paintings," by Henry Warren Poor, A. M. Miss Alice Wheeler will give a contralto solo.

The next meeting of the Lynn North Shore Club comes on Tuesday. A lecture on "The Modern Conception of the Education of Women," by Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College will be given. The hostess of the afternoon will be Mrs. Emily M. Currier.

For the program of the next meeting of the Lynn Atalanta Club, on Tuesday, there will be a recital with music. "The Lady of the Decoration" is to be read by Miss Hetty J. Dunaway. Miss Mabel Vann will be the pianist.

Whatever Club of Lexington held a union meeting with the Boys' Club of that town last Sunday in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church, gave a memorial address on "Cyrus Hamlin, the founder of Robert College at Constantinople." Special music was furnished. At the meeting of the club this week, Mrs. George E. Martin of Lexington is to speak.

The regular meeting and social of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington took place Thursday in the home of Miss Florence Boyd on Fern street. Plans were outlined for the club study during the coming month. Miss Boyd, as hostess, served refreshments. The first December study meeting of the club is to be held in the reading room of the Cary Memorial branch library next Thursday.

Lynn Starr Club will meet Wednesday, at the home of Mrs. Mildred F. Ashcroft. Miss Lillian Morgan Buck will read "The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

Mrs. Henrietta W. R. Frost will lecture on "Panama" at the next meeting of the Nahant Woman's Club, at the Swampscott town hall, Tuesday.

Swampscott Woman's Club will have "Home Day" on Monday, in charge of Mrs. Lucie D. Young, with Mrs. Cora M. Sutherland as hostess. Mrs. Lizzie Blair Miller, Mrs. Carrie E. Hardy and Mrs. Mary E. Putnam will take part in the musical program. Mrs. Miriam F. Stebbins will read.

On Tuesday, the Woman's Union of the Wellesley Congregational church will listen to a lecture by Miss Sprout on

summer, and several musicians will interpret music to illustrate the talk. Special musical and literary numbers and a walking Christmas tree containing gifts for all present are the features planned for the party of the association to be held Dec. 17 at 61 Columbia road, Dorchester. At the last meeting of the association, held at the Hotel Somerset Dec. 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, secretary of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors, read a paper on "Teaching Patriotism." Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president, presided. The executive board of the association held a luncheon at the Boston Art Club yesterday to discuss plans for the next meeting.

"Social Service" is the subject for the next meeting of the Brookline Morning Club, on Thursday. Dr. Thomas Van Ness will be the speaker, and Mrs. W. H. Bowker the hostess.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN TO RADCLIFFE FRESHMEN

"The Land of Wise Fools" is to be the party given at Radcliffe this afternoon by the sophomores to the freshmen, being the translation of the word sophomore, and a parody on sophomoric activities. Every sophomore is going in costume to represent some character in this land. Chief of these are: King, Ruth Whitmore; queen, Eleanor Sweet; royal baby, Dorothy Hildreth; chief scribe, Rachel Tuttle. These four are the class officers. Other characters will be: Minister of international affairs, poet, heralds, sailors, farmers, policemen and children.

The freshmen can gain entrance to this land, the scene of which is the gymnasium, only through the "Fresh Men" who bar the way. Once in all sorts of wonders are beheld. There is the royal palace and a park with a sharp pond, horses, trees and benches. The running track is transformed into a sky, man-

aged by Penelope Noyes. There will be found the man in the moon, clouds, birds, a comet, the Milky Way and the dipper, from which a shower of rain falls on the park below.

Downstairs is the "Id-lair," a police station, where Evelyn Fuller, chief of police, presides. All the freshmen are eventually taken here, whence they are assigned by number to the sophomores, who escort them for the rest of the party. Following this there will be a short play, refreshments and dancing. The play is "The Blue Bird," a parody on "The Blue Bird."

The committee in charge of the party is Doris Halman, chairman, Mary Morris and Evelyn Fuller.

ARTHUR D. HILL IS PROPOSED

The appointment of former Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill as counsel for the public service commission was recommended Friday, but a majority of the public service commission oppose it.

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Matters of Interest to the Automobile Man

HEATED GARAGE IS BEST TO START MOTOR EASILY

Cheapest in the End, if Car Is Used Frequently in Cold Weather, to Keep Building Warm Where Machine Is Kept

The approach of cold weather, says a writer in the Horseless Age, once more makes pertinent the subject of the starting of motors and of warming them up to a satisfactory operative condition; and year by year this problem becomes more acute as the volatility of the gasoline available becomes lower.

The difficulty of securing the initial explosions and maintaining them until a normal motor temperature is attained at present troubles the motorist during but six or seven months of the year, but the probabilities are that, with the introduction of kerosene and other fuels not vaporizable at ordinary air temperatures, the warming up process, in some form, will become, through the entire year, a regular part of the routine of running a car.

With conditions as they are at present and with gasoline still in general use, the problem of getting the motor to firing regularly and reliably in cold weather is most bothersome to the motorist with the unheated garage and with a car of other than late model.

Conditions have now reached the stage in which a heated garage is almost a necessity, if the time and comfort of the operator is worth anything. The motor car is now such a great factor in every day life that its instant availability is most important, and it is as much required for utilitarian service in cold as in warm weather. Thousands of cars are annually "out of use" for half the year for no other reason than that their owners do not possess heated quarters for them. The loss of use of such cars and the necessity of using hired conveyances while they are out of service are of considerable financial moment, and the loss thus incurred will go far toward meeting the expense of garage heating.

Depreciation and other fixed charges go on summer and winter alike, whether a car is used or not, and, if it is only used during one half the year, the fixed charge factor in the per mile cost of operation is nearly double what it would otherwise be, which makes the total cost of operation per mile excessively high.

The time has come, it would seem, when all private automobile garages in towns and cities should be heated, and while the warming of isolated garages is in many instances impractical it is usually feasible to adequately heat such buildings when they are attached or closely adjacent to dwellings or other edifices containing steam or hot water plants.

Hot water heating is the best system in a case like this, for some heat is delivered at the radiator so long as the fire is burning, which is not the case with steam. The system can, if desired, be filled with a calcium chloride solution, so that when it is not in use in cold weather, it need not be emptied.

The motorist who possesses a car equipped with a carburetor of other than recent model as well as an unheated garage is indeed in difficulty as to starting and warming up and should at once install a modern carburetor or some form of gasoline or acetylene priming device. Recent carburetor designs embody shutters for choking the air supply, and thus securing, at cranking speed, a charge very rich in gasoline; many are equipped with throttle by-passes by means of which raw gasoline may be drawn directly into the intake pipe or with other means for securing initially rich mixtures.

The gasoline primers, which can be attached to any car, provide for the introduction into the intake manifold of excessively rich mixtures with which explosions can usually be obtained and the engine operated until it is so warmed up that the carburetor begins to function. Acetylene primers accomplish the same result using this gas, which is readily explosive at all temperatures, instead of gasoline as fuel.

The employment of such primers or the use of priming consisting of gasoline or gasoline-ether mixtures introduced through the petcocks or through special priming spark plugs is usually ultimately effective, no matter how cold a car may be, but there is always quite a delay and considerable bother involved in the subsequent warming up process.

In the case of old carburetors, not provided with air intakes heated from the exhaust pipe, the delay in warming up is quite prolonged. Hot water jackets are practically no help at all, or at least very little, in the early stages of the warming up process, even though the fan is stopped and the radiator covered with a blanket. Electrically cranked cars, of course, as yet constitute but a very small fraction of all the cars in use and the owner of such a car need not flatter himself that his cold weather starting difficulties are entirely at an end.

At extremely low temperatures the output of a cranking battery is much reduced and an abnormally large current is demanded from it to overcome the viscosity of the cylinder oil while turning the motor over. Although these conditions are taken into consideration in the design of most electric cranking apparatus, they nevertheless tend to reduce the cranking speed and the period during which cranking can be carried on.

Occasionally no electrical cranking device can get the starting of a motor until small charges are supplied the cylinders, nor can it secure regular and effi-

cient operation until the motor is sufficiently warmed to permit of it. Unless a warmed garage is provided, a modern "easy starting" carburetor with hot air intake, manifold priming arrangements and other special heating and vaporizing devices are practically as necessary in the case of an electrically cranked car as that of a car not so equipped.

The main difference is that with the electric system, cranking is not performed laboriously by hand and some of the electric cranking devices can spin the motor faster than it can be done by hand and can thus secure adequate atomization of the cold and viscous gasoline and initial explosions better than can be attained by hand cranking. Probably, too, there is a small amount of heat imparted to the cylinders by the sustained high speed cranking effected by a good electric starter.

There is, of course, the same loss of time and fuel during the period in which a motor is warming up, whether electric or hand cranking is used, so long as a car is kept in an unheated garage and in the case of a person who must use his car frequently, at all hours and in all conditions it may actually prove cheaper to install a heating plant and keep the car always warmed by the burning of relatively cheap coal than to warm it up each time on expensive gasoline.

The loss of fuel in heating the motor to its normal temperature is greater than one would think, especially if the latter part of the process is conducted with the car in motion and with no special precautions taken to shield the radiator and the like. If any one doubts this assertion let him figure out what mileage per gallon he is able to secure in the making of a number of runs of a few miles each starting with the motor in a cold condition each time, in cold weather.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

A motorcycle was the first vehicle to cross the new \$75,000 viaduct at Waukegan, Ill.

The city of Wheeling, W. Va., has decided to use motorcycles in its police department.

The Winnipeg (Can.) Motorcycle Club has planned a series of social events to keep the riders together during the winter months.

A mid-winter endurance run is being planned by motorcycleists of Ohio. The run as mapped out will be the New York show which is to be held in January.

Motorcyclists of Michigan are organizing a state Federation of American Motorcyclists. A. R. Ketchum of Ann Arbor has been appointed as state commissioner and he expects to get the different clubs lined up in time to have a state convention next June. Members of the Bay City Motorcycle Club are working to have the convention held in their city.

A motorcycle trip to San Francisco by way of Europe is being taken by F. J. Redman of Wichita, Kan., and J. B. Grosenbeck of Denver, Col. The cyclists will first ride to San Antonio, Tex. They will then follow the coast to New York, from which point they expect to sail for the old country. After touring Europe they will return to America by way of the Pacific ocean. They expect to reach Frisco in time to be present at the 1915 exposition.

President B. J. Patterson of the Federation of American Motorcyclists has just appointed the following state commissioners for the ensuing year: W. D. Gresham, Birmingham, Ala.; L. W. Page, Moss Point, Mo.; J. D. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.; R. L. Garrison, Memphis, Tenn.; T. O. Wansleben, Washington, D. C.; E. F. Hornie, Louisville, Ky.; William Wood, Baltimore, Md.; M. M. Counsel, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Philip Kennard, Tampa, Fla.; A. R. Ketchum, Ann Arbor, Mich.; M. H. Hawkins, Honolulu, H. I.; M. D. Baird, Minneapolis, Minn.; and E. B. Ewell, Richmond, Va.

DO NOT RACE THE ENGINE
Unless the driver wishes to shorten the life of the engine to a very great extent, he should never run it to its utmost capacity for a longer period than is absolutely necessary. When the car is traveling on the level or running down hill the speed desired can be obtained by judiciously advancing the spark and reducing the gas by means of the throttle valve.

COMPRESSION TIGHT CAPS
One method of making valve caps compression tight is to smear them plentifully with a mixture of turpentine and kerosene, above and below the washers, and screw them on tight with a long-handled wrench.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Dec. 6.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:20 a. m.
Dec. 7.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:30 a. m.
Dec. 8.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:31 a. m.
Dec. 9.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:32 a. m.
Dec. 10.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:33 a. m.
Dec. 11.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:34 a. m.
Dec. 12.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.
Dec. 13.....From 4:42 p. m. to 6:36 a. m.

ACTIVE THOUGH SMALL AUTO CLUB AT RICHMOND, VA.

Much of the Work Accomplished Toward the Betterment of Virginia Roads Due to Activity of Its Members

PELOUZE, PRESIDENT

RICHMOND, Va.—Although the Richmond Automobile Club has a membership of only 300, it has done such effective work for the cause of good roads, that its home city was chosen at Chicago as the place for the next annual convention of the American Automobile Association.

Buffalo and Washington were both out for that prize, but the delegates who



(Photo by Foster)
E. C. PELOUZE

had attended the first annual meeting of the American Association for Highway Improvement in Richmond in 1911, remembered the hospitable greeting of the Richmond citizens and the entertainment furnished by the automobile club, and the 1913 American Automobile Association convention went to Richmond, by a viva-voce vote.

Virginia is not famous for its good roads, nor has its highway commissioner as much power as the board that maps out the roads in Massachusetts, but this state is making great progress toward better roads. By the time the American Automobile Association convention is in session a short highway between Richmond and Washington will have been built, which may be traversed in eight hours' easy touring.

It was the Richmond Automobile Club that started this highway, raised the money to help pay for and maintain it, and which will lead in its formal opening. It was the same club which led in the movement to connect Richmond with the old Shenandoah valley turnpike, and in the building of the Peninsula highway from Richmond to Yorktown and Old Point Comfort, and that has been actively at work to induce the A. A. A. to include the capital of the old Dominion state in the southern trans-continent route, and this labor has been successful.

The Richmond Automobile Club is a wide-awake organization, and usually carries all its beneficial plans to a successful issue. Its officers are as follows: President, E. C. Pelouze; vice-president, H. W. Corey; secretary-treasurer, Jay Lewis.

MUCH INTEREST IN SELF-STARTER

NEW YORK—Among the many new and interesting things which are sure to prove of great interest to motorists at the national automobile show to be held in the Grand Central palace, Jan. 3-10, are the self-starting devices which this year will be found in the majority of cars to be exhibited.

The self-starter is not a new device, but so rapidly has it become perfected and popular in its two years of existence that today practically all large cars and a few small ones are fitted with self starters.

MR. CONRY TO TELL PORT HOPES
Joseph A. Conry of the directors of the port of Boston will deliver an address on "Our Hopes in the Line of Developing Boston's Foreign Commerce" at the Harvard Improvement Association hall, Glenway street, Dorchester, on Wednesday night at 7:45.

BONUS IN DES MOINES
The Des Moines (Ia.) Electric Company increases by 1 per cent the wages of all boiler room employees for each 0.1 pound of coal per kilowatt-hour saved during a month, says the Electric Railway Journal.

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TIRE CARE IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN FULL MILEAGE

Air Pressure and Cautious Use of Tread Two Important Factors in the Reduction of Trouble for the Motorist, Says Company Manager

"Two factors contribute to the life of a pneumatic automobile tire," says F. A. Henderson, manager of the adjusting department of a big tire company; "the first is a tire well made and of good material; the second is the tire care necessary to secure from this tire the mileage which its maker has already done all he can to make maximum. The tire is purchased by a dollar-and-cents consideration; tire care needn't be purchased; it's available to every motorist who cares to apply it. And that it pays and pays big is what every motorist who has tried it knows."

"All important is the air pressure carried. It is just as important as the tire containing it. It preserves the body of the tire—its fabric. Next in importance is the care of the tread—the tire's protection. These two precautions prevent the more common causes of tire trouble. Having observed them and made maximum mileage a possibility, the motorist will wish to go further and make it a certainty. To discuss the means of reaching this end is the purpose of this article."

"The most damaging wear to which a tire can be subject is what it receives when used on a wheel that is not running parallel to its mate, a condition designed by 'wheels out of true.' This occurs on the front wheels. Improper adjustment of steering apparatus, or even hitting the curbstone or some other object diagonally, may throw the wheels out of line so that they point inward or outward, as the case may be, instead of paralleling each other along the road. Tires used on wheels in this condition instead of rolling over the ground with a minimum of friction as they should, are compelled to slide over the ground diagonally, the sideways component of this motion grinding off the rubber from the tread as effectively as an emery wheel."

"The remedy for this trouble is obvious: straighten the wheels. Any garage man can do it. Before beginning a trip, the motorist usually inspects the machine to see that everything is in good shape. Extending this inspection to the wheels will quickly detect any such condition. This can be tested approximately by adjusting one of the front wheels so that when you kneel down in front of it and sight back, it just lines up with the rear wheel on the same side. The other front wheel then ought to line up with the corresponding rear wheel. If it doesn't the wheels aren't true. A more exact method is measuring with a tape line the distance from the inside of the rim on the wheel on one side to the inside of the rim on the wheel on the other side, using points at a distance from the ground equal to the height of the hub. The distance in front of the axle ought to equal the distance behind; if it doesn't, the wheels aren't true."

"In the same way, a demountable rim put on crooked or the end of an axle bent causing the wheel to wobble, will wear off the tread too rapidly."

"A peculiar property of rubber due indirectly to its elasticity, is that it can easily be ground or filed, while if simply rolled over even a rough surface—the treatment a tire ought to receive when in service—it will last almost indefinitely. For this reason, suddenly locking the brakes and skidding or skidding the tires, will in a few feet distance wear them as much at one place as several hundred miles of service. It doesn't pay to lock the brakes anyway, for they are most effective and stop the car quickest when the wheels, instead of sliding, still grip

the road. As locking the brakes therefore is a practice with nothing to recommend it, the importance of avoiding it can't be too strongly emphasized. It's also well frequently to make sure that both brakes are binding equally, for if they aren't the wheel with the tighter band is bound to wear out its tire too soon."

"Speeding and the use of stoned roads wear the tires faster than moderate driving on sandy roads. But there are two kinds of roads it pays to avoid. One is the road with deep ruts. The sides of the ruts chafe the tire's side walls and lay bare the fabric. The other road to avoid is the wet or muddy road over which the last night's frost has formed a thin crust. The car, in passing over, breaks through the crust and the sharp edges badly lacerate the side walls."

"Similarly, driving in car tracks or against curbs centers the wear on the side of the tire. The remedy is simple—avoid car tracks and curbs."

"Sometimes the fender becomes loose so that as the car passes over bumps the fender is urged down so that it gouges into the tire. This soon cuts the tire at the place the metal fender hits it as the tire spins around. To avoid, simply make sure nothing touches the tires as they revolve."

"It goes without saying that oils and grease are to be avoided. They act chemically on rubber and cause its rapid deterioration."

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

For the fiscal year ending March 31, India imported 3089 automobiles and motorcycles. They were valued at \$2,085,000. Parts and accessories to the value of \$1,305,000 were also imported.

Six 14-passenger buses were recently sent to Porto Rico to be operated daily between Ponce and San Juan. Passenger transportation is a growing field for motor trucks and in many parts of that country.

President W. L. Park of the Illinois Central Railway, is about to test automobile horns as signals for the trains operating on the lake front. If the experiment leads to satisfactory results, horns will be generally introduced to replace whistles.

The convention of the American Road Builders Association will be held in Philadelphia, Dec. 9 to 13. The meeting will be addressed by Mayor Elankenburg, and among other speakers will be Governor Lester of Washington. There will be an exhibition of road building machinery.

At a recent meeting of motor car owners of Belvidere, Ill., a county motor club was formed and the following officers elected: H. A. Gabel, president; T. S. Beckington, vice-president; F. R. Colburn, secretary; B. R. Lucas, financial secretary, and Dr. R. W. McInnis, treasurer.

Commercial vehicle owners in Paris are preparing to protest stoutly against proposed local taxation of all utility vehicles. Up to the present only pleasure cars have paid direct taxes, all types of vehicles used for business purposes being called upon to acquit indirect taxes only.

The Automobile Club of America is

negotiating for the purchase of a new New York garage, and there is said to be a strong probability that the club will acquire the former street car barns covering a large city block, between Madison and Park avenues and Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Lower freight rates on heavy commercial vehicles between eastern points and California terminals became effective Dec. 1, according to an adjustment secured by the general traffic department of the automobile chamber of commerce; the reductions are 50 cents a hundred pounds in each case and amount to from 15 to 18 2-3 per cent.

The twelfth annual automobile show under the management of the Cleveland Automobile Show Company, which is scheduled for the week of Jan. 10 to 17, immediately following the New York exhibition, will be in a new setting on the second floor of the Euclid square building. The exhibits will be spread over more than an acre and a half of floor space.

New Jersey automobile license number tags in for next year will be maroon and white in color, according to announcement made by Deputy State Motor Vehicle Commissioner J. M. Rhoadbeck, in Newark. The same scheme in colors is used as on the 1913 tags, but the order is reversed. In 1914 the background will be of maroon and the letters white. This year's tags have maroon numerals and a white background.

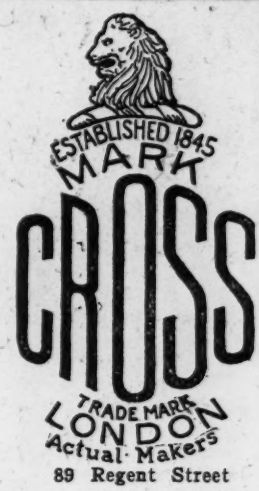
Deliveries of parcel post packages in New Orleans have been facilitated greatly by putting trailers on the regular delivery cars. The parcels were out-numbering the facilities of the regular cars, and to save the expense of buying additional motors, the trailer idea was put in practice. The regulation body of the animal-drawn parcel post wagon was fitted with motor car axles and wheels and coupled to the motor car with street car drawheads.

The postoffice at Columbus, O., has received two three-wheeled, motor-driven collection wagons, which have been installed in the downtown sections of the city. The cars are modeled after the design of the postoffice department, and have two wheels in front and one in the rear. The container is especially large, each truck having a capacity of 1200 pounds. The three-wheeled machines are intended for the regular mail service, but if the parcel post increases as in the past a number of vehicles will be installed in the parcel post service.

With a net gain of 35 members, a record of 138 miles of highway posted with road signs and thousands of dollars spent on road making in Hennepin county, the Automobile Club of Minneapolis closed its year with an election of trustees and other officers at a buffet luncheon meeting in the Hotel Radisson Tuesday. The board of trustees at a later meeting elected G. Roy Hill as secretary and J. H. Prior as treasurer. George K. Belden was chosen president, W. P. Devereux and A. W. Strong vice-presidents.

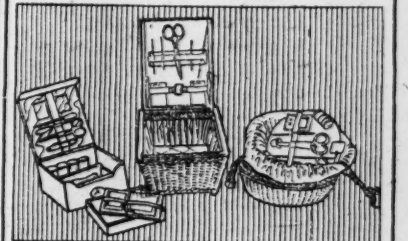
LUBRICATING SMALL PARTS
The thorough lubrication of the small parts about an automobile is one of the most important points in the proper care of a car. Most drivers will see that the motor is well oiled, but will forget the fan, front wheel, steering connections, spring link and the various lever bearings, which need oil as much as any part of the machine.

OIL IN THE CRANK CASE
Too much oil in the crank case will often cause misfiring, which is one of the most annoying troubles connected with a car. Care should be taken not to put too much oil in the case and at the same time get in enough thoroughly to lubricate the parts that depend on the crank case for lubrication.



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OTHERS—From \$2.75

SEWING BASKET in Center of Cut—English Willow Basket with Leather Cover and Rim; Satin Lined; Containing Scissors, Thimbles, Needles, Bodkins, Etc. \$6.75

ROUND BASKET at Right of Cut—English Willow with Moire Silk Gathered Top; Crushed Morocco Pad Contains Scissors, Thimbles, Needles and Bodkins \$7.50

SEWING STAND—English Willow with Morocco Cover and Lined with all Sewing Necessities \$18.50

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JEWEL BOXES—For Ladies \$3.75

MEN'S BUTTON AND STICKPIN BOX—Large Size; Illustrated at Right of Cut; Pileskin with Suede Lining; Stud Slides; 2 Compartments for Buttons and Cuff Links; Ring Groove, Loops in Cover for 10 Pins, Etc. \$10.00

BUTTONBOXES—For Men—\$1.00

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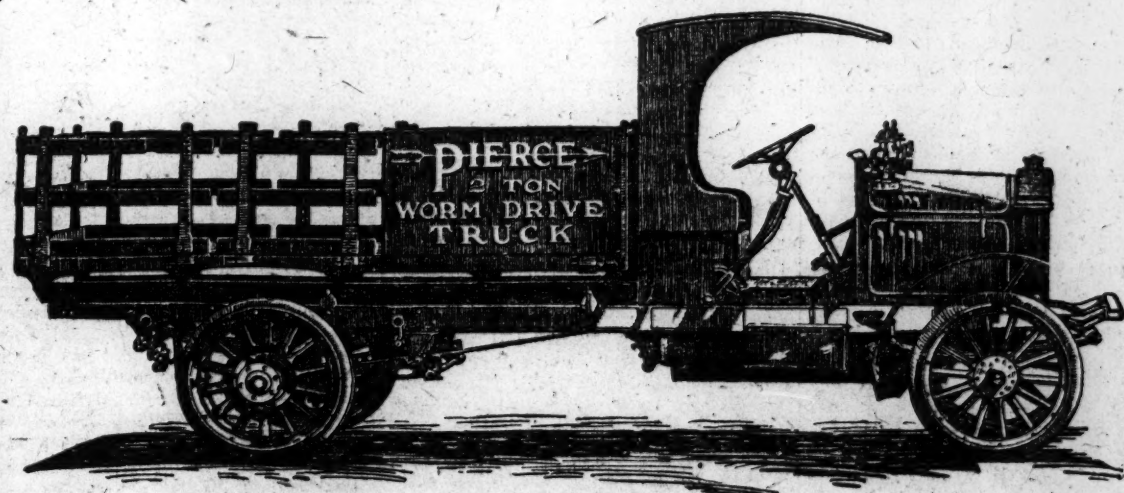
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Art Works, Both New and Old, Shown in New York

NEW YORK—Sixty-two drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence are being shown at the galleries of the Scott Fowles Company, 690 Fifth avenue. They are for the most part the portraits of the ladies and gentlemen, social celebrities, among whom, as a fashionable portrait painter enjoying the patronage of George III. and George IV. Sir Thomas moved in his day.

Although Lawrence had a great reputation and painted most of the principal personages of his time, being elected to the Royal Academy under a suspension of its rules before he was 21, and received in Rome as a second Raphael, it is now conceded that his great claim to consideration as an artist rests not upon his work in oil, in which he was excelled by Raeburn, Reynolds, Romney and Gainsborough, but upon his drawings in pencil and crayon. In this medium he expressed himself spontaneously and with ease. One of the drawings shown, a highly finished portrait of Lawrence's sister, done when he was 12 years old, is an evidence of how early and to what a marked degree his talent developed. There is a drawing also of a head of Homer in which the poet is represented with long, flowing hair and beard.

Echoing the same period of British art is an exhibition at Hodgkins', 630 Fifth avenue, of drawings by eccentric Richard Cosway, the miniature painter. Cosway was a rapid worker, finishing a miniature sometimes within an hour. He was exceedingly industrious also, and in the intervals when he was not giving receptions and concerts to the court folk at Schomberg House, turned out a great amount of work. He was fond of dress and is described as "wearing a small three-cornered hat on the top of his powdered toupée, a mulberry coat, profusely embroidered with scarlet strawberries, and a sword." Before Cosway's time miniaturists had painted on vellum, cardboard and metal. He was the first to use ivory.

Drawings by the masters, including Titian, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Mantegna and others, a selection of 100 examples out of a collection of about twice that number made by Mr. Ederheimer will be shown at the Ederheimer galleries during this month.

The exhibition at Baus', 717 Fifth avenue, of a number of dry points and aquatints by William Lee Hankey brings to American attention the work of an



From etching, "Mother and Child," by William Lee Hankey

etcher who is becoming well known in Europe and who is represented there in the public galleries of most of the capitals. Mr. Hankey is described as being "somewhere between the extremes of Whistler and Brangwyn" in an ample field, certainly. Hankey, however, can be both vigorous and delicate. His line varies from the broad bold stroke to the imperceptible. In such landscape plates as "Saint-Valery-Sur-Somme," a charac-

teristic quality of decoration is apparent. Etchings by Muirhead Bone, an impressive collection made by the artist himself, are to be seen at Hahlo's, 569 Fifth avenue, until the middle of December. Bone is a native of Glasgow and a dweller in London. He studied architecture at the beginning of his career and something of this training, perhaps, has enabled him to depict so successfully "The Great Gantry (scaf-

folding), Charing Cross Station." "Demolition of St. James Hall" is another subject in the same vein, while "The Ballantrae Road," on the other hand, is full of quiet simplicity.

The first annual exhibition of the New York Society of Etchers will be held during January in the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company, 305 Madison avenue. Prints offered for exhibition may be sent unframed to 2104 Flatiron building.

In Scribner's new bronze-trimmed building on Fifth avenue, near Forty-eighth street, in the little gallery at the rear of the salesroom, there has been an exhibition during the week of 100 famous first editions. Among them are a volume of Keats that was owned by Robert Browning and having Browning's autograph on the fly leaf, and a Caxton, an English translation of Cicero, printed in 1481. The Caxton is not only a first edition but is the first English translation of a classic and also is a product of the first printing press to be set up in England. There are three other copies of this book in existence. One is in the British museum, another in Eton, and a third in the library of Lord Pembroke. It is a substantial volume, in perfect condition, with leaves of soft thick paper of the color of old ivory, having black letterpress and red initials.

The first part of the oriental art collection of John H. Webster of Cleveland was sold this week at the Anderson galleries, Madison avenue and Fortieth

street and the second part of the same collection will be disposed of soon after the holidays. Jades, lacquers, porcelains, pottery and bronze and a number of fine swords, worked up in gold, silver, bronze and alloy by the famous Japanese metal workers are included in this collection.

Opening in the Van Dyck studios next Thursday there will be an exhibition of paintings, the work of Mrs. Charlotte B. Comans and a number of others.

Several paintings of western scenes and subjects by W. R. Leigh, together with other pictures by American artists, are on view at the Snedcor galleries on West Forty-sixth street.

As it operates in respect to the importation of pictures, the new tariff law is "protective" in an unexpected way—it protects the American collector. The law requires a 15 per cent duty, ad valorem, on paintings not originals, and this provision acts as a sieve through which it is difficult for a counterfeit "old master" to pass. It also requires discriminating judgment on the part of the customs men in cases of oil paintings purporting to be genuine, but of whose authenticity there may be doubt. A short time ago there came to the appraisers' stores for valuation a painting from Europe invoiced at \$50,000 and alleged to be the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Its genuineness being called in question, experts were asked to examine it. They pronounced the painting to be a copy. A duty of \$7500 was according-

ly assessed. The dealer to whom the picture had been consigned refused to pay this sum. He also declined to accept the picture. It will be returned to the firm which sent it over.

At the Crosby galleries, at Broadway and Seventy-fourth street, the process by which a mezzotint is made is being shown by Elizabeth Gulland, one of the few modern artists who work successfully in this difficult process. Miss Gulland has spent five years in engraving nine plates. On "The Age of Innocence," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the national gallery, she spent more than a year. Raeburn, however, is her favorite, and she has succeeded best in interpreting this master's work.

Among the paintings by J. Campbell Phillips being shown at the Ehrlich galleries is a portrait of William J. Gaynor, the only one for which he ever sat. The former mayor was an unusually good subject for portraiture and Mr. Phillips has produced a characteristic likeness.

A gallery of water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith, together with portraits of Arthur Halmi, forms the current attraction at Knoedler's. F. Hopkinson Smith's water colors are ever satisfying. With respect to subject, the present exhibition is divided between two ancient European towns, Venice and Dordrecht.

"The Dock," charming in color, is by Clara D. Davidson in the current group exhibition at the Macdowell Club. In the same exhibition is "The Black Veil," by Richard B. Farley, a strong and simple

treatment of a head painted out of doors. The miniature-like portraits in colored wax by Ethel Frances Mundy display great skill. A group of six paintings of noticeable strength is shown by Anna M. Upjohn.

The New York Public Library, through Mr. Weitenkampf, of the print room, announces an exhibition illustrative of the process of making an etching. The copper plate will be shown bare, ground and smoked and the use of the etching needle, the burin, roulette, aquatint and acid bath will be exemplified. Finally the prints themselves, in various states and on several kinds of paper, will be exhibited.

The Berlin photographic galleries are establishing a reputation in New York for unusual art exhibitions. The Bakst costume drawings, which were exhibited here, are gone and today there will open a complete showing of the contemporary graphic art of Hungary, Austria and Bohemia. There are 368 titles catalogued and the exhibition includes the government-owned collection from Buda Pesth. The exhibition will remain here until Dec. 27, after which it will go to the Albright gallery in Buffalo, to St. Louis, to the Art Institution in Chicago, the Art Club in Boston, and to Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

The annual exhibition of arts and crafts is open at the galleries of the National Arts Club on East Nineteenth street.

LACE OF MANY NATIONS AT MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Laces at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are forming the basis of a series of informal conferences being Thursday afternoon by Miss Sarah G. Flint at the museum, each talk dealing with a special kind of hand-made lace. Most of the laces in the museum have been acquired as gifts and bequests. Among the donors are Mrs. George W. Wales, Mrs. Turner Sargent, Mrs. George Linder, Mrs. Arthur Croft, Miss Georgiana G. Eaton, J. W. Paige and Dr. Denman Ross. No money for systematic collection has ever been appropriated by the museum, but through the gifts it has a collection worthy of study. The collection contains pieces of lace representing nearly all of the rarest makes and varieties. Hand-made laces are divided into two classes, point lace made with a needle and buttonhole stitch, and bobbin lace made on a pillow with bobbins. Of less importance are the crocheted, knitted and hand woven laces.

Bobbin lace is sometimes called "pillow lace" and bobbin lace, the solid part of the lace known by the French word "toile" must be studied. In point lace this solid part is made with looped buttonhole stitches and therefore has a slightly rough surface. In bobbin lace the threads are plaited or woven together and look like fine cambric.

Lace making was practiced originally by private individuals in their own homes and there is no early literature about it. We find the first mention of it in inventories and the first illustrations in frescoes and paintings. The earliest fresco in which lace is seen is one representing good and evil government by Ambrogio Lorenzetti in the Palazzo della Signoria at Siena. This picture was painted between 1337 and 1339. The figure representing Peace leans against a cushion decorated with open squares of lace.

It was not, however, until late in the fifteenth century that illustrations of lace became common in pictures. In earlier portraits the costumes, church vestments and household furnishings were decorated with embroidery and gimp. Next came the drawn and cut work and then lace without the linen foundation. As the art developed a demand for designs arose. A pattern book published in 1525 by Jorg Gastel of Zwickau is the earliest one which has come down to us. The title page of this book shows that there was an earlier edition. Two later editions followed, one in 1527 and another in 1529. Books on lace were then published in Italy, France and Germany. The books contain no text but are authentic documents of design. Some of them were dedicated to ladies of noble rank or royalty, showing that they were diligent lace makers. Romances and legends have been woven about laces which are told with variations in every modern book on lace. As the authors vary the legends, so they vary the names and facts concerning them, causing much confusion in regard to lace. Incorrect translations are in many cases responsible for mistakes.

Flat laces were first made by the Venetians and point lace was probably first made in Italy, although the fine needlework from which it developed came from

the east. Lace is an ornamental material and has absolutely no utilitarian purpose. Although it was the outcome of embroidery, it only resembles it in so far as that in the earlier pieces a woven cloth is used as a foundation. In later pieces the linen foundation was done away with, and the worker produced the design and material simultaneously. Up to the time of Louis XIV. of France Italy was the great point lace making country of the world. Spain made it also but with coarser materials. Royal factories started at Alencon in 1665 developed the typical French points known as "Point d'Alencon" and "Point d'Argentan." Every effort was made by the French King to influence his courtiers to wear only such lace as was produced in France. The Italians went farther and it was made a crime for any workman or artist to carry his work to another country. Meanwhile lace became so much the fashion that the tops of men's boots and even bathtubs were decorated with wide flounces of it.

Lace is made of the following parts, which are usually called by the French names—"the toile," or solid part of the pattern; "the brides," bars connecting the different parts of the design; "the resau," a net ground which in later pieces replaces the "brides"; "the a'lours," or openings in the pattern; the "cordonnet," a raised cord used as an outline, and "picots," small loops used on the edge of the pattern.

Most of the Italian laces are geometrical in design, human figures, birds, trees and animals all being worked on straight lines. In the Louis XIV. period the long curling wigs interfered with the collars and ruffs which had been so popular, and jabots and sleeve ruffles became the style. That the lace might be gathered into graceful folds the patterns were made smaller and a fine net ground replaced the "brides" or bars in the lace. Brussels copied the French fashion but with variations. Today we have so-called Venetian points made in Ireland and the Italians make better Irish crochet than the Irish themselves.

The point lace conference was illustrated by pieces of lace in the museum collection and the conference next Thursday on bobbin lace will also be illustrated by museum samples.

KANSAS CITY TO HAVE NEW CLUB

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A city building, commensurate with Kansas City's importance among the great cities of the United States, is being planned by the board of directors and a special finance committee of the Kansas City Club, says the Star. The new building, eight stories high, to cost about \$400,000, including furnishings, will be at Twelfth and Wyandotte streets.

It is to be a thoroughly equipped, up-to-date club building, with separate dining rooms and entrances for men and women, as well as private dining rooms. It is to be made as much a women's as men's club, so that the women may entertain their friends there.

GIRLS' POTTERY AT ARTS AND CRAFTS

Paul Revere pottery made by the Saturday Evening Girls Club of Boston is now being shown in the newest patterns at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street. The Bowl shop itself occupies a part of the Library Club house at 18 Hull street near the old North church.

The industry was set up in the effort to supply the girls of the clubhouse with a pleasing and profitable industry. The work is entered upon as soon as the girls leave school, the first year being spent in learning the simpler parts of the work. The second year a girl with ordinary skill can take up more difficult work, such as copying designs or applying the colors. The working day is eight hours with a half holiday Saturday.

While the girls work some one reads aloud classics of prose and verse with now and then a word of explanation. The rooms are bright and cheerful and whereas the pottery at it was confined to Boston shops it is now sent all over the United States.

Simplicity in design and color are characteristic of the Paul Revere pottery. Conventionalized flower and animal forms, quaint inscriptions in old English or old Dutch letters are among the favorite designs used.

ART NOTES
Miss Jean Oliver continues in her studio an informal exhibit of the pictures she showed the public this week, in the Copley hall building. Much favorable comment was passed on this artist's recent work, "Ellis Island Madonna," a painting instinct with fine feeling, well drawn and firmly painted, and achieving in the young mother's face the light of hope. There are fine summery bits and vistas of old gardens in other works, skillful little sketches, and several marines, a new field for this artist.

Water colors by J. Randolph Brown will be exhibited by Mrs. George S. Bennett afternoons Dec 9 to 24 at 54 Langdon street, Cambridge.

Water colors by Miss Nelly Littlehale Umbstaetter are being shown at the Boston City Club, where ladies may view them forenoon. These are works of imagination and fancy, often almost Japanese in feeling, using elements of nature in enchanting terms of pictorial design.

LECTURES ON FAR WEST
Herbert W. Gleason will deliver four lectures on California Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons at Tremont Temple, beginning next week with "Camping and Tramping with the Sierra Club."

COLLEGE SEEKS FUND OF \$150,000

WARRENTON, Mo.—One month ago a campaign to raise \$150,000 additional endowment for Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton was begun, says the Republic. President Otto E. Kriege and the field secretary, J. E. Tuschoff, were appointed to make campaigns in all of the five patronizing conferences of the college. Each conference has pledged sums totaling all asked.

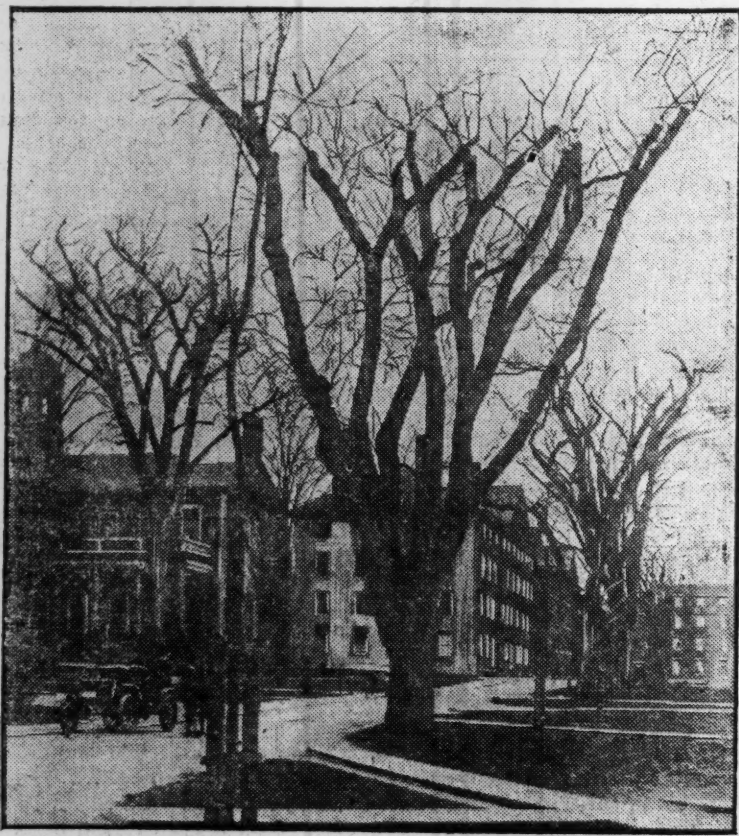
The first canvass was made in the Quincy district, comprising parts of Iowa and Illinois. This district had pledged \$30,000, and the indications are that more than this amount will be raised when all the returns are in.

The next campaign will be made in Warrenton and Warren county, the home of the college.

UNIVERSITY OPENS NEW LIBRARY

WICHITA, Kan.—At Enid, Okla., all of the stores were decorated recently in maroon and white, and most of Enid's citizens attended the dedication of Phillips University of the new \$25,000 library building, just completed, and the reception given for Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Sr., and Thomas W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, who visited the school which their generosity made possible, says a despatch to the Eagle.

HARVARD ELMS GROW TWIGS AS FELLING THEM IS DISCUSSED



Tall, gaunt trunks and second growth that is noted on limbs

Old Trees Seem Responsive to Horticulturist's Care While the University Authorities and the Graduates Talk Over Plans

REJUVENATION AIDED

While the authorities of Harvard University and the graduates are discussing the wisdom of cutting down the historic elms that were shorn of their branches a few years ago, the elms themselves are making a valiant showing and are already covered by a promising second growth. Month by month new shoots and branches have been forming on the abbreviated limbs. Of late, this new growth has been quite noticeable against the gray skies of the autumn and it would seem as if the coming spring might bring a fair showing of green leaves over their tops.

William Herlihy, a trained horticulturist long connected with the Arnold Arboretum, is now in charge of the trees on the university grounds and giving them constant and zealous care. Careful pruning is in progress from day to day. The ground is heavily fertilized at regular intervals, and the trees aided in every possible way in their rejuvenation.

It is not to be denied, however, that the faint promise of showing of young growth only serves to make less beautiful these tall, gaunt relics of the once gracefully arching elms of graduate memory. And it is stated by the authorities that the trees cannot be expected to flourish longer than 10 to 15 years.

A success that must be much qualified

attends the experiment of planting small red oaks about the grounds two years ago. Some 60 of these trees were brought from the nurseries and set in the ground with the hope that they would reach large dimensions. Only 30 of them today show the expected promise of future growth.

This tree problem has come up once before in the history of the university, it seems. James Russell Lowell wrote to President Hill in 1863, we are told, as follows:

"Something ought to be done about the elm trees in the college yard. They remind me always of a young author's volume of poems. There are too many of them and too many of one kind."

"As you are our Kibernetes," he urged, using the Greek word for pilot, "I want you to take the 'elm in hand.'"

Today the situation is a very different one, and while all those interested, including undergraduates, graduates and the college authorities (and the myriads of fair ladies who are wont to throng the yard on commencement day), want the historic spot restored to its former beauty as soon as possible, there are several ways open to do this.

Many of the authorities are mindful of the great amount of sentiment connected with the great elms and would have them preserved as long as possible. Some of them, they point out, were planted by former graduating classes, while all of them hold an honored place in the memories of thousands of graduates. On the other side of the question are ranged those who think that the best solution of the problem would be to sweep away all the old elms; fill in the yard until the wide depressions that become miniature lakes in the spring are eliminated, and replant it with young trees from end

to end. For a few years, the yard would seem relatively bare, they say, but the plan would be the best in the end.

It is stated that some decision must be made on this matter soon. Experts have been called upon to submit plans, and an early consideration of their various ideas is to be looked for. But meanwhile the historic elms that have stood patient guard over the hurrying footsteps of some 60 classes of students are persistently refusing to accept defeat, and making every preparation for as green and flourishing a springtide as it may be given them to manifest.

BAKST EXHIBIT OF NEW STAGE ART OPENS ON MONDAY

How will Boston receive the paintings by Leon Bakst which have roused such discussion in Paris, London and New York? That is the question which is claiming the attention of artists, connoisseurs and even the directors of the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street, where the Bakst exhibition will be held next week.

For those who like brilliant color, put on in big flat surfaces without the use of half tones, Bakst will have a certain charm; to others his art repels while it attracts.

Units for design are taken from bird plumage, flowers, butterflies, tiger stripes, leopard spots. Even the python has been utilized, all intensified by dashes of silver or gold. Some of the most successful of continental operatic productions have had stage settings and costumes designed by Bakst.

He has broken away from all traditions and formality and presents an art so extreme that with less accomplished technique and unity in composition, many of the designs would be too crude and violent for even popular favor. From Pavlova interpretations of the Russian ballet he leaps to the portrayal of Egyptian Cleopatra, Narcissus, Salome, Chloe or Helen of Sparta with equal facility. His art is confined to no period, style or country.

MINNEAPOLIS IS SELECTED BY ROAD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis will have executive headquarters for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company after Jan. 1, when Vice-President James T. Clark and General Manager A. W. Treholm open offices in the Metropolitan Life building, says the Journal.

The announcement two years ago of the \$2,000,000 terminal plan of the Omaha, involving an enormous fill along the Mississippi river, foreshadowed the changes in so far as affected by that terminal. But the later enlargement of the East Minneapolis yards of the Omaha greatly augmented the business in and out of town, handled with Minneapolis as terminus.

ROAD COMMISSION SEAT FILLED
FARGO, N. D.—When the North Dakota State Highway Association met here recently, says the Forum, Governor Hanna's appointment of the new member of the North Dakota state highway commission, Mr. Grow of Minot, was announced.

MR. WALSH TO LEND HIS AID TO WORK FOR FARM

Governor-Elect as One of Several Speakers at Springfield Conference Pledges His Support for Improvement of Agriculture

FARMERS ARE HEARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A meeting in behalf of Massachusetts farm development was held last night at Hotel Kimball under auspices of the suburban committee of the Board of Trade and Hampden County Improvement League. About 300 men listened to a score of speakers who have made the agricultural development of this and other states their study. One of the features was the presence of Gov.-elect David I. Walsh.

All the speakers, from H. H. Gross, president of the National Soil Fertility League of Chicago, and former co-worker with James J. Hill, to the practical farmers from various towns of Hampden county, had something to say that was of real worth. Lieutenant-Governor Walsh assured the diners of his interest in the improvement of rural conditions and the agricultural welfare of the state. He promised to endeavor to secure a system of extensive agricultural teaching for the farmers, and said that he is in favor of required-teaching of agriculture in the common schools.

John A. Scheurle and his coworkers in the improvement league told of the work of that organization. They urged better facilities to develop all phases of rural affairs and make the farm so attractive a place to live that the members of the younger generation will not leave it for the city.

That this work has been successful and has won the approval of the farmers was proved by three farmers, who told with sincere appreciation of the work that the officers of the league have done in their communities. Several Springfield speakers emphasized the fact that Springfield markets should be supplied by food grown on the farms of Hampden county.

Prof. William D. Hurd of the Massachusetts Agricultural College said that there is a greater interest in agricultural development now than at any previous time. All the information and knowledge necessary for the development of rural affairs exists, he said.

Arthur R. Merrill, director of the Lyndon school of agriculture at Lyndonville, Vt., told of the work of that institution. The students are enabled to pay a large part of their expenses by working on the farm connected with the school.

H. H. Gross appealed for passage of the Lever agricultural bill at Washington.

TUFTS CLUB IN CONCERT

The Tufts College Glee Club gave its second concert of the year in Phillips church, Broadway, South Boston, last night.



Italian point lace given to Art Museum

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913

Large Stores Have Fine Restaurants for Employees

Dining Rooms and Good Food at Minimum Rates Now Regarded as Necessary Features of Such Establishments

LIVING COST IS LOW

Loaded to their capacity, elevators marked "For employees only" passed the different floors filled from the crowd of eager boys and girls and men and women from the floors near the street, and those higher up in the building waited with the utmost good nature until a car came with sufficient space to enable them to squeeze in. Up and down the elevators traveled as rapidly as safety would permit, emptying at the top floor only to be refilled as quickly again when they reached the lower floors. It was the noon hour in a large department store.

High above the rush and hurry of business, so far from the sound of the street car bell, the tooting of the automobile horns and the clatter of horses' hoofs that the noise was only a soothing accompaniment to the jingle of the knives, forks, spoons and crockery, is the employees' restaurant, for every store that employs many people has come to realize that it is best to set aside some room for their use during the noon time. Size, comfort and attractiveness of the room depend largely on the ideas of the management. If they are fully in harmony with the temper of the times, there may be pictures on the walls and damask cloths on the tables. If these are considered only as luxuries, the tables may be found with no covers, but shining in their cleanliness, for this feature is as important in the employees' dining room as in the restaurants that are for the use of the public. The floors may not be covered with rich carpets to match in shade delicate hangings at the windows, as may be found in the public restaurants, but the cleanliness, the quality and attractiveness of the food must be the same.

Convenient and Time Saver

The necessity of a restaurant for employees is apparent. Unfavorable weather and a place to spend the noon hour requires such a place and particularly is it an advantage to the store in times of special sales or in the holiday season, when the time allowed for luncheon is usually shortened. A dining room in the store is a great time saver, not only because one can reach it so much

quicker, but because the aim is to have the service very quick. One similarity in all the employees' restaurants is the cafeteria system used. The diner starts at one end of the counter with an empty tray, selecting the food desired from that which is arrayed attractively before him, making payment at the farther end of the counter just before going to his table. This plan enables the people to select the food which looks especially inviting to them and does away with the expense of waiters, so that the price of food is much reduced.

Employees' restaurants are not for making money, though neither are they conducted on a charitable basis; in the majority of stores their status is self-supporting, but the food is sold at prices far below those asked even at the cheap restaurants, while, unlike them, the quality is of the best. "The test of the broth is in the eating," and the meats, vegetables and pastry of many employees' restaurants have been found the equal of the higher priced eating places. To give this quality of food at the remarkably low prices asked requires the same quality of merchandising methods, ability and experience that is employed in other sections of the store to make the business a success. The managers who succeed in this work are keen buyers, alert to grasp every opportunity to purchase when and where they can secure the best qualities at the lowest figures.

This makes it necessary that they should be keen judges of qualities and quantities, so that nothing is wasted, or if anything is left they know how to preserve it that it may be utilized at another time.

Economy is one of the greatest essentials for success in running an employees' restaurant on a basis of making ends meet, for it is easy to lose money if one is not alert, and one manager may succeed where another may fail. In discussing this subject of economy one of the most successful managers said that he found it necessary to keep in touch with every detail of the work, and that he did not allow a particle of food to be wasted. A housewife might feel that a small trimming from the chops was not worth saving, but in a restaurant where hundreds of chops are sold every scrap must be saved, although he declared that a portion that has once been sold is not allowed to be resold, even an untouched roll, when returned, is thrown away.

Prices taken from menus show a similarity and a few are quoted from different ones: Beef stew, six cents; roast beef or lamb, 10 cents; corned beef

and spinach, 12 cents; boiled potato, one cent; pie, cut in unusually large pieces, four cents; milk, three cents. From one restaurant which makes a great success in serving "specials" is quoted the following: Ham croquettes, mashed potato, bread and butter, 10 cents; one fried pork chop, French fried potatoes, apple sauce or queen pudding, roll or bread and butter, 15 cents. If one wishes a

more expensive meal he can have a "special" consisting of fricassee of chicken with dumpling, mashed potato, choice of ice-cream, bread and butter for 30 cents. From these figures may be gained an

impression of the prices prevailing in employees' restaurants, and in most of the great stores the variety of food is as large as in public restaurants.

C. F. Hovey & Co. have just completed a restaurant for the employees which is a model of attractiveness and cleanliness. It is finished entirely in white, with white damask covering the tables, and is an attractive room in which to lunch. Before opening this a small room had been provided for employees who carried their lunch, as it was thought that a sufficient number would not patronize a regular restaurant to pay for maintaining one. After some discussion a vote was taken and so many expressed a desire to have a dining room that this was planned. Since the opening day it has been filled at lunch time, and the employees are enthusiastic over the quality of food served and prices charged. Miss Kathleen Love is manager.

Adjoining this room is the recreation room, containing a new piano which has been bought, so music is furnished for dancing and also for the diners. On the eighth floor of the store of the William Filene's Sons Company is located the restaurant for the employees of this concern. Music is enjoyed here also at lunch time, furnished by some of the pianists among the employees, and many dance after luncheon. A few shelves are attractively arranged at one end of the room, on which are canned goods and groceries, and a young woman in attendance takes orders for groceries at prices well below the regular retail price.

Opposite is the entrance to the library and rest room, and at the side is the counter and serving room which opens into the kitchen, where all the food is cooked and the baking is done for the restaurant. Edward A. Gruber, who is manager, and has had many years experience in restaurant work, says that one of the reasons of success in the work is the endeavor to satisfy every patron as completely as if he or she were a customer in another department of the store.

Across the street, but one story higher, is the restaurant of the Gilchrist Company's employees. From the large windows in this attractive dining room on the ninth floor of this new building, which towers high above most of the other nearby structures, one can look beyond the many flag poles with their waving banners toward the residential section of the Back Bay. Robert H. Hertz, who organized and has been the only president of the Gilchrist Company Employees Benefit Association, opened this lunch room and is so successful in the management that he is enabled to make a small profit, which is returned to the members through the association when needed arises. If an employee cannot afford to buy his lunch he is given a ticket

Dishes Compare Favorably With Those of Public Places. While Sold at Much Less, Through Expert Management

CAFETERIA A HELP

by Mr. Hertz, which enables him to have his lunch without cost.

Serving from 2500 to 3000 meals daily is the record of William King, manager of the employees' restaurant of the Jordan Marsh Company. The room is bright and airy and the food, which is cooked in the kitchen adjoining, is served in the most attractive way and is fully equal in appearance and quality to that of restaurants which charge much more than the price here. This is another illustration of the use of strict business methods to prevent any shortage for the company to make up.

The Henry Siegel Company also has a



Lunch time scene at employees' restaurant in one of newest of Boston's great stores

SUNDAY SCHOOL HOLDS STATE RECORD

Hutchinson, Kan., Organization With 1400 Members Has More Adults Than Children and More Boys Than Girls

FARMER AT THE HEAD

A Sunday school in which all traditions and old-time theories are upset and swept away is a distinctive feature of Hutchinson, Kan. When the questions of public service, betterment and uplift are considered, or when movements for the general benefit of the city are proposed, the First Methodist church Sunday school generally is the first organization thought of to take hold and push. That is because about all of the prominent business and professional men of the city are members of this unusual as well as largest Sunday school in Kansas. Sheridan Ploughe, the superintendent of this Sunday school, with a membership of 1400, is a farmer. "He is a stout, jolly fellow, who says he wants to have all the fun there is going and to get all the good possible out of living. Running this big Sunday school, with its 80 teachers and managing his fine fruit farm and garden patch two miles away, he says fills completely his cup of happiness."

One of the features of the First Methodist church Sunday school that makes it unique is the fact that in its membership of 1400 it has more grown-ups than children, has more adults in average attendance than children, and there are more men and boys in regular attendance than women and girls. The big business men of the city are among its directors and teachers.

This Sunday school is managed on strict business principles. Its board of directors, composed of 80 teachers and officers, representing almost every business and profession, looks as carefully after its finances as do the directors of a bank.

This is indicated in the fact that this Sunday school is self-supporting from its own collections, has every bill paid and has \$250 in its treasury. Last year it raised \$1150 for all purposes, paid all its expenses, contributed largely to missions and keeps its bank account balance in black, that is, in its favor, like a successful business man.

The total enrollment, including home department and cradle roll, is 1400 people, the largest Sunday school in Kansas. It is an important part of the working force of the First Methodist church, which has enrolled more than 1400 members. The school is organized into eight departments, covering all the standard lines of Sunday school activities, maintains a paid chorister, an orchestra, a teachers' training class, and has in its adult department 14 fully organized classes, having class officers and special working plans. It also has just started a men's brotherhood class, and expects to bring into this circle at least 100 Hutchinson men not now in Sunday school.

Attendance at this Sunday school averages about 800. Those who do not attend belong to the home department and study at home. During the last three summer months, the average attendance for the quarter was 555.

"This school does not depend upon the personality of any one man, but it is said to be not unfair to those who compose the board to say that Sheridan Ploughe should have the greatest share of the credit for its success. Mr. Ploughe was a Hutchinson newspaper man years ago, before he retired to his fruit farm. His progressiveness was known to the business and professional men, and that, it is said, is why they selected the farmer for superintendent of this school."

Mr. Ploughe carries his Sunday school thought and questions of management to his work out on the farm. As he cul-

tivates big heads of irrigated cabbage he figures out who will be good department heads in the school. As he pulls beets for the market this worker plans to push the school work so hard that it will surpass its own best past records.

As he picks and packs the red-cheeked vines in his orchard he thinks of the rosy-cheeked children who troop to the Methodist church by the hundreds to the call of the early Sunday morning bell. As he stacks away his crop of

alfalfa he is thinking of the young careers his workers are molding and plans new ways of helping them.

Most of the time Mr. Ploughe is studying out the problems of successfully managing a big Sunday school. And in all of these plans and efforts he is loyally supported by his board of 80 active teachers and officers. This wide-awake Sunday school is a positive force in the church and social life of Hutchinson.

HOW A COMMUNITY MAY SAVE MONEY ON CIVIC BUSINESS IS SHOWN IN CITY MANAGER PLAN

System Which Is Outgrowth of Commission Government Holds One Official Responsible and Brings Municipal Economy as Shown in Abilene's Experience

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The city manager plan, which is replacing the commission form of government in a few of our cities, is especially applicable to the small town, provided that the man selected as manager is an engineer. The greatest part of the city's business is based on engineering principles and should be managed by an engineer, and, of course, it is necessary that he be a man of executive power.

The commissioners should be the city's governors and the powers of the manager should be exercised subject to their supervision and control, says the Star.

As a town where the city government has been gradually changed to the more simplified form, Abilene may be cited as an example. In 1910 the council was replaced by the commission form and higher efficiency was attained immediately. But after the novelty of this new form had worn out it was seen that there would be some difficulty in getting successful and active business men to serve as commissioners, as the salary in a town of 5000 is not worth while and the duties are numerous.

This difficulty was easily overcome by hiring a man to do the work which required so much time, the same as a private corporation would hire a superintendent. The man chosen for this new office was Kenyon Riddle, a civil engineer, then acting as supervising engineer of some paving work in Abilene. After about six months of the new system it was only necessary to examine the records of the costs of numerous improvements done to see that a great saving had been accomplished.

At present the city does all of its own sewer and water extension work. The material is bought and then installed by paying in unit quantity, eliminating force accounts wherever possible. Five miles of pavement is divided into cleaning districts and after each day's cleaning a report is made, thereby checking the amount of work done and giving the cost per square yard. Also the dirt roads are divided into districts for dragging; each district comprises a certain number of miles to be dragged and paid for at a rate per mile.

Complete records are kept of all underground work. If a street is to be paved the future of this street is considered and all underground pipe systems are attended to before the road is paved. At a meeting of the commissioners the manager submits plans and estimates of the future week's work and also submits his records and costs of all the past week. Since the costs of all of the labor and material go through his hands he is held responsible to account for these bills.

As to the expense of creating this new office, there should be no extra draft on the city's funds. Under the new plan there will be inspection fees, for all sewer work, plumbing, wiring, etc., and these small fees would be paid into the general fund. In a town of 4000 or

5000 they should amount to \$15 per month. The usual expenses of surveying lot lines and giving sidewalk and building grades should be at least \$25 per month. The city of 5000 will have also some engineering for sewer and water lines, curbs and pavement; this will average \$50 per month. And finally, if the manager has charge of the street work, the street commissioner's salary may be added; this would probably be \$50 per month. The aggregate of these different amounts is \$140 per month, which is sufficient to employ a competent engineer.

WOMAN PLEADS TO SAVE HOME OF QUEEN EMMA

HONOLULU, H. I.—The value of old landmarks of Hawaii, and particularly the home of Queen Emma, at what is known as Queen Emma park, was pointed out at a meeting of the board of supervisors when a committee representing the Daughters of Hawaii, and W. O. Smith and J. G. Spencer spoke for the preservation of the old royal residence.

Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, the spokeswoman for the committee said it was understood that the supervisors plan to demolish this old home and demured that this building is the only thing which now stands as a landmark to old Hawaii. The palace has been turned into an executive building, says the Star-Bulletin.

Though the supervisors had already agreed to tear down the structure, it was agreed that they should reconsider their former action.

CITY ASKS AID TO OUST TWO POLES

KANSAS CITY—The city, through its board of public works, will invite the Missouri public service commission to assist it in the solution of its problems. The first case is: Two telegraph poles stand on the pavement of Main street between Third and Fourth streets, about 20 feet east of the new city market. When the street was widened to make room for that improvement, the poles were left standing and the company that owns them has refused to move them, says the Times, claiming that in view of the state franchise it holds the city has no authority.

INCOME TAX TO BE TOPIC. FARGO, N. D.—Fargo business men are to hear an address on the features of the income tax at the monthly dinner of the Fargo Commercial Club Dec. 13 by A. J. Edwards of Minneapolis, says the Forum.



Restaurant for employees high in sky-scraper retail house

CORN SOUGHT TO MAKE GOOD CROP IN ISLAND OF GUAM

WASHINGTON—A test of more than 40 different varieties of corn has recently been conducted in Guam, according to the annual report of the Guam experiment station, in the endeavor to discover just which varieties may be of peculiar value to this tropical island.

The types grown in the United States, it appears, do not succeed in Guam. The corn being tried out ranges from the small grained, flinty varieties from India and Formosa to the large grained, soft, floury corns of tropical South America. Prior to the recent introductions made by the department there was but a single variety grown on the island and this was a hard, flinty, white corn with broad, shallow grains and a large white cob.

In cultivation it is the custom to break or double the stalk just below the ear when the latter has reached a condition of maturity by a partial hardening of the grain. This operation leaves the ear with the point hanging downward, a protective measure necessary to prevent general loss to the crop. Corn is not allowed to dry in the field, but is gathered and shelled before drying. This practice renders machine shelling impossible, and the entire product of the island is shelled by hand. As an evi-

dence of the unured state in which corn is gathered, a shrinkage equal to 31 per cent of the original newly husked corn has been noted at this station during the process of drying. An acre of corn grown at the station produced 27.75 bushels of corn; and this yield is considerably better than the average crop grown in Guam. Corn is bought and sold in terms of "tinajas," a measure equivalent to about 98 pounds. Prices demanded generally range from \$1 to \$2 United States currency per tinaja.

ARIZONA HIGHWAY COMMISSION BUSY

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Plans for a complete examination of all roads in Maricopa on which it is contemplated that part of the proposed \$1,250,000 bond issue shall be spent, were formulated at a meeting of the advisory highway commission at the same time that arrangements were made to open an office for the commission on the second floor of the court house recently. The committee is organized, says the Democrat, with W. S. Humbert as chairman.



Employees' model dining room just opened in one of older stores

FLAG OF COLORADO TO TEACH PATRIOTISM TO THE PUPILS

DENVER—Colorado children and Colorado elders are to be taught the significance of their state flag, says the News. Many citizens will learn for the first time some evening soon when their progeny return from school just what the state flag is. And the children will learn from the teachers.

For over two years Colorado has had an official state flag. Copies of it have been rare. Its design and the meanings of its colors have been unknown to thousands.

Recently the state teachers in convention at Pueblo decided to try to start a wave of state patriotism. They want the children to know what the state flag is, and they want the parents, also, to know. Acquaintance with the state flag is deemed by some to be the best means of obtaining important knowledge about the state and its virtues.

Miss Anna Laura Forde, principal of the Denver Principals' Association, exhibited a large silk flag at the teachers' convention recently and made an address concerning it. She deplored the ignorance of Colorado children on the resources of the state and aroused her audience to high enthusiasm by her appeal for more patriotism.

All the teachers were supplied with pictures of the flag on postal cards. They will reproduce the flag in colors on the schoolroom blackboards and tell their pupils of its meaning.

It consists of three stripes, two of blue and one of white, the white being in the center. Near the staff on the

white stripe is a red C, of which the center is a gold circle.

The significations of the flag are: Letter C—Colorado; Centennial state; Columbine state; red color, "Colorado" in Spanish.

Gold—The sun; greatest gold state; all-the-year-sunshine; one columbine color; one color more than the United States flag.

White—Radiant state; greatest silver state; eternal mountain snow.

Yale blue—All-the-year-blue-sky.

PUPILS SCHOOLED FOR STORE WORK

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An employment bureau will be started at the Polytechnic high school. The school's weekly paper prints coupons to be filled out by the students with information as to the kind of work that he or she prefers to do during the holiday vacation.

Lectures will be given to these students by the commercial teachers, says the Tribune. The paper's manager made arrangements with the superintendents of most of the large department stores, and as fast as they receive instruction students are sent to stores in which they are best fitted to work.

MILWAUKEE DIVERTS TRAFFIC. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The last obstacle in the way of the Electric Company diverting some of its car traffic to Wells street was removed when the commission granted the joint use of the Wells street interurban tracks between Second and Sixth streets, says the Journal.

Week's Review of American Events

President Wilson in the discharge of the duty to address Congress at the opening of its session "upon the state of the Union" brought the message back to the form that it had before his recent predecessors felt called upon to make it a digest of department reports and a statement of the writer's views on all the topics of possible legislation. The message occupied 28 minutes in the reading. While in that limited time there would be some restriction upon the information the President could give, the brevity of the message brings it back to general reading, the public really gathers some knowledge of national problems and Congress is given direction of its course that would be lost to sight in the voluminous delivery of other days. The President's deliverance met with immediate applause and its publication has called out general approval. There is fresh occasion to remark upon the lack of partisan feeling in the country, manifested in the support of Mr. Wilson that has no party bounds. Only as to his approval of national primaries for the nomination of candidates for President has there been sharp criticism, coming very largely from the newspapers that have been his constant supporters.

The topics of the message are few. The progress of the peace treaties, in which 31 nations, representing four fifths of the population of the world, have joined, is reviewed with satisfaction. Mexico is described as the one cloud on the horizon and the demand is given form that Huerta shall remove himself, as a required condition to the establishment of constitutional government. The currency bill is advocated and its possible service to the farmers made the chief claim to favor. The upholding and making more definite the anti-monopoly laws is declared a need, along with the gaining of confidence among business men that legitimate business is secure. The new policy as to the Philippines, providing a larger measure of local responsibility with the view constantly to independence, is strongly declared. Alaska's unlocking and the extension of full territorial government is urged. These, with a few minor but not unimportant recommendations, make up the presidential statement of policy. It is comprehensive and shows the President in the light of a practical administrator.

The Waiting Policy as to Mexico Is Justified

In his message to Congress President Wilson described the policy of the government towards Mexico as "watchful waiting." He declared his belief that there is no occasion to alter it. The collapse, the President predicted, is not far away, and the subsequent events of the week seem to uphold the prediction. The message was awaited with the expectation that it would give some hint of the course the administration would take in the event of the Huerta collapse. The President meets it with this passage:

"And then when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of the people to their own ambition."

The hope is a large one, but there is no certainty that it is vain. The platform of the President will prove broad enough to provide either for recognition of General Carranza when he comes to the control of the government, if he does, or for refusal to accept him as the accredited President of the republic. The extent to which encouragement has been given the constitutionalists is not clearly shown, but it is at least certain that the President has not compromised the opportunity to deal with whatever situation arrives in a way that will be consistent with the stand for constitutional government. The successor of Huerta apparently will need to give bonds for right conduct in order to win the recognition of Washington, which in this matter is speaking for the world.

Mexican War a Continued Constitutionalists' Advance

Successive victories for the Constitutional forces under Generals Carranza and Villa have made practically solid the command of the entire north of the country and brought the line nearer to Mexico. The capture of Chihuahua City, brought about without a battle, not only gives another of the strongholds to the revolutionists but has a romantic interest in affording General Villa the opportunity to enter as a conqueror the city from which he fled years ago to begin his career as a bandit. The city becomes the center for the bringing together of the troops which General Villa announces will march upon the national capital in a force of 10,000, proceeding by way of Torreon and Zacatecas. This number will be augmented, according to the leader, by gathering up scattered troops along the way, and he expects to present himself at the gates of Mexico City with at least 20,000.

With the lines tightening about him the course that General Huerta will take becomes of increasing dramatic and practical interest. The reports of his abandoning the city have proved one after another to be untrue and the indications are that he will hold to the citadel and to his political power, such as it is, to the end. What that end will be may hardly be questioned, although it is apparent that he still has a considerable army at his command. The embargo has been placed upon petroleum during the week and the cutting off of this supply has been represented as giving a hard blow to the federalists. Meanwhile the Constitutionalists are framing a government which will extend its authority

over the conquered region and remain, it is planned, until they find themselves in command of the nation.

Philippine Policy Looks Toward Independence

President Wilson's statement of the administration's policy towards the Philippines in his message goes far to disarm the critics who have come to the fore since Governor General Harrison signaled his arrival there by putting more natives into high office. So long has there been agreement that ultimate independence is the end to be kept in view that the reassertion by Mr. Wilson gives no room for dispute, while in his further statement he tries to make the indefinite promise of years somewhat nearer to fulfillment. The United States must move steadily, he says, as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully laid. The course of Mr. Harrison is upheld on the ground that step by step the capacity of the Filipinos should be tested and—as it is proved equal to the need—put into service. He modestly sets up a claim to what is evidently an accomplished and important fact, that the government is beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino people.

The President's moderation in the handling of a problem that has been the subject of long debate strengthens confidence that the government at last has reached the point of extending to the Philippines more than vague assurances, and that it will proceed with due restraint.

Nomination of President by the Voters Questioned

President Wilson's declaration for a presidential primary brings the question of the method of selecting the candidates to acute discussion. He did not feel called upon to argue the case, and submitted the recommendation that a law be passed providing for it on the ground that he felt that he was interpreting the wishes and expectations of the country. The tests of public support made by some of the newspapers seem to warrant the President's measure of the prevailing opinion. A canvass of the members of the national political committee reveals an almost unanimous approval.

The recognition is universal that the national conventions of the old style will not continue. Either there will be a change in the apportionment, with the view to making the convention fairly represent the voters of the party, or the reform will go further and to the point that Mr. Wilson indicates, a convention with no other duty than framing a platform and the continuing of the party organization. In the preliminaries to the conventions of 1912 the preferential primary came into general use and foreshadowed the primary with power to nominate by some of its own failures, such as that in Massachusetts, where the preference in the Republican primaries was for Mr. Taft but the delegates chosen were in large part for Mr. Roosevelt. A primary that would lead to an expression of a choice and at the same time defeat it could hardly be regarded as a desirable compromise.

The case presented against the presidential primary is that it anticipates the direct election of the President, which cannot come until a constitutional amendment does away with the electors. It is argued that the two forms of direct action by the people should move together. Further, it is declared, that it does away with action by states, thus being inconsistent with the constitutional system. The convention method is justified, in the opinion of those who oppose the direct primary, on the ground that it results in better nominations than would be likely from the people, the instances of Lincoln's nomination in 1860, Garfield's in 1880, Cleveland's in 1884 and Wilson's in 1912 being cited for evidence. It is objected that the necessity of appealing to the entire country for a candidate doubles the campaign and puts an undue burden both on the candidate and the people.

The defense of the national convention, so far as it is the same as the defense of the convention process in general, is not likely to impress Congress or influence public opinion. Whatever the degree of dissatisfaction with the working of direct nominations, there is no indication that the point of reaction has been reached. For the present, if not permanently, the convention has no organized defense. The objections to making primaries national are in some aspects less serious than those advanced against some other applications of the newer method. There is generally an opinion as to the presidential candidates as definite as in the case of candidates for the Legislature, where it is no longer doubted that the primary is the better method. Its difficulties are greatest in the case of those nominations where the candidates are not known and the campaign has to be made thorough in order to establish acquaintance.

Special Session Has Justified Itself

What might have happened and in the ordinary course of the national government would have happened, was that the Congress elected in November, 1912, would have met last Monday to begin its work. It would have had the task of organizing, the election of a speaker in the House of Representatives and the formation of committees in both branches. The President's message would have outlined the work he expected Congress to do and the Congress, being in sympathy with him and committed to different policies from the one it succeeded, would have gone about its work with the somewhat leisurely pace

that the long session invites. The tariff would first be taken in hand, then the currency agitation of years would be reopened for the discussion of the way the party's promise to establish a really national system should be kept, and then would follow the other items in the long program. What has happened is different.

The special session has disposed of the tariff question. It has done the ordinary stupendous task of rewriting the customs law of the country on a new basis. It has instituted the income tax and provided the means of its collection, with the machinery already well assembled for the task. It has framed a currency bill, and put it through one branch. While this measure is not an accomplished fact, the debate has advanced so far as to make its disposition a lighter task for the regular session. The discussion that has gone on throughout the country had to take place, and it is completed. The two momentous questions of the new administration have thus been disposed of, one of them finally and then the other to the extent that the debate has about run its length. The merits of the tariff law, of the income tax and of the currency bill are to be determined in experience. The merit of having them disposed of as legislative problems is not in doubt. The special session has done the very great service of freeing the country from the discomfort and disturbance of a suspended judgment.

Change of Inauguration Time Gets New Support

The absurdity of the long period between the election of a new government and its real beginning is made all the more evident in the fact that the principal task in legislation had to be accomplished in a special session of Congress, and that the President comes to the delivery of his first general address more than a year after election. The change in the constitution by which the administration would begin its work at the opening of the calendar year, two months after the election, and Congress would assemble to organize and begin its work, is again proposed, and with added reason, in the recent showing of the disadvantages of the present method. In the slow-moving days of the eighteenth century the lapse of time between the election and the assembling of Congress seemed, and was, desirable. It lost its reason when the means of communication were brought to the present speed. It might have gone out with the stage coach, and its excuse for remaining was disposed of when the telegraph wires were strung.

Four months is a needless length of time for a President to prepare for his inauguration and at times it has proved perilous. History might have been differently written had Mr. Lincoln taken the office in January instead of March, 1861. The postponement of the assembling of Congress for more than a year no longer has even a shadow of excuse, except the long shadow of tradition. The change now proposed is that the new President shall be inaugurated and the new Congress assembled in January following the national election. The country would seem to be ready to deal with the amendment to its constitution that had every theoretical and practical reason. The special session is an emergency device with the limitation to its usefulness that it is restricted to the purposes the President may set out and lacks the power to proceed with the general business of the nation.

Labor Unions To Be Tested as Monopolies

With the beginning of the prosecution of the officers of the United Mine Workers, against whom an indictment has been found at Pueblo, Col., for attempt to secure a monopoly of labor, a question is presented that is of the first importance to organized labor and to the country. It is not less than the question whether the labor unions have a right to fix rates of wages and by their use of their control of any class of labor to enforce their schedule upon employers. It is easily seen that this is not less than the question of the right of the labor unions to exist. With their right to increase wages through combination denied their principal motive and use is removed.

President Wilson came under much criticism for his approval of the sundry civil appropriation bill, with its proviso that no part of the appropriation for the department of justice should be employed for the prosecution of associations of labor or of farmers for violation of the anti-trust laws. His reply was that the department would not be hampered in the enforcement of the law, as it had other funds that could be employed. Now that the federal attorneys have begun this suit it is shown that he did not approve of discrimination. The objectionable provision in the bill was a concession that the anti-monopoly laws were probably applicable to the labor unions, or it would not have been thought by their defenders that the hands of the government must be tied. No outcome of the suits against the mining union officials will be a settlement of the question. Already it is developing in Congress, where what are known as the Bartlett-Bacon bills are brought to the front and their plan of exempting labor unions from the operation of the anti-trust laws will be discussed and the effort strongly made to carry it into effect. It has never been determined whether it is the intention of Congress to make the principle of the Sherman law apply to labor. It was not within the original purpose of the framers of that law, which was directed at the combinations of capital that worked in restraint of trade. The question was raised in the early debates, to

the evident surprise of the men who framed the law, and a difference of opinion as to the effect upon labor developed between such leaders of the thought of that period as Senators Sherman and Edmunds. The specific exemption of the labor unions did not become a part of the law, and it has been left to the determination of the courts when the question should be raised, as it now is.

English experience with the same problem led to the exemption as long ago as 1875. Under the common law it had been held that the conspiracy to advance wages was in the same class with other combinations in restraint of trade. In the "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act," passed by Parliament in 1875, it was established that "the purposes of a trade union are not to be deemed illegal merely because they are in restraint of trade and the circumstance, that they are in restraint of trade is not to render any member of it liable to prosecution nor is it to avoid or make voidable any agreement or trust relating to it."

Thus explicitly are the labor unions set outside the anti-conspiracy laws of England, the statutes most nearly corresponding to the federal anti-trust laws of the United States. It now becomes both a legal and a congressional issue in the United States whether the dealing with wages is to be denied the unions, with the probability that it will be found by the courts that they are not exempt from the anti-monopoly laws, leaving the real determination of the vital question to Congress.

National Suffragists in Session at Washington

The assembling of the National Woman Suffrage Association at Washington so nearly coincided with the meeting of Congress that the position President Wilson should take in his message became of all the greater interest. The President did not declare himself. The Democratic party is committed to the enfranchisement of women and it might be, and was, assumed that the President would voice its opinion.

It is not to be overlooked, however, that the qualifications of voters are not a matter for national legislation. They are fixed by the states and Mr. Wilson was not addressing the states. That his endorsement of the movement would have been a help needs not to be stated, but the message of this year was less than usual a discussion of all the questions that are interesting the American people. The suffragists and the anti-suffragists, who also are making themselves heard at the capital, are interested in the question of congressional recognition of their problem, the one side seeking and the other opposing the establishment of a committee on woman suffrage.

The case for congressional action does not seem strong. The action of state legislatures has marked a rapid advance of the extension of votes to women and this would seem to be the field for continued agitation. In seven states, it is already assured that women will take part in the next election of a President, and with two years in which to bring about the further adoption of the same rule the number is likely to be increased. The national suffrage gathering is impressive in the quality of its leaders and the enthusiasm of its members and its reports mark the great gain of the cause within the recent years.

DEMURRERS IN OIL SUIT OVERRULED

MERIDIAN, Miss.—The chancery court here Friday overruled demurrers of the Standard Oil companies of Kentucky, New Jersey and Louisiana, to the anti-trust suit instituted by the state of Mississippi recently.

The three companies are included in a list of firms made defendants in a suit that alleges a combination of interests to control the cotton oil and much of the cotton business of Mississippi.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF MANY AGRICULTURAL CLUBS TO BE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture has issued an official program for the annual reception of the champion members of the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in Washington Dec. 11-18. The itinerary includes a reception by President Wilson, the awarding of diplomas by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and attending sessions of both the Senate and House committees on agriculture. There will be a champion member of the Boys Corn club from each of the southern states; champions of the Girls Canning clubs from the southern, northern and western states, and Girls and Boys Potato Club champions from Massachusetts, Ohio, Utah, Iowa and Michigan. Colorado will send a Sugar Beet Club boy as the champion sugar beet grower of the state and the sole representative of this club work, which has recently been started by the department. These boys and girls will represent an organization of over 150,000 members.

While the department will officially have charge of the program for the reception, the expenses of the trip are being defrayed by the different states, counties, municipal authorities and private citizens. The members will arrive in Washington Dec. 11 and will be given a reception at the Ebbitt house. The President will receive the delegates Dec. 15 at 10:20 a. m. The program for the 12th includes a

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM
When Shakespeare tells us "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players,"
He quite forgets the thousands, does the sage,
Who sit in front as the admission payers.

The prevailing fashion in Great Britain seems to be that if any considerable number of persons have a principle in which they believe they must raise up an army to defend it. By and by, if the government shall call for soldiers it may find most of its men already spoken for by other leaders.

WORTH WHILE
Here's a thought upon which we with profit may dwell,
For with either a man or a nation,
To put up a great front does not do very well
Until there's a good foundation.

If you must borrow trouble, do not insist on loaning it to somebody else.

PERENNIAL
Baseball is for the summer fair
When skies of azure smile;
Football for the bracing autumn air,
But golf's good all the while.

It is said to be growing more and more difficult for a teacher ignorant of agricultural subjects to secure a position in the public schools of this country. By and by a broad culture must necessarily include agriculture.

USEFUL GIVING SOCIETY MAY BE MADE NATIONAL

Civic Federation Is Conducting Systematic Organization of the Association in United States

WASHINGTON—National federation and organization of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving is being conducted by the woman's department of the National Civic Federation under the honorary chairmanship of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President. The movement, which began in New York, is now to be federated in Washington through committees from different states, the chairmen including:

For Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles Hamilton; Pennsylvania, Mrs. James L. Chamberlain; New York, Mrs. August Belmont, president of the society, and Miss Robinson Smith; West Virginia, Mrs. Arthur Lee; Maryland, Mrs. Ufford; California, Mrs. Julius Kahn; Alabama, Miss Manning Brewer; Tennessee, Mrs. H. Van Devanter; District of Columbia, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President. In a statement outlining the national scope of the organization, Miss Maud Wetmore, chairman of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, tells of the good to be accomplished in reducing useless giving among shopgirls and other wage earners.

PRINTERS MAY GET ADVANCE IN PAY

WASHINGTON—Recommendation for increased wages for part of the employees of the government printing office amounting to about \$83,000 a year is contained in the annual report of Cornelius Ford, public printer. It is contemplated to advance the pay of the compositors and bookbinders from 50 to 55 cents an hour and of the bookbinder machine operators from 55 to 60 cents an hour.



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ALLEGHENY SCHOOL MEN WILL HOLD TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

PITTSBURGH—The quarter centennial meeting of the Allegheny County School Directors Association will be at the Grant school, Pittsburgh, Dec. 12 and 13.

Following is the program, says the Gazette: Friday morning, report of delegate to state convention, Director S. R. McClure, North Braddock; address, "Co-operation in Education," Dean W. G. Chambers, University of Pittsburgh; discussion, "Wider Use of the School Plant," in relation to vacation schools, night schools, playground work and social centers. Afternoon, report of the treasurer, R. E. Davis, Homestead; address, "Manual and Vocational Training," Frank M. Ball, director of industrial training, Pittsburgh; address, "The Opportunity of the Rural School," Dean Chambers, University of Pittsburgh; discussion, "Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs," Director J. L. Randall, Dormont.

Saturday morning, discussion, "Is There Any Substitute for Night Study?" Director E. W. Arthur, Cheswick; discussion, "The Sewickley Plan," Director U. G. Couffer, Sewickley. Afternoon, question box; Director A. G. Smith, Mt. Lebanon; general good of the schools.

MINNEAPOLIS TO ERECT SCHOOLS

MINNEAPOLIS—The board of education at a special hearing on overcrowded conditions in public schools, pledged itself to the erection of three new school buildings to cost more than \$300,000, and construction of an addition to the Simmons school, asked by parents of the district, and referred to a committee to determine the required number of additional rooms and a cost estimate, says the Journal.

The new building will be the Thomas Lowry, Robert Fulton and Clara Barton schools, to be located according to recommendations of Dr. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of city schools.



After-Supper Games

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Business Women Join Helpful Efforts

Their Association of Commerce in Cleveland Takes Up Questions of Public Import and Civic Interest in Discussion

ACTIVITIES ARE VARIED

CLEVELAND, O.—Increasing attention is being drawn to the recently formed Women's Association of Commerce of Cleveland, established to promote the advancement of women in every possible way. Both business and professional women are represented in the organization, and any woman who is interested in the welfare of city or state is eligible to membership. As the association aims to be of prac-

tical help to its members a special class in parliamentary law has been formed, and another in the higher branches of English is to be organized for those women who are part of the working force in manufacturing plants and industrial corporations.

During the winter the association will conduct a series of lectures when authorities on subjects of public import and civic interest will be heard. Among the speakers already scheduled are William Ganson Ross, civic expert and author; Dr. Harris R. Cooley, director of charities and correction, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Red Cross.



MISS BESS MURRAY
Former President

At the opening meeting of the association Dr. Emma Perkins spoke on "Famous Women I Have Known," and at another meeting, devoted to the discussion of "Suffrage," Mrs. L. J. Wolf, assistant secretary of the Cuyahoga

Woman's Suffrage party, and Dr. A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University were the speakers.

In the interests of those members who wish to be well informed about the welfare and philanthropic work of the day the association conducted an excursion to Warrensville Farm colony on a recent afternoon.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ross the



(Photo by Welsh, Oberlin, O.)
MISS MABEL MUSSER
Vice-President

committee on education, of which Miss Lida M. Chartrain is chairman, has been able to extend to members of the association an invitation to a course of lec-

tures on "Business" which are being given every Monday afternoon at Western Reserve University. No charge is made for this privilege.

It is hoped that through an increase



(Photo by Edmondson, Cleveland, O.)
MISS KATHERINE P. WEBER
President Cleveland Woman's Chamber of Commerce

in membership it will be possible soon to secure permanent clubrooms where members may congregate for luncheon and for weekly talks on interesting subjects. Eventually such a place would become a social center where business women could spend not only their noon hours but other leisure time. This would facilitate one of the aims of the



(Photo by Bakody Berger, Cleveland, O.)
MISS EDITH PHELAN
Treasurer

association, which is to give women an opportunity to become acquainted and to mix with one another, just as is customary among business men.

A bureau has been formed for finding more satisfactory positions for girls who have not desirable situations, and in this way the association aims to help both the employer and the employee. Regular meetings of the organization are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Miss Katherine P. Weber is president and Miss Nellie F. Parr is secretary.



MISS NELLIE F. PARR
Secretary

GOVERNMENT NOW PREPARING TELEPHONE CENSUS BULLETIN

Data Taken the Present Year Are First Official Statistics on Business in the United States Since 1907—Relative Positions of Rival Systems to Be Seen

WASHINGTON—In the present year the census bureau gathered telephone statistics in the United States, the first since 1907, which will be issued in the form of a census bulletin. This will be out perhaps next spring and when published the country will have an opportunity to see what changes eight years have brought about in the conditions of the telephone business and in the relative positions of the Bell and other companies.

In 1907 there were 22,971 telephone systems in the country from which the government took statistics, and of that number 175 stood for the different units of ownership reported by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, or Bell system. The Bell companies, however, had 8,947,266 miles of wire and 3,132,063 pay stations, as compared with 4,052,103 miles of wire and 2,986,515 pay stations for the independents. In another view of the figures the independents in 1907 had 99.2 per cent of the total number of telephone companies in the country, 31.2 per cent of the miles of wire and 48.8 per cent of the stations. There is no way of knowing what changes the percentages have shown since 1907, although it is believed by those who are interested in that question that the lead of the Bell companies has probably been decreased somewhat.

For some years after the telephone

business was established on commercial lines, it was controlled almost entirely by the Bell interests. The census of 1890 shows that for the preceding 10 years there was a large increase in the industry, except as to number of systems or lines enumerated. Of these there were 148 in 1880 and 53 in 1890. The year 1907 shows 22,971 companies, the great majority of them small.

For the various items, excepting number of systems or lines, miles of wire, and number of pay stations, the independents show larger percentages of increase from 1902 to 1907 than the Bell, and if that increase has been kept up since 1907, the statistics now being compiled would show the independents as competitors on even terms, the lead of the Bell having been considerably reduced. From 1902 to 1907 the independents show an increase of 1,932,849 telephones as compared with 1,814,885 for the Bell, although the Bell companies increased their wire mileage by 5,559,342 as compared with an increase of 2,539,576 for the independents.

In 1907 the Bell system controlled more than one half of the telephones in the north Atlantic, south Atlantic, south central and western divisions of the country, or in 28 states and territories, including the District of Columbia. In the north central division, however, two thirds of the telephones then belonged to the independent systems.

TABLE OF NEW CANADIAN OFFICIAL TITLES ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA—A communication from the British colonial office announces concurrence in the adoption of certain changes in the table of titles for use in Canadian officialdom. The titles henceforth to be used will be:

1. The Governor-General of Canada to be styled "His Excellency," and his wife "Her Excellency."
2. The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces to be styled "His Honor."
3. Privy councillors of Canada to be styled "Honorable" for life.
4. The solicitor-general to be styled "Honorable" while in office.
5. Senators of Canada to be styled "Honorable," but only during office.
6. The speaker of the House of Commons to be styled "Honorable" during tenure of office.
7. The chief justice of Canada, the judges of the supreme and exchequer courts of Canada, and the chief justice and judges of the undermentioned courts in the several provinces of Canada to be styled "Honorable" during terms of office:

Ontario—The provincial supreme court.
Quebec—The court of king's bench, the superior court and the circuit court of the district of Montreal.
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan—The provincial supreme courts.
Manitoba—The court of king's bench and the court of appeal.

British Columbia—The court of appeal and the supreme court.
Prince Edward Island—The supreme court and the chancery court.

8. The president and speakers of the legislatures of the provinces to be styled "Honorable" during tenure of office.

9. Executive councillors of the provinces to be styled "Honorable" while in office.

10. Gentlemen who were legislative councillors in the provinces at the time of the union (July 1, 1867), to retain their title of "Honorable" for life.

These to be eligible to be personally recommended by the Governor-General for the title of "Honorable."

Speakers of the Senate and the Commons on retirement, after three years of office, not necessarily continuous.

The above-mentioned chief justices and judges on retirement.

TRADESMEN ARE COLLEGE'S GUESTS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Members of the Twin City Vehicle and Hardware Club were guests of the College of Agriculture at the university farm recently, says the Dispatch. The implement men met early in the chapel and were then shown through the agronomy and soil laboratories, the flower testing works, the seed laboratory, the blacksmith and carpentry shop and other departments.

Exhibition at Public Library Enlightening as to Improvements Made in Streets and Buildings and Others Needed

OFFICIALS ARE ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Just what city planning means to New York is perhaps not immediately apparent to the casual citizen, who may look upon his city as being already built.

There is enlightenment on this subject, however, at the exhibition now going on at the public library and the casual citizen who attends and ponders will perceive, for one thing, the meaning of much that has been going on about him during the last few years.

Much to Be Learned

He will learn, for instance, why the "front stoops," steps, railings, basement elevator shafts and other excrescences and protuberances which "infringed on the building line of Fifth avenue have all been swept away, why Forty-second street underwent the same reformation, and why a like process is going on in other streets where it will do the most good. He will also discover that the mayor-elect of New York is a city planner, that George B. McAneny is a city planner, and that others of the city administration, both incoming and outgoing, of whom he may have been thinking as merely politicians, really are city planners. He may read what Theodore Roosevelt has to say on the subject and learn that President Wilson is interested in it. He may also learn why there are 25 neighborhood associations of business men in New York city, working as the Federation of Civic Associations, and what they are working for.

The casual citizen at the city planning exhibition in the public library will conclude, finally, that that wonder of the twentieth century, the city, is coming in for its full share of attention from the efficiency engineer. It will become clear to him that while cities have grown, they have not been planned, and that the result of growth without discipline, direction or self-control is no more attractive in a city than in an individual. The next time he clambers over a pile of shipping cases on the sidewalk near his office downtown, or dodges an onrushing line of street cars at the Brooklyn bridge or at Herald square, or tries to get into Nassau street at the hour when the people from the tall office buildings are trying to get out, and when he thinks upon vexations and



Children at Happy Hollow playground, Philadelphia

delays to which he has become almost callous, he will recall the exhibition at the public library and may even get out pencil and paper and try to do "little city planning himself."

"Dreams, dreams," exclaimed a visitor at the library exhibition to his friend, as they stood looking at a huge drawing, showing the waterfront of Chicago as it will appear at some time in the future. But when the same visitor had gone farther and looked at actual photographs of what has been done in cities of the United States and Canada, of the South American states, and in the cities of Europe, and had begun to realize that most of the cities of America are still in their extreme youth and that even the older cities of the United States are continually changing and that, furthermore, due to the progress of invention, the city of the future is yet to be built, he had ample reason to alter his opinion or even to do a little "dreaming" himself.

Height of Buildings

As a part of the exhibition an effective showing is made of the work done by former Mayor Gaynor's heights of buildings commission, a work in which Borough Presidents McAneny, Steers and Miller were assisted by an advisory committee of which Edward M. Bassett is chairman and George B. Ford secretary. By means of maps, photographs and perspectives, there are displayed the results, so far as these can be graphically presented, of the commission's investigations covering what other cities have done in relation to height, area and regulation of occupancy of buildings and the relation of these regulations to rental and property values.

Existing conditions as to light and air in tall buildings in New York, as well as the effects of overcrowding in the buildings and in the streets, were investi-

gated, and the desirability of dividing the city into districts with different regulations in each, has been considered. By means of colored maps, the heights, limits and districts in Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Berlin, Breslau, Munich, Vienna, Dusseldorf and other cities are shown. There are photographs of congested streets in lower Manhattan, and of the noon hour crowds on lower Fifth avenue.

A striking presentation is that given by means of perspective diagrams drawn to scale of the dark offices in the high buildings lining Exchange place from Broad street to Broadway and New street from Wall to Beaver. So far as some of these offices from the sunlight that it is necessary to use artificial light even near the windows at midday of the brightest summer days. The percentage of such offices vacant also is shown.

Within the large exhibition room typical city planning, like that recommended for Minneapolis, Portland, Boston, Liverpool, Toronto, Erie and Baltimore, is shown by means of maps and drawings. Municipal grouping, railway stations, waterways and bridges, the planning of streets, street fittings, such as fountains, lights, signs, clock towers, etc., are considered and transit is taken up as a social and business function. The proposed sewerage plans of New York are compared with those of Paris and London. Water supply, sanitation in cities and factory locations, and regulation, are other topics treated in a graphic way.

Prosperity Touched

The relation of markets to the cost of living is considered. In this connection it is believed that the wholesale market, where the retailer can go and buy at auction, thus being able to dispose of his goods more cheaply to the consumer in the district he serves, will do more to reduce the cost of living than the general retail market in a city like New York. Such a wholesalers' market is proposed for the Bronx.

How city planning helps industrial prosperity, how the problem of housing is being handled in various cities, both American and European, and how such "garden cities" as that of Bournville, near London, are planned, are graphically illustrated.

In one of the lecture rooms daily lectures are given at 5 p. m., among the speakers being Cass Gilbert, Mornay Williams, Charles R. Lamb, E. M. Bassett, Nelson P. Lewis, Frederic C. Howe and Walter Lindner. The exhibition will close next Sunday, Friday and Saturday being taken up with a city planning council of the mayors and other officials of the cities of New York state. The attendance has been between 2000 and 3000 daily.

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Semaphore signal on trial amid Philadelphia street traffic

South Americans Picture Col. Roosevelt

Principal Newspapers, Especially in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, Detail and Illustrate Former President's Tour Cordially

WIFE SHARES HONORS

As Theodore Roosevelt enters Argentina for the second time, having traveled from the Pacific side of the Andes to the Patagonian regions of the great South American republic, the newest advices from the cities already visited by the former President of the United States give fuller accounts of the exceptional welcomes extended the visitor from North America.

The press of Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and some of the less populous centers of Brazil, Argentina and Chile teems with descriptive references to the present tour of Colonel Roosevelt. The newspapers in many instances published specially illustrated numbers. Columns were devoted to the history of Colonel Roosevelt, as President, before he occupied the White House, and later. It is apparent that his visit has in many respects worked advantageously toward a strengthening of the friendly relations between North and South America.

Among the daily papers which made a feature of Colonel Roosevelt's visit to Brazil was *O Imparcial*. Day after day, while the visit lasted, it carried on its first page illustrations descriptive of the manner in which Colonel Roosevelt and his party were entertained by the high Brazilian officials.

In the issue of Oct. 26, a reproduction of whose first page the Monitor herewith presents, the visit of the distinguished traveler to the naval school was treated extensively, pictorially and in text.

One of the pictures shows Colonel Roosevelt on board the government boat. At his side stands Dr. Regis de Oliveira, assistant secretary of foreign relations. Next is shown the reception at the naval school. In another picture Colonel Roosevelt is looking about in an interested manner, with Sr. Oliveira at his left and Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar, minister of the Brazilian navy, at his right. On the arrival of the party before the naval cadets, these present arms while Colonel Roosevelt inspects the line. In the picture at the foot of the page one of the cadets at the naval school is shown firing a torpedo in honor of the visitor.

The *Jornal do Comercio*, one of the most important newspapers of South America, considered the visit significant enough to devote many columns to a description of the visitor and his tour. It must have kept some Brazilian translator pretty busy to render into Portuguese much of the material published in English and available for the purpose, and long quotations were given also from some of the more important works of

Colonel Roosevelt. It would have been quite impossible for the cable message to have mentioned all the interesting things that occurred during the days spent by the Roosevelt party in the Brazilian capital. The news sent to the United States concerned the principal features,

short accounts of dinners, receptions and speeches.

A Brazilian newspaper which devoted much attention to Colonel Roosevelt was the *Jornal do Brasil* of Rio de Janeiro and popularly known as "the people's paper." Count Candido Mendes de

Almeida is the editor-in-chief. Count de Almeida was one of the most conspicuous delegates to the Chamber of Commerce congress at Boston and, during his stay in the United States came to know many of the leading people, including the former President.

Argentina newspapers competed with the attention bestowed on the former President in the neighboring republic. Buenos Aires possesses some of the most up-to-date newspaper plants in the world. Journals like *La Nacion* and *La Prensa* attached deep importance to the tour of the North American. They wanted to read into the visit something of political significance, but whether the Argentine public thought that a one-time President is entitled to continued attention is another question.

South American newspapers are not losing sight of Colonel Roosevelt, although for all journalistic purposes he has gone beyond their immediate observation. Patagonia, with all that has been done to develop the vast pampas of the far southland, is still in many ways a wilderness. This fact, perhaps, is what has impelled the visitor to devote some of his time to travel in the Andean region, where the wonderful lakes described in the Monitor recently must prove a delight to one interested in fauna and flora.

The fact stands out, from what South American papers of consequence are saying, that the Panama affair has not been broached to any considerable extent. There has been mention of Colonel Roosevelt's connection with the start of the Panama canal construction enterprise, and Colombia, here and there, has been championed as entitled to foster a grievance. On the whole, however, South American newspapers of the more important kind did not consider it advisable to look beyond the immediate interest of the visit or the visitor.

Mrs. Roosevelt's presence with her husband much of the time also furnished interesting "copy" for the newspapers. There is a considerable movement for the advancement of woman on the southern continent and with a former mistress of the White House among them the papers, presumably voicing public opinion, did not neglect their opportunity to tell many interesting things about the one time "first lady" of the United States.

MUNICIPAL PIERS AT LOS ANGELES ARE COMPLETED

One of Docks Is 600 Feet Long and Will Accommodate Largest Ships on Pacific

LOS ANGELES—Work has been practically completed by the city of Los Angeles on the two new municipal piers at the Los Angeles inner harbor at Wilmington, says the Tribune. These are located at the head of slips No. 1 and No. 2 in the inner harbor and are connected to the outer harbor and the Long Beach harbor.

Municipal pier No. 1, which was the first one started by the city of Los Angeles, was commenced nearly one year ago. It is at the head of slip No. 1 of the inner harbor and at the foot of Canal street, Wilmington. The harbor in front of the dockage has been dredged out to a depth of 40 to 60 feet, the silt and sand removed being used to raise the town of Wilmington. Millions of cubic yards of earth were removed from the inner harbor at this point and pumped back on the mainland. Completed, this pier measures over 600 feet in length and will, when the inner harbor is finished, accommodate the largest ships that will come to the Pacific coast.

NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFERS A REWARD FOR LOST ANCHOR

WASHINGTON—A reward of \$250 is offered by the navy department for the return of an anchor and chain lost from the U. S. S. Rhode Island, off Block island on Aug. 8, 1913. The bearings of the supposed resting place of the lost property make it necessary for a searcher to look over a possible radius of half a mile on the sea bottom under 108 feet of water.

In naval parlance the anchor lies 215 degrees true, Montauk Point light, Block island light 65 degrees true, six miles 35 degrees true from Montauk point light. The anchor weighs six tons. One offer from a man willing to search for the anchor for \$200 a day until it is found has not yet been accepted. The anchor is valued at about \$1000.

STATE MARKS TAX RECEIPT ON DEED

FARGO, N. D.—According to the 1913 session laws it is now necessary before a transfer of property can be recorded for all current taxes of the county treasurer or auditor for collection to be paid and notice to that effect stamped on the instrument, says the Forum.

TAP LINE CASE REOPENED
WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative, granted a reargument on Friday in the so-called tap line case. It will be heard in January.

AMUSEMENTS
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and EMILIO DE BARITONE
Tickets: 2.00, 1.50, 1.00 and 50c. Now

the Louisiana will proceed to Norfolk and the Michigan and the New Hampshire to New York.

Revenue Cutter Orders
First Lieut. C. Satterlee, granted 10 days' leave en route to the Acushnet.

First Lieut. P. H. Scott, detached the Bear upon arrival at San Francisco, ordered home to await orders.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter, detached the Windom, ordered to Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman, detached the Apache, upon relief to the Pamlico.

Third Lieut. H. Coyle, seven days' leave granted.

Capt. F. Billard, detached the Andros-coggin, to the Algonquin.

Capt. of Engineers J. H. Chalker, ordered to Bayonne, N. J., on official business.

SORORITIES GET MIDDLEMEN TO PLEDGE GIRLS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Pledge day for the sororities of the University of Minnesota, which will be May 16, will for the first time witness a man in the case, says the Journal.

Under a new system which will be tried this year, each sorority will make a list of the girls it prefers as "pledges." All the sororities will send their lists to the attorney. The attorney will send to each of the girls whose names appear on the sorority lists a list of all the sororities at the university with the meager information that one or more of them would like to have her become a member. He will not tell the prospective "pledge" what sorority or sororities want her. The girl who receives the notice will be asked to name in order of her preference the sororities she would like to join. The attorney will then connect up the wishes of the girls and the sororities and inform the girls to what sorority they are to belong and the sororities what girls they are to have.

CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS IS HELD

WASHINGTON—Chairman Clayton of the House judiciary committee, Louis D. Brandeis and Samuel Untermyer Friday conferred on anti-trust legislation. The President will probably have a conference with Chairman Clayton Monday.

BOSTON WOMAN IS CHOSEN
NEW YORK—Mrs. George W. Coleman of Boston has been elected president of the Council of Women for Home Missions at its sixth annual meeting in Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York.



Fac-simile of first page of *O Imparcial* illustrating Colonel Roosevelt's Rio de Janeiro visit

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. C. A. Hedekin, fifteenth cavalry, proceed to Peterboro, N. H., for special inspection of troop A, first cavalry, organized militia of New Hampshire, on Dec. 20 and return to station.

Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, tenth cavalry, to Hot Springs (Ark.) army and navy general hospital.

Capt. W. N. Michel, signal corps, now at Seattle, Wash., report to officer in charge Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system at that place for duty.

So much of orders of Nov. 11 relating to Capt. H. A. Sievert, ninth cavalry, amended to direct him to proceed on or after Dec. 24 to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for temporary duty until necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco in compliance with the previous order.

So much of orders Nov. 18 as assigns Capt. H. L. Morse, coast artillery to eighth company amended to assign him to one hundred and fifty-fourth company.

Capt. J. E. Wilson, coast artillery corps, relieved duty staff of commanding officer, coast defenses of Potomac, and assigned to eighth company, to take effect on or about Jan. 15.

Capt. S. W. Widdifield, tenth infantry, resignation of his commission as an officer of army accepted, to take effect Dec. 4.

Following named officers of field artillery, now unassigned, are assigned as indicated to remain upon present duty: Capt. S. Baker, to sixth field artillery; First Lieut. W. W. Merrill, to sixth field artillery; First Lieut. L. J. McNair, to fourth field artillery.

Each of the following named officers, coast artillery corps, transferred as indicated and join company to which transferred: Capt. G. O. Hubbard from forty-fourth to fifteenth company; Capt. F. H. Smith, from one hundred and fifty-fourth to forty-fourth company; Capt. A. A. Maybach, from fifteenth to one hundred and nineteenth company; First Lieut. N. P. Rogers, Jr., from fifty-second to forty-fourth company; First Lieut. G. Bartlett, from ninety-eighth to one hundred and nineteenth company.

First Lieut. J. H. Pirie, coast artillery corps, upon relief from duty coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., proceed to Ft. Warren, Mass., for duty.

So much of orders of Nov. 18 as assigns First Lieut. W. P. Currier, coast artillery corps, to forty-fourth company, amended to assign him to fifty-second company.

First Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, coast artillery corps, transferred from one

hundred sixty-ninth company to one hundred sixty-sixth company.

First Lieut. F. C. Endicott, infantry, relieved duty organized militia of Oregon, to take effect Dec. 19.

First Lieut. F. C. Endicott, infantry, assigned to fourteenth infantry, to take effect Dec. 19, vice First Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, fourteenth infantry, relieved, to take effect Dec. 18.

First Lieut. S. W. Anding, thirtieth infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and First Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, infantry, removed therefrom, to take effect Dec. 4.

Orders Nov. 22 relating to First Lieut. W. C. Knight, coast artillery corps, revoked.

First Lieut. C. D. Daly, field artillery, now attached to fifth field artillery, assigned to third field artillery.

So much of orders of Oct. 28 as places First Lieut. S. H. McLeary, coast artillery corps, on unassigned list, to take effect Dec. 20, amended to place him on unassigned list to take effect at once.

First Lieut. W. C. Knight, coast artillery corps, unassigned, is assigned to one hundred and fifty-sixth company, to take effect Dec. 15, and proceed to join that company after relief from coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va.

So much of orders Nov. 18 as relates to First Lieut. W. P. Wilson, coast artillery corps, revoked.

First Lieut. W. P. Wilson, coast artillery corps, unassigned, assigned to fifty-eighth company, to take effect upon relief from duty at coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., and then assume temporary command of United States mine planter Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, relieving First Lieut. T. O. Humphreys.

So much of orders Nov. 18 as relates to First Lieut. J. H. Pirie, coast artillery, revoked.

First Lieut. H. W. T. Eglin, coast artillery corps, on unassigned list, to take effect Dec. 20, amended to place him on unassigned list to take effect at once.

Second Lieut. J. E. Sloan, coast artillery corps, relieved, assignment of one hundred and forty-first company, placed on unassigned list and proceed to Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, on steamship to leave New York on or about Jan. 17.

Second Lieut. F. J. Toohy, coast artillery corps, relieved attachment of one hundred and sixty-sixth company and attached to the one hundred and sixty-ninth company.

Navy Orders

Capt. T. S. Rodgers, detached director of naval intelligence, to connection

fitting out the New York and in command when placed in commission.

Capt. J. H. Glennon, detached president special board on naval ordnance, navy department, to command the Florida.

Capt. W. R. Rush, detached command the Washington, to command the North Dakota.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, detached naval war college, to command the Delaware.

Capt. Hugh Rodman, detached command the Delaware, to home, wait orders.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell, detached command the Florida, to naval war college, Newport, R. I.

Capt. E. W. Eberle, detached naval war college, to command of the Washington and receiving ship, New York.

Lieut. J. O. Richardson, detached the Delaware, to fleet engineer, Atlantic reserve fleet.

Ensign J. A. L. Zenor, detached the Idaho, to Pacific reserve fleet.

Paymaster's Clerk T. A. Henry, appointed to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Commander W. C. Cole, detached command the Monadnock, to the Helena.

Lieut. Commander Provost Babin, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to command the Monterey and the Monadnock.

Lieut. (junior grade) P. J. Peyton, detached the Pampana, to the Pompey.

Movements of Vessels
The Chester arrived at Veracruz.

The Celtic arrived at Gibraltar.

The Dolphin arrived at Washington.

The Petrel arrived at Santo Domingo city.

The Yorktown from Mare Island to San Diego.

The Macdonough from Boston to New Bedford.

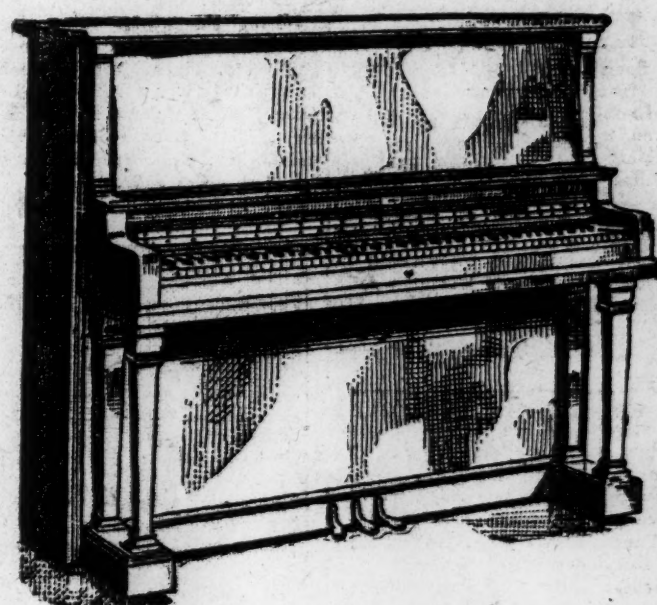
The Nashville arrived at Guantánamo. The Orion arrived at Horta, Azores. The cruiser Raleigh will leave the navy yard, Puget sound, about Dec. 6, for the west coast of Mexico, calling at Mare Island on the way. She will relieve the California, which will return to San Diego, holding target practice there in conjunction with the Yorktown, and later proceeding to San Francisco.

The South Dakota will proceed from Mare Island to the navy yard, Puget sound, about Dec. 26, to be placed in reserve.

The Dolphin will leave the navy yard, Washington, on Dec. 6 for San Domingo, to be absent several weeks.

Upon being relieved in Mexican waters by the fourth division, about Dec. 21,

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WED., 8 to 10:40. MONNA VANNA. Mmes. Gardin, MM. Muratore, Marcoux, Ludlar, Cond., Andre-Caplet.

FRI., 8 to 11. AIDA. Mmes. Amaden, D'Alvarez, MM. Constantino, Ancona, Ludlar, Samperi, Cond. Morosoni.

SAT., 2 to 4:30. THAIS. Mmes. Gardin, Scotty White, Swarts-Morse, Cond., Schiavoni.

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SYMPHONY HALL, DEC. 7, AT 3:30

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'Monna Vanna' Produced at Opera House

To the applause of a filled house the Boston opera company, Henry Russell, director, gave on Friday evening under the scenic supervision of Joseph Urban and under the musical direction of Andre Caplet the first American production of Henry Fevrier's "Monna Vanna," libretto drawn from the drama of Maurice Maeterlinck. Two of the artists who appeared in the original Paris opera production in 1909, Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Muratore, were in the cast, which was as follows:

Monna Vanna Mary Garden
Prinziville Lucien Muratore
Guido Vanni Marcoux
Marco Paolo Ludikar
Veddo Jeska Swartz-Morse
Borso Louis Deru
Torello Alban Grand
Trivulzio Taddeo Wronski

The production was successful from every standpoint. It was perhaps the first new work the director has ever put on the stage with an all-star cast and not an artist borrowed from the house of star casts, the Metropolitan of New York. Here was an entirely original and independent performance of the highest order, with everybody taking part in it a member of the company. An individual representation, a genuine product of his institution, Mr. Russell's "Monna Vanna" takes rank beside his "Pelleas and Melisande" of two years ago. And for the brilliancy of the leading names on the playbill, for the exceptional fit of artist to part, it stands alone among his accomplishments. There appeared in the leading role singers to whom nobody could deny first honors as an interpretive team in the modern operatic triangle. Soprano, tenor and baritone, they did their work so well that nobody could wish for other Vanna, Prinziville or Guido.

Of especial merit was the impersonation of Mr. Marcoux, and his Guido was doubtless the strongest piece of acting he has given since he appeared as the father in Charpentier's "Louise." He had to hold the stage alone all through the first act and finely he composed the character of the doubting prince. A new picture was Miss Garden, as was to be expected, in her new part. She had to wait long for her opportunity in the third act, but when it came she was the same triumphant interpreter of the modern French school she has always been. Mr. Muratore was the exquisite singer in the second act that he was last week in "Faust."

But chief in importance as an achievement for the company was the scenery of Mr. Urban. Especially effective for its originality and simplicity was his Greek stage with Renaissance decoration for the first act. The scenic director has never used his favorite device of a platform raised above the regular stage level and framed in a separate scenic casing to such advantage as he employed it in the palace court scene of "Monna Vanna." Exquisitely planned was the entrance of Vanna through the central portal. Beautifully executed were all the movements of Guido and Marco and Vanna at the steps of the platform, both at the mid-stage and at the sides.

Musically the opera was of small effect except in the voice writing. The actors even broke away from this at high moments and used their speaking tones. "Monna Vanna" was as auspiciously launched on the American operatic sea as its composer could desire. Strictly speaking the occasion is to be regarded not as the introduction of a new Parisian music maker to the United States, but as the return of a familiar dramatist. The night was Maeterlinck's rather than Fevrier's. The Belgian playwright's study of plot and character was the only possible excuse for the presentation of the piece on the American stage. The likelihood of finding public interest in the dramatic motives of "Pelleas and Melisande" treated on a somewhat realistic and historic rather than on a purely imaginary basis of manners was the good reason the director of the company had for bringing the work to Boston.

Maeterlinckians of the highest type Miss Garden and Marcoux have proved in former seasons, the one as Melisande, the perplexed, the other as Golaud, the distrustful. To the delight of their Boston public they came forward Friday night in new scenic surroundings and in a variant diagram of action. With absolute mastery of their dramatic ground they reviewed as fifteenth century Italian prince and princess the entertaining conflict of wills they have worked out in Allemonde. To the further delight of the public a third artist of profound Maeterlinckian insight was associated with these two. Happily the director refrained from the risk of calling in an inferior French tenor to sing the duet of the second act with Miss Garden.

Enormous sustaining power of impersonation is demanded of the three leading artists. The Maeterlinck theme of a man bending the energies of his life to verifying his doubts, though treated melodramatically in "Monna Vanna," has a tardy course of action. Two thirds of the piece are devoted to exposition and the play only gets to developing situations in the second half of the third scene. But when things do begin to move there is no stopping them. Far more powerful than anything in "Pelleas" is the moment when Vanna makes up her mind to resolve the doubts of Guido by assenting to them and letting him for Prinziville. It is a marvelous freeing of plot complications and it is perhaps the most striking passage of dramatic irony that has ever been worked into opera, not even excepting the last act of Verdi's "Otello." Seldom do theatrical mechanism and playwright's comment on society find such simultaneous climax as here. Guido, who doubtless to the playwright is representative of humanity itself, is terribly

laughed at. The passage is a triumph of stage satire.

If the dramatic point of the piece is kept waiting long, so is the musical. The house thought it had found it in the prelude to the third act and it applauded handsomely when Mr. Caplet dropped his baton on the last note of it. But the brilliant moment of actual orchestral comment on the doings of the characters was even later than this. It did not come in fact until the episode of the prison key in the final measures of the score. With music of a delineative kind to support her portrayal, Miss Garden put the finishing touches on Vanna in her most masterful manner. Her exit, even better than her entrance in the first act, is one of the bits of performance to remember the opera by. It matches her farewell to Athanael in the oasis scene in "Thais." It compares with her taking leave of home as the daughter in the closing scene of Charpentier's "Louise."

The repertoire of the third week at the Boston opera house is as follows:

Monday, "Maday Butterfly," Mmes. Bori, Swartz and Heliane and Messrs. Lafitte and Ancona; Mr. Moranzoni conducting.

Wednesday, "Monna Vanna," with the original cast, Mr. Caplet conducting.

Friday, "Aida," with Mmes. Amsden and D'Alvarez and Messrs. Constantino, Ancona, Ludikar and Sampieri; Mr. Moranzoni conducting.

Saturday matinee, "Thais," with Miss Garden and Messrs. Tanlongo and Danges; Mr. Strongy conducting.

Saturday popular performance, "Barber of Seville," Mmes. Jonani and Messrs. Ramella, Fornari and Mardones; Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

The Friday night presentation will bring Florencio Constantino, the tenor, back to the company, and will give Mme. D'Alvarez, the contralto, her first opportunity in an important role. The Saturday matinee will be the occasion of the first appearance in America of Henry Danges, the French baritone, who is said to be one of the idealist school of operatic singing, as led by Mr. Renaud, rather than of the realistic school, as led by Mr. Marcoux. The Saturday evening performance gives Miss Jonani, an American soprano, her first Boston opportunity.

Tonight Miss Evelyn Parnell, the American soprano who made her first operatic appearance in the first year of the Boston opera company, will return, singing the role of Violetta in Verdi's "Traviata."

The singers who appear in the concert Sunday evening at the Boston opera house are Mmes. Scotney, D'Alvarez and

tain Poem"; Schumann, "Grillen" and "Traumesswirren"; Chopin, impromptu in F sharp, and ballade No. 3 in A flat; Platt, "The Gulls"; Hopkirk, "Wandering," from "Iona Memories"; Engel, "Peau d'Espagne"; Schultz-Evler, "Blue Danube" waltzes.

Miss Bertha Wesselhoft Swift gives a concert in Jordan hall on the evening

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With Mme. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto, and William Howard, violinist, as the soloists, the park and recreation department of the city gives an orchestral concert at the Hugh O'Brien school, Roxbury, on the evening of Dec. 9, presenting the following program: Beethoven, overture to "Fidelio"; Jahnefeld, prelude; Bemberg, aria from "Joan of Arc"; Tscherepnine, ballet from "Armide"; Sarasate, violin solo, "Faust"; Gillet, waltz; Leoncavallo, vocal selection, "Mattinata"; Grieg, march.

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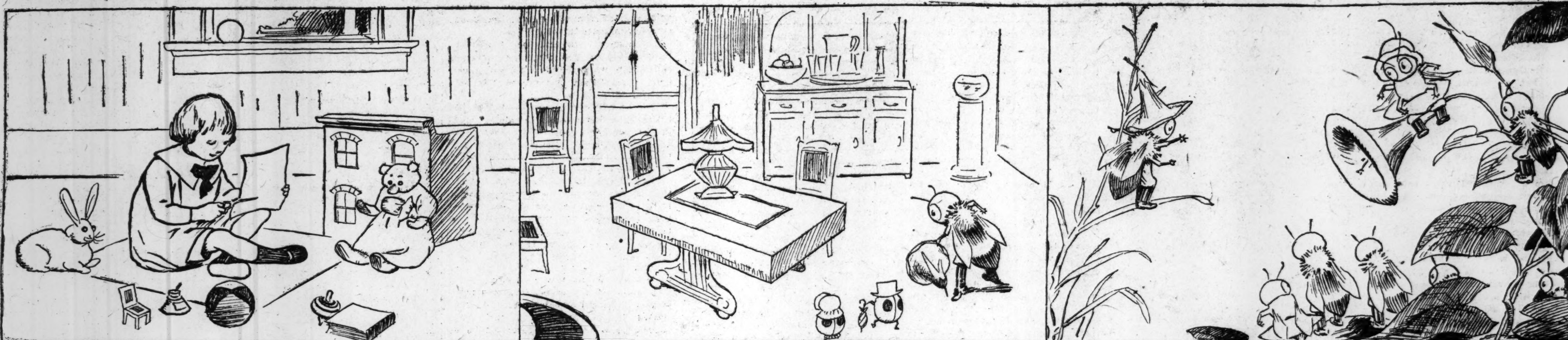
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

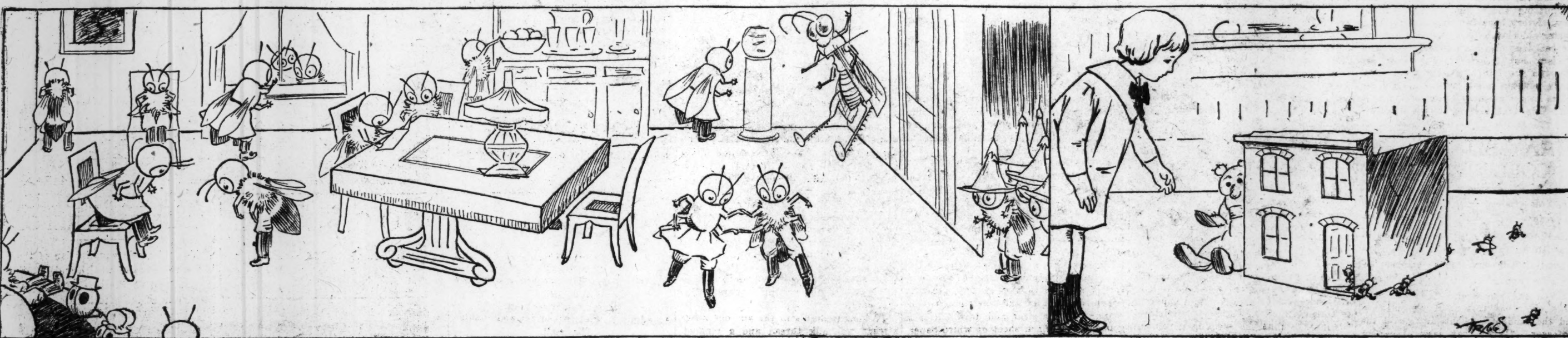
RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Tommy, Rab and Teddy Bear are sitting on the floor;
Teddy is policeman and he guards the door;
Rabbit is the watch dog—but he cannot bark;
Pricks his flurry ears up, to bid us "Hark."

Tom has made a playhouse, which Ted must guard,
Paper furniture beside—it is not hard;
Ted is wearing Dolly's dress—a deep disguise;
(Bears love honey, as you know, and bees have eyes.)

Tommy goes to luncheon and Ted sends Rabbit,
Off to rent the house to Buzz—who'll surely grab it;
"What a splendid hive," says Buzz, "and 'tisn't high!"
Mrs. Lady Bird observes the lamp's awry.

Buzz then goes to summon all the other bees,
"I have found a swarming place—we'll live at ease!
May today without delay we'll choose as Queen,
Then what honey we can make—the best e'er seen."



Then they take possession where Teddy bides—
Looking just like Dolly, when his hides;
Soon he'll have them prison'd and making honey,
Rab and he can eat it and save their money.

So the bees are dancing in the parlor now,
Greet this Queenly May Bee with stately bow;
Biffy tries the peaches, he finds they're painted,
Susy with the gold fish has got acquainted.

Jack observes the pictures, which he thinks old masters,
Bounce is trying furniture—it has no casters;
Mister Lady Bird declines to doff his hat;
He's a Sir, and yet he's no aris-to-crat!

Lida at the window beckons Baff and Sim,
They are much excited, and they can't get in;
Hopper's music pauses, then they buzz, "Beware!!!
That's no Doll who owns the house, but Teddy Bear!!"

To the door come tiptoe with a "Hist! Hist! Hist!"
Seven scouting bees with caps and waving-est;
"If you make your honey here, you'll not have any,
Teddy Bear will shut you in, nor pay one penny!"

Otto Bee and Sally, who are playing slide,
Think the scouts are silly, bid them wait outside;
Sam, the wise, is reading to his sister Nell,
No one wants to leave the place they like so well.

Just then Tom, returning, shouts to Teddy Bear,
"Ted, you've left your post, sir—what you doing there?"
Then they knew the news was true, and off they scamper,
News like that on their delight has put a damper.

Ted, you see, had never known where bees get sweets,
Thought to shut them in the house the best of feats;
Bees can never make a bit of honey bright
Shut away from fruits and flowers and morning light.

YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS
SHOULD KNOW THESE THINGS

The incidental motions are seven in number and are of equal parliamentary standing. That is to say, any of them may be introduced while the main or a subsidiary motion is pending, but no one of them takes precedence over any other; no second incidental motion may be offered while one is under consideration. All of them, save only the appeal from the decision of the chair, are peremptory motions, and not debatable. They are as follows:

(a) Suspension of the rules—This is a motion to suspend the operation of the rules of order that the particular body has adopted, in order to permit the consideration of some pressing matter out of its usual place. By-laws may not thus be suspended, and the rules of order may be suspended only by a two-thirds vote. Nor can the motion, if voted down, be renewed while the same question is under consideration; the chairman must rule it "out of order" if the attempt is made. The motion should be made in this form: "Mr. Chairman, I move the suspension of the rules for the consideration of the question—" which should then be stated in full.

(b) Withdrawing a Motion—When a motion is fairly before the house, the mover may withdraw it only by rising and moving its withdrawal. No one but the maker of the original motion can move to withdraw. There can be no debate, and a majority vote permits the withdrawal.

(c) Dividing a Motion—If a motion contains two or more distinct propositions, it is sometimes convenient to divide it, and vote separately on each proposition, especially if one seems likely to encounter more opposition than the others. The motion is not debatable.

(d) To Read Papers—This is a motion to have the pending motion read again for the information and guidance of members, or to have other material read which seems likely to help in the intelligent consideration of the question. When such a motion is made the chairman usually says, "If there is no objection the paper (or the motion) will be read." If any one objects the motion must be put to vote. A majority vote carries it.

(e) Objection to Consideration—Sometimes silly or needless motions are made, or motions which are likely to stir up ill feeling. Objection to the consideration of such business may be made by

any member as soon as the motion has been stated by the chair. No second is needed, no debate is allowed, and a two-thirds vote is required. The proceeding is often a useful one, but it requires quick wit to employ it; for as soon as debate has actually begun the objection is out of order. In such a case the indefinite postponement already described is the best way of suppressing the troublesome motion.

It should be noted that when the objection is put to vote, all those who are in favor of considering the question are asked to vote "Aye"; those who oppose its consideration and sustain the objection are asked to vote "No."

(f) Points of Order—The chairman is, of course, in constant charge of the meeting, enforcing the rules of order and the principles of parliamentary law, and calling to order members whose language is unduly violent or discourteous. If he fails to perform any of these duties it is proper for a member to "rise to a point of order" and call the chairman's attention to the infraction of the rules.

Thus if a member moves to commit a motion while the assembly is debating on the proposal to postpone it to a definite time, a member may say:

"Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order."
The chair: "State your point."
"The motion to refer to a committee is not in order until the motion to postpone has been voted on."
"The point is well taken; the motion to refer to a committee is out of order."
Or the chair may decide the point "not well taken." In that case, the member who made it may, if he please:

(g) Appeal—The appeal requires a second, and when made, is open to debate. The question is put in the form: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" The ayes, therefore, vote for the chair, and the noes in favor of the appeal. A tie vote sustains the chair.

When an appeal has been sustained, the chair must act in accordance with it, even though he knows he is violating the rules in doing so. He is the servant of the house, and must take his instructions from it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SENDS
MESSAGE TO THE BOY SCOUTS

WHY?

Why are there prickers on a Hussar officer's belt? If we look at the front of the belt that goes over the shoulder and round the body of an officer of the hussars or other light cavalry regiments, says the Children's Magazine, we shall notice two small arrowlike attachments fastened with little silver chains. These are called pickers, and are a relic of the old days when flint-lock, muzzle-loading muskets were carried by soldiers. In order to clear the touch-hole each time after the weapon had been fired, a sharp instrument something like a shoemaker's awl was used, and, in order that it might always be ready to the hand, it was attached to the pouch-belt. In case one should get broken, a couple were carried, and, although the instruments are no longer needed, they have been retained as ornaments, and have gradually grown more decorative.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Kindly tell me if the following sentence is good English and if not, why? 'There was no one there but she and I.'"

Reply—"There was no one there but she and I" is good English. In sentences like this but may be used as a conjunction meaning "except, that," or as a preposition meaning "except." In the first case, the completed clause would show what case-form is to follow but; in the second case, but as a preposition must be followed always by the objective. Your sentence, as you have written it, is equivalent to "There was no one there except that she and I were there." But you could say, "There was no one there except her and me"—or "but her and me."—Literary Digest.

TRANSPPOSITIONS

Each move is made by changing one letter of the word to form another word. Example: Change BOY to LAD in three moves. Answer, BOY, BAY, BAD, LAD.
1. Change HEN to CAT in four moves.
2. Change VEST to COAT in four moves.
3. Change CANE to POLE in three moves.
4. Change SIT to RUN in three moves.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SENDS
MESSAGE TO THE BOY SCOUTS

"Through Boys Life I wish to send this message, not only to the Boy Scouts but to all the boys of America," writes Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, in the magazine Boys Life. He says: "The prime lesson that the boy scout movement is teaching is the lesson that manliness in its most vigorous form can be and ought to be accomplished by unselfish consideration for the rights and interests of the others."

"Indeed, I can go a little further. I wish that I could make the special appeal to the American boy to remember that unless he thinks of others he cannot fit himself to do the best work in any great emergency."

"The names in our history to which we now look back with pride are the names of men who have rendered great service. This service may have been rendered at the same time that they themselves gained glory or reputation. But neither the glory nor the reputation would have been gained save as an incident to the service. In our history there is now practically no mention of any great financier, of any great business man, who merely made money for himself."

"If at some crisis in the nation's history that financier rendered a great national service, or if he identified himself in useful fashion with some great movement for good, whether in art or philanthropy or otherwise, then his name remains. But even under these conditions it remains as of secondary value."

"America's contribution to permanent world history has been made by the statesmen and soldiers whose devotion to the country equaled their efficiency, by men of art, men of letters, by sane and honest reformers and social workers, who did great work and treated that work as in itself a great reward."

"The two greatest men in our history are Washington and Lincoln. They possessed great ability, great intellect, and especially great sanity of mind; but it was the fact that they each possessed the highest character, a character both very strong and very unselfish, which gave them their preeminence over their fellows."

They were unscrupulous, because they lacked character.

"The boy is not worth anything if he is not efficient. I have no use for molly-coddles. I have no use for timid boys, for the 'sissy' type of boy. I want to see a boy able to hold his own and ashamed to flinch. But as one element of this ability to hold his own, I wish to see him contemptuously indifferent to the mean, or brutal boy who calls him 'sissy,' or a mollycoddle because he is clean and decent and considerate to others."

"If a boy is not fearless and energetic, he is a poor creature; but he is even a poorer creature if he is a bully of smaller boys or girls, if he is guilty of cruel mischief, and if in his home, and especially in his relation with his own mother and sisters, he is selfish and unfeeling."

"I believe in play with all my heart; but I believe in work even more. While boy or man plays, I want to see him play hard; and when he works I don't want to see him play at all."

BIG DEMAND

Willie was small, but he had learned that big things are achieved by dealing with matters in the mass instead of in detail.

"Now," he said to his mother, shortly before the holidays, "I've written a letter asking for what I want, and I think it covers everything."

"That's good," said his mother; "what did you ask for?"

"Two toy shops and a candy store,"—Ladies Home Journal.

LIVELY LETTERS

Big A and little b
Went a-sailing on the C;
D and E and F said "My!"
When G and H each winked an I;
J the jester played all day
To amuse his monarch K;
L M is the tree we choose,
N O must mind their P's and Q's;
R and S are drinking T,
U must give a V to me;
W is Xpressed, you see,
To his neighbors Y and Z.

—New York Press.

DOG'S WELCOME
VALUED HIGHLY

There is a touch of pathos in this little story, told in Forward, showing how the simplest things appeal to tender feelings:

"A gentleman was walking with a little boy at the close of the day, and in passing the cottage of a German laborer, the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was not a King Charles, nor a black-and-tan, but a common cur. Still the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted his father to buy him."

Just then the owner of the dog, came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every indication of joy. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog, and I will buy him. What do you want for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that

is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him, I will give you five dollars for him."
"Yaas," says the German. "I know he is a very poor dog, and he ain't worth almost nuffin', but dere is von liddle ding mit dat dog vat I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

"CAN" AND "WILL"

"Can" and "Will" are cousins, dear,
Who never can trust to luck;
"Can" is the child of "Energy,"
And "Will" the child of "Pluck."

"Can't" and "Won't" are cousins too;
They're always out of work;
For "Can't" is the son of "Never-try,"
And "Won't" is the son of "Shirk."

In choosing your companions, dear,
Select both "Will" and "Can";
But turn aside from "Can't" and "Won't"
If you would be a man!
—Presbyterian Examiner.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

END BALL

The space to be used (30 by 30 feet) is divided into two equal parts by drawing a line through the center. On this space 30 players may play. On each side of the center line, 15 feet from it and parallel to it, two lines are drawn three feet apart. One third of the players act as end men and stand in this box, and beyond the center line and between it and the opposing end stand their forwards. The opposing team is placed on the remaining half. The game is started by the referee, who throws a basket ball between two opposing forwards, who come to the center line and stand in readiness to catch it. The player catching the ball throws it over the heads of the opposing forwards (who are now acting as guards) to his end men. A score is made each time the ball is caught by an end. A foul is called for the following: Stepping over the center line, stepping into the territory of the ends, and stepping forward out of the box; batting the ball with the fist, pushing, shoving, kicking; knocking the ball from an opponent's hands, progressing with the ball. The side committing the foul forfeits the ball to the opposing forward and also one point from the score. No point is scored if an end

steps over the back line of the box when catching the ball or while still holding the ball. The game may be played in halves, or a score of 25, 50 or 100 may be agreed upon.

BOMBARDMENT

A space 30 by 30 feet gives room for 30 players. It is divided by a line drawn through the center, over which neither team may pass. The players are divided into two teams, and each player is given an Indian club, which he places on a spot 15 feet from the center line and two feet from his neighbor's club. A player from each side starts the game by coming to the center line and throwing a ball (preferably a basket ball or an indoor baseball) at an opponent's club. The ball is now in play; each player becomes a guard and a marksman. A player must not at any time touch his club, and if for any cause it goes down he is out of the game. In case a foul is made by a thrower's going over the center line the club which he may have hit is reset and the ball goes to the opposing side.

A side wins by the number of clubs left standing when all of the opponent's clubs are down.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

POINTS IN FOOTBALL THAT
OUGHT TO BE REMEMBERED

Bill, the varsity sub, writing to Brother Tad, captain of the Beechville high school eleven, in the American Boy, says: "I'm proud of you and proud of Beechville. That you should beat Corning was great! You don't say much about your part in the game, but give all the credit to Simms because he picked up a fumble and ran 40 yards for the only score. Yet you must have used splendid generalship to keep that heavier team on the defensive so much of the game, and that without uncovering any of your fancy plays. The Stony Run team was watching the game, of course, and they discovered none of your choicest secrets."

"After all, the startling, unusual trick plays don't count for everything. You hear a good deal about them and they are spectacular; but the steady, well-directed attack that depends for its efficiency upon skill and speed and strength is really more dependable. It is wise indeed to have trick plays for tight places, but don't place a great deal of dependence upon them."

"The ability to block is probably the largest element in a successful offense. I have written you a good deal about line blocking, and the linemen must get their opponents out of the way. Back-field blocking is of equal importance. A finished interference is what enables a team to gain ground consistently. The runner must be protected from would-be tacklers, and this can only be done by putting those tacklers out of the play. Every back-field man should be a master blocker. The player carrying the ball may use his hands to stiff-arm tacklers, but the other players on the offensive are not allowed to use their hands, and so must depend upon their bodies to get the way clear for the runner. The back serving in the interference should fling himself against the defensive end or back, whom he is assigned to put out of the play, and striking him about the knees knock him flat on the ground and keep him there. If the tackler starts to back away or sidestep so that you are not sure of hitting him with your dive spring after him, get your shoulder against his legs and hustle him to one side, keeping after him every second. Don't let him slip away from you and back into the play. Block him away from the play, toward the sidelines, if possible."

"The play should be planned so that each player will have a certain opponent to put out, and he must assume that responsibility. When a play fails find one who got the runner. Do this in scrimmage drills as well as games. Then fix the responsibility for the failure on the player who failed to block the opponent who nailed the runner and spoiled the play."

"Smooth out the wrinkles in that back-field until it can work as a unit. Of course you are all perfect on signals, but be more than that,—be perfect in your mastery of every detail of every play, and perfect in your execution of it. Start together, always. Make every start the start of a sprinter in a championship race. Spring with the snap of the ball. Get the jump on your opponents. Get them on the run and keep them there. Above all work together, hang together and never lose heart."

"Avoid false starts. The backs must key themselves up to dash in the direction in which the play is aimed, but don't give any outward indications of it by look or movement. The defensive players are watching for just such hints of where the play is going so that they may be prepared to meet the attack. Practise, Tad, and practise hard."

STRAY BITS OF
COLLEGE HUMOR

A Yale student handed in a paper to his professor, and was surprised the next day to have it returned with a note scrawled on the margin. He studied it diligently, but was unable to decipher the note, and so he brought his paper back to the professor. "I can't quite make out what this is, if you please," said the student. "That, sir?" said the professor. "Why, that says, 'I cannot read your handwriting.' You write illegibly, sir, a very bad practise."

The late Major Bartelot was educated at Rugby, where he is still remembered as the hero of one of the most delightful of school-boy blunders. "What is the meaning of the word 'adage'?" was the question asked by the master. It came to young Bartelot, who, without hesitation, replied, "A place to put cats into." Every one laughed; and the master, as much mystified as the rest, called him up at the end of the lesson, and asked him what had put such an idea into his head. "Well, sir," said Bartelot, looking injured, "doesn't it say in Shakespeare, 'Like the poor cat in the adage'?"—*Christian Register.*

JELLY BONBONS

The children always enjoy home-made confections and the following is a recipe for delicious bonbons:

Melt one cupful of currant, quince, or apple jelly over hot water, add one fourth of a package of gelatine softened in a little cold water. Stir well together and pour into a square pan to harden. When stiff, cut into half-inch cubes and dip the bonbons one by one into lukewarm chocolate, melted over boiling water and slightly sweetened. —*Mothers' Magazine.*

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The purple martin (*progne subis*) breeds throughout the United States and southern Canada, south to central Mexico, and winters in South America. Its length is about eight inches from tip of bill to tip of tail, says Farmers' Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America. This is the largest as it is one of the most beautiful of the swallow tribe. It formerly built its nests in cavities of trees, as it still does in wild districts, but, learning that man was a friend, it soon adopted domestic habits.

Its presence about the farm can often be secured by erecting houses suitable for nesting sites and protecting them from usurpation by the English sparrow, and every effort should be made to increase the number of colonies of this very useful bird. The boxes should be at a reasonable height, say 15 feet from the ground, and made inaccessible to cats.

A colony of these birds on a farm makes great inroads upon the insect population, as the birds not only feed upon the insects but rear their young upon the same diet. Fifty years ago in New England it was not uncommon to see colonies of 50 pairs of martins, but most of them have now vanished for no apparent reason except that the martin houses have decayed and have not been renewed.



PURPLE MARTIN

food consists of wasps, bugs and beetles, their importance being in the order given. The beetles include several species of harmful weevils, as the clover leaf weevil and the nut weevils. Besides these are many crane flies, moths, May flies and dragonflies.

TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS THAT
ARE FINE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

There are many games that call for forfeits, and the payment of these forfeits may be made quite as amusing as the game itself. Take a small cork and a wide-mouthed bottle and tell the person who is to pay the forfeit to "blow the cork into the bottle." It seems at first thought as if this could be done in short order, but in practise it works out differently. The bottle is full of air to begin with and the breath of the person blowing at the cork cannot get into the bottle until the air already there is forced out. In coming out, it forces back the cork. The solution is to draw the air out of the bottle by suction instead of blowing down into the bottle, but it usually takes a long time to discover it.

Another amusing forfeit is this: The person redeeming the forfeit stands with arms extended straight out from the sides, and a coin in each hand. He must "get both coins into the same hand without bringing his hands together." The only known way to do it is to turn one coin on a table and then turn around and pick it up with the other hand.

To "bite an inch from the poker" the person holds the end of the poker an inch from his mouth and bites a piece of candy, a pencil—anything in fact. It is not specified that he shall bite the poker. A puzzling forfeit, unless one happens on the perfectly obvious solution, is this: "Put a lighted candle where every one in the room except yourself can see it." To make this properly effective the person confronted with the task should be obliged to stand in the middle of the circle. The one place where he can put it, and satisfy the requirements, is on the top of his own head.

Another forfeit which usually causes a good deal of laughter is, "Put your right hand where your left cannot touch it." The only possible place is on the left elbow.

An old English forfeit is this: "Repeat six times without a mistake, 'A lump of rough light red leather, a red light rough leather lump.'"

It sounds easy until you try it. "Chinese shadows" is a puzzling performance to those who are not in the secret. It needs a little stage management beforehand, however. Put a light (a candle, preferably) on a table in such a position that when you move between the candle and the wall your shadow will be clear and dark. It is a good plan to pin a sheet of white paper, or a white cloth, against the wall to make a background for the shadow play. Arrange a mirror at one side in such a place and at such an angle that the reflection of the light from the mirror will fall on the wall just where your head comes. Then, alternately, make shadow pictures by passing between the wall and the light, and by moving gut cardboard figures across the mirror. The effect will be decidedly weird, especially if, at the end, you have some one cover the mirror.

AMUSING GAME
WITH SOFT BALL

All you need to play this lively game is some sort of a soft ball. Form in a square or a circle as far apart from each other as possible; any number of boys may play. Begin to throw the ball from one to the other indiscriminately, without letting any one know to whom it is going.

The point is, says the Delineator, that if you fail to catch the ball when it is thrown to you, you stand on one foot until you have caught it again. If you drop the ball when you are on one foot, you must immediately go down on your knees. If you don't catch it when on both knees, you must kneel on one knee only, supporting yourself the best you can. And if you miss it you must lie face down on the floor and remain there until you catch it.

Each time you succeed in catching it you are entitled to raise yourself one degree. That is, if you are on your knees and you catch the ball you may then rise and stand on one foot. If you catch it when standing on one foot you may bring down the other and stand on both.

The boy who can remain standing when all the others are on the ground or on one foot or knee, wins the game.

KETTLE

My first is in sackcloth but not in bag,
My second is in tired but not in fag,
My third is in trumpet but not in drum,
My fourth is in rattle but not in hum,
My fifth is in laughing but not in cry,
My sixth is in modest but not in shy,
My whole is a vessel you all have seen.
It stands in a warm place, bright and clean.
—*Children's Magazine.*

CITY BOY'S IDEA

A train was rushing through some swamps in northern Indiana. The track was fringed on either side with "cat-tails," literally thousands of their brown heads bobbing around in the breeze. A small boy was evidently city-bred, for he presently exclaimed: "Mamma, I didn't know that sausages grew in that way."—*Chicago Herald.*

with a piece of cardboard in the middle of which a jack-o'-lantern face has been cut. Another way of producing this illusion is by the use of a screen covered with plain white paper or cloth stretched tight, the mirror shadows appearing on the screen when it can plainly be seen that nobody is anywhere near it. If cleverly managed this will create much mystification.

There was once a Russian prince who served his guests at a banquet with tallow candles for dessert, reserving for his own plate a confection which looked like a candle, but was confectionery. He expected to enjoy watching the ill-concealed disgust of his friends, obliged to eat their candles out of courtesy, but a sharp-eyed courtier on one side of him managed to exchange his candle for the imitation tallow dip, and spoiled the joke entirely for all but himself.

The prince had to eat the candle or give himself away, and he ate it without a word. After telling this story, the host may go on to say that, unlike the prince, he intends really to eat a candle, and a lighted one at that. The candle meanwhile has been standing on a plate and at this point he lights it. It is made of a large apple or pear carved into the form of a candle, with a split-almond wick in the top. This wick will actually burn long enough to allow the success of the trick.

Still another "stunt" which creates much amusement is to place a row of paper covered bottles on a table. Each bottle should contain a small quantity of perfume, spice, flavoring extract or any liquid with a noticeable scent. Put a number on each bottle and let the guests see how many of the scents they can guess correctly. It is surprising how familiar odors lose their identity in a contest like this.

Another mysterious thing is the Obedient Fish. Blow the contents out of an eggshell, make a case of red flannel in the form of a fish and fit it over the shell so that one end of the egg sticks out like the head of the fish; on this mark eyes and scales. Weight the fish with small shot. Have ready a rather large jar filled with water nearly to the brim, put the fish in and tie a bladder or piece of rubber over the top to keep out air. Place your hand over the mouth of the jar and a very slight pressure on the covering will send the fish moving, apparently at the word.

To hang a needle in the air, one needs a very fine silk thread and a magnet. The needle can be a tape needle, or even a knitting needle, if the magnet is a good one, and there should be a background that will show its movements. Tie one end of the thread to the needle and the other to the table leg or your finger, and hold the magnet in your hand so that it will not be seen. As it approaches the needle the latter will rise and follow it about, but cannot reach it because held by the thread. It is a puzzling performance to look at.

AREA VISIBLE TO
MAN IN AN AIRSHIP

Seeing an aeroplane at a great height above the earth, one naturally wonders how much of the earth's surface the aeronaut can see. There is a simple mathematical rule for calculating this. It depends upon the fact that if the height above a sphere is one xth part of the sphere's diameter, then the area visible from this height is one (x+2)th part of the sphere's total area. Therefore the rule, as laid down by W. Moser in Nature, is "Express the height above the earth's surface as a fraction of the earth's diameter—8000 miles; multiply the numerator of this fraction by 2 and add the result to the denominator; the resulting fraction gives the fraction of the earth's surface visible."

Taking the area of the earth's surface to be 196,971,984 miles, a man in an airship one mile high could see 24,615 square miles and 220 1/4 acres, or about half the state of New York—provided, of course, the sky was absolutely clear. —*New York World.*

PIN PROBLEM IS
SOLVED AT LAST

For many years the world has been puzzled by the problem of where the pins go that are turned out in millions of millions by the pin factories.

But the problem seems to have been solved at last. An expert has been experimenting on pins, hairpins and needles by the simple process of watching a few. He says that they disappear into thin air by changing into ferrous oxide, a brown dust.

An ordinary hairpin took only 154 days to blow away. A steel nib lasted about 15 months. A common pin took 18 months to vanish. A polished needle lasted longest, taking 2 1/2 years.—*Boston Chamber of Commerce News.*

NEW STICK CANDY

An entirely new flavor is given to stick candy by a core of peanut butter spun into a coating of the usual pulled candy. A quantity of soft candy, with the same flavor as the outer coating, is mixed into the peanut-butter core to give it body.—*Popular Mechanics.*

TOYS SENT TO THE
UNITED STATES

Toys to the value of nearly \$2,000,000 were imported into the United States in September, according to statistics just completed by the department of commerce. For this calendar year of 1913 the total value of toys imported will approximate \$9,000,000.

The domestic manufacture of toys is considerably greater than the imports, says the Newark News. This will probably approximate \$11,000,000 for the current year.

The valuation on toys imported is based upon the stated wholesale value in the countries from which imported. In the case of the domestic product the valuation is based on the stated value at the factory in which manufactured.

The consumption of toys in the United States has grown with remarkable rapidity. Imports in the fiscal year 1893 were less than \$3,000,000 in value. Domestic manufactures of the group designated as "toys and games" were valued in 1899 at \$4,000,000. Dolls form nearly one fourth of the total value of the toys imported.

Germany is by far the largest source of supply for the toys imported into the United States, and is, in fact, the world's largest manufacturer of this class of merchandise. The value of toys imported into the United States from Germany in the fiscal year 1913 was nearly \$7,000,000 out of a total of approximately \$8,000,000 worth imported from all countries. The other principal countries from which toys are imported are England, Japan, France, Austria-Hungary and Belgium.

Exports of toys from the United States amount to less than \$1,000,000 per annum and have somewhat declined in recent years. Most of those exported go to English-speaking countries.

BOY ADMIRAL

While all the other people take their ease,
I sail
The seas.
To many lands through many seas I sail
And never
Er qual,
Nor, even when the ship goes up and
down,
So much
As frown,
For I've been
muddy, captain, commodore,
And now
Much more—
An admiral! with cocked hat and epaulet.
They call
Me "Vet."

And always, when I pass by in my ship,
The col-
Ors dip;
And often, when I go from ship to shore,
The can-
Non roar.

A fleet of ships, not one, you understand,
Is my
Command;
All ready, when I buckle on my sword
And give
The word,
To battle with the foe, however strong,
And right
The wrong:
For that's the only battle I shall fight,
The one
For Right,
And never shall my ships or cannon seek
To hurt
The weak.

But when our foes my pennant once espy
And know
It's I,
They hurry up their sails and scud away,
Nor wait!
The fray,
So both my sword and pistol never cease
To make
For peace.

The compass tells me where we ought to
go
To find
The foe.
But—let me whisper—though I seem so
bold
And am
So old,
There are times when I really am per-
plexed

And ex-
Ven vexed;
Then, when I want to do the truly right
With all
My might,
I ask the compass that is always true—
Mama,
That's you!

—*St. Nicholas.*

MY NAMES

I am a little blue-eyed boy,
My mamma calls me "Chubby!"
But when my uncle calls to me
He always calls me "Bubby!"
When dad comes home at supper-time,
He says: "My slippers, Sonny!"
Not one of these is my real name;
Now doesn't that seem funny?
The man down at the grocery store
Says, "Well, my little man!"
And only Teacher seems to know
My name is really Dan.
—*New York Tribune.*

HIDDEN POETS

The hidden names of the eight British poets in the puzzle printed one week ago are: Gray, Moore, Byron, Pope, Dryden, Gay, Keats and Hemans.

MEASURE YOURSELF BEFORE
YOU SELECT A VOCATION

Every boy is at some time confronted with the question, "What shall be my vocation?" If he says to himself in answer, "I am going to do that for which I am best fitted," and then sets himself the task of learning just what that is, he will make no mistake, says John D. Steinert in the New York Press.

There is no set rule or formula by which he can figure out the solution of the problem. A good, honest and thorough summing up of talents is a splendid start toward arriving at some conclusion. The advice of friends often helps to give us a view of ourselves from an angle at which we cannot see ourselves.

There are a few don'ts to be kept in view. Many a man has become a poor lawyer when he could have been a successful engineer if he had not listened to the call of a family tradition. Fathers and mothers out of the goodness of their hearts have the ambition for their sons to keep them from the hardships through which they went themselves. In their anxiety and zeal to shield the boy, they forget that there are difficulties in the way of every success, and that these difficulties, which often amount to hardship, really put a value on the successful completion of a task.

The anxiety to ward against the thorns of obstacle-laden vocations often makes parents and relatives the worst kind of guardians and advisers. Often, too, you hear the warning, "Don't enter this or that vocation, it is already too crowded." The crowding is only at the

entrance, with lots of room upstairs. And the crowding downstairs is due to the fact that so many boys disregard the most important consideration in selecting a vocation. It is "big pay at the start" or "the easy time of those in the work" or "a long spell of idleness" or a "desire to work with friends" or some factor like these that attracts so many to new positions.

In choosing your none of these should be the leading factors. The main consideration always should be, "Am I fitted for the job—can I do it as well or better than the others already there?" If you have no decided inclination in any direction, then take the work that suits you most and make yourself its master. It is often possible to free hard work from its drudgery by a little organizing. "Use your head and save your heels" is a good motto to keep in mind. It has put many a man into the executive offices upstairs.

To sum up: In making your choice of vocations, first take a good look at yourself. Use the impression you get by this inward look in checking up the advice and counsel of your friends, relatives and parents. Make a study of the qualifications required for the various vocations toward which you have an inclination. Make your choice, then give your job the best that is in you. Don't worry about the outcome, for worry lessens efficiency. Don't expect success to come to you overnight. A slow, steady movement is more effective than a spurt.

CAMERA CONTEST



Frances, Margaret and Ruth Sweeney at their home, Savanna, Ill.

Here are three little Illinois girls who have stopped in their play to have their picture taken. They live in the city of Savanna, on the Mississippi river. Perhaps some days in summer they see the big boats that ply on this historic stream. Note what a pretty doll's bed is shown in the picture. Doubtless they have many more playthings and are happy, as all children should be.

One-dollar award: Anna Mendenhall, Downey, Idaho. Honorable mention: Cecilia Smith, Newark, N. J.; H. T. Hook, Columbia, Mo.; Steward J. Hotsie, Chicago; John E. Taylor, Skowhegan, Me.; Ethel Cosgrove, Le Sueur, Minn. * In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

BIT OF HISTORY TO WHICH
IS ADDED A BIT OF HUMOR

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin, as deputy postmaster-general, took up the general work of visiting and reforming the postoffices of the country.

Among the improvements were the delivery of letters by penny post; newspapers had to pay post—before they had been carried free—and each mail subscriber had to pay 9 pence a year for 50 and 18 pence for 100 miles of postal carriage; the speed of the riders was increased; and, as the post was established weekly in winter between New York and Boston, a letter could leave Philadelphia on Monday morning and be delivered in Boston on Saturday night. The post roads were still to a great extent bridle paths, though this was not the case with the Boston road.

The positions of the milestones that formerly marked the post road—a few of which are to be found along the route, even in New York city—were determined by Franklin himself by means of an ingenious attachment to the wheel of his wagon, which showed each mile traveled. The spot was marked by a stake, and the stone post with its appropriate inscription was planted by the workmen. These milestones became favorite places for the location of taverns, and the tavernkeepers abreast of whose houses the milestones were placed considered themselves favored.

The postriders of those days were hardy men, who not only carried the mails but who directed travelers who accompanied them to the most convenient taverns and routes. They had to be hardy, for they were abroad in all seasons; yet Deacon Peet of Stratford was post rider for 32 years, and Ebenezer Hurd of the same place, was post rider in 1727 to 1775, a period of 48 years. It was the latter who carried to New York the news of the battle of Lexington.

Stages were suspended during the revolution, but were resumed after the return of peace. In Washington's administration two stages and 12 horses sufficed to carry all the travelers and goods passing between New York and

Boston. Referring to not infrequent road troubles of early times, one author says:

"Though passengers usually alighted and helped relieve the coach when it was struck in a rut or mudhole, they would rebel occasionally. There is a story of such a case of rebellion. It was impossible for the horses to pull the coach out, so the driver asked his passengers to alight, which they refused to do. They were astonished to see him sit down by the roadside. Remarks were made about his peculiar course of action, whereupon he replied: "Since them hosses can't pull that kerriage out o' that mudhole an' ye won't help, I'm a-goin' to wait till th' mudhole dries up." The passengers alighted at once and helped."—*New York World.*

RIDDLE

What will go up a chimney down, but won't go down a chimney up?
Umbrella.—*New York World.*

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HIGH STANDARD HELD

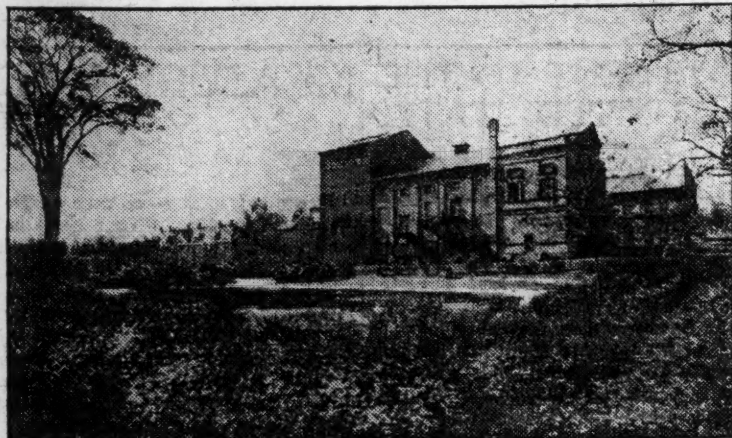
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—During the week of Nov. 3 the Northampton Players, the municipal company of this city, offered a presentation believed to be unique for a stock company. This was a program of four one-act plays each of which served as model for a distinct type of writing in this form; the management having offered a prize of \$50 and



MISS FLORENCE CARPENTER
Leading woman of Northampton company

a presentation for the best original one-act play submitted by a resident of Hampshire county, the area from which the theater draws its regular patronage. The plays were "Frederic LeMaitre," a romantic costume drama, by Clyde Fitch (by special permission of Henry Miller); "Madonna," a study, by George Middleton (done for the first time in America); "The Light from St. Agnes," a tragedy, by Minnie Maddern Fiske (by special permission of Mrs. Fiske); and "The Dear Departed," by Stanley Houghton. Acting of these plays by the resident company, which gives eight performances a week, made a notable impression upon the audience, which included many representatives from the colleges and other institutions of learning in the vicinity; the most solidly representative audiences that any week's offering yet has drawn.

That such satisfactory interpretation



Northampton's municipal theater, from Municipal park

of plays requiring a certain standard of acting and mounting could be given amid the crowded conditions of stock presentation was a gratifying indication of the artistic composition of the company. Like all the Northampton productions, the plays were beautifully (or effectively, as its character called for) put on. The plays for which special permission was given by Mr. Miller and Mrs. Fiske were presented for the first time under other management than their own.

Altogether the week's work marked an artistic advance on the part of a management who wish to make the people's theater distinctive as far as popular approval supports this.

The condition at Northampton is unusual in that its only theater (aside from variety and picture houses) is a first class house conducted with popular prices—25 to 75 cents—so that its patronage represents a widely diversified range of theatrical taste and makes necessary a corresponding variety in the plays presented, all of which have to be up to a good standard. The tax upon the ability and versatility of the players is proportionate to this. Under such exacting it is evident that only an unusually carefully selected company could satisfy. Its public is a notably critical one.

This season's organization—it is the second year of the experiment—is headed, for juvenile leads, by David Powell, a young London leading man of marked ability and of standard training under distinguished leaders of the modern British stage, and Miss Florence Carpenter, an attractive and ambitious young woman of experience in stock work. The stage director is Cyril Raymond, a member of the original municipal company, as are Robert Homans, formerly with the New theater company; William Pringle, a great favorite in character parts; Alice Donovan, a charming and versatile juvenile and character actress; Robert Ames and Malcolm Fasset, capable and pleasing young players. To these favorites from last season's organization have been added Blanche Douglas and Ann Warrington, actresses of talent and individuality, and Frances Goodrich, a promising young player recently graduated from Vassar College. For extras experienced people come from the larger theatrical centers

and, in minor parts, local amateurs are given unusual opportunity. Maurice Tuttle is the scenic artist and his back-grounds have won no little reputation for the presentations. Every week a new setting, completely adapted to the play, is given.

The Academy of Music was given to the citizens of Northampton by E. H. R. Lyman. For several years it played the leading visiting attraction. The present



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)
DAVID POWELL
Leading man of Northampton company

experiment in civic entertainment is made possible through the generosity of Mr. Lyman's son and daughter, while it is being determined to what extent substantial public interest is with it. The theater has a board of trustees, of which the mayor of the city and the president of Smith College always are members. The managers are Bertram Harrison and Miss Jessie Bonstelle. Its box office staff, two assistant managers and the press representative are women.

WOMEN SCORE HIGH AT BOWLING

From the washtub and ironing board to the bowling alley is not such a long step as some folks might imagine; in fact, perhaps generations of acquaintance with the washtub and ironing board may account for the eagerness and ease with which women and girls in the present day are taking to the joys of the bowling alley and proving themselves adepts at a sport which, it was long assumed, was not in their line at all. At any rate there are any number of Boston women and girls who would rather bowl than dance, and there are some who would rather bowl than go to the theater.

The liking for the sport does not seem to be confined to any particular class, for many of the bowlers are women whose tastes ran formerly to card parties and embroidery, and others are business women who spend many hours each day making the typewriter hum or adding up figures at the bookkeeping desk. Still others are school teachers who thoroughly believe that the adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is likely to affect them the same way, and so for Jack's sake as well as their own they patronize the bowling alley as a matter of course.

Thus it has become quite the fashion, when a group of young women wish to have an evening's fun together, to telephone in to some place which is known to give special attention to lady patrons, and to engage one or more alleys for from one to three hours. Other groups, either private parties or clubs, make arrangements in the fall for the whole season and come one evening a week or sometimes in the morning or afternoon.

Learning the Game

Learning to bowl is not difficult and sometimes it happens that girls who are bowling for the first time make as good a score as those who have had experience. Only last week a beginner at the Trinity Court alleys averaged 82 for six strings. But this is not usual, for at first girls and women fail to throw the balls with sufficient force to scatter many pins at a time. Sometimes they do little more than drop the ball on the floor and let it roll leisurely down the alley, bumping its way along and expending all its force before it reaches the pins at the end. To drop the ball in this fashion is strictly against the rules for correct bowling, and after the



(Photo by Green's Studio, Boston)

Captains of Filene Cooperative Association league

first evening the players usually know better than to try it.

Another point they often learn the first evening is not to wear high heels. They find that high heels and bowling do not go very well together, and that they can never hope to be the champion bowlers of their group unless the high heels are discarded. They learn also to wear clothes that have more virtues than merely being pretty to look at. Perhaps here is one reason that women and girls in business offices and stores, as well as school teachers, take so kindly to this sport; not to have to dress up for an evening's entertainment has advantages which busy people appreciate.

As for the Trinity Court alleys, those most patronized by women are the New Boston alleys, down in the business section. Here one floor is reserved for women, and they also have the privilege of using the other floors, just as the men are given the privilege of using part of the women's floor in case the alleys have not all been engaged. From 25 to 150 women patronize this place every day. Sometimes they drop in after shopping to wait for train time, and in the excitement of trying to make a big score with a single string they forget about the bargains they did not get. That's one great advantage in bowling: it helps

you for the time being to forget everything else.

There is a piano on the women's floor and often the bowling is varied with a little impromptu concert, not altogether classical, perhaps, but very delightful. It is the next best to being served with refreshments at a party.

Members of the Business Women's Club, who are among the most enthusiastic patrons of these alleys, go every Monday evening and bowl till 8 o'clock. Usually three or four members will use a single alley and in this way it is possible for all the members to keep playing about all the time. One of each group keeps score. This is done by putting down on a large score sheet the number of pins knocked down with each set of three balls. This makes what is called a box and after a player has made 10 boxes she has completed her string and the boxes are added up. Members of the club have bowled this year as high as 90 and 110 on one string. While members of the Business Women's Club are having their fun on the women's floor, other young women are playing in the basement alleys. They have come in from Cambridge and Arlington and are playing with a vim which shows that they are intending to get their money's

worth. Those who are waiting for their turn are busily talking and for the most part confining their conversation to two topics—the score they hope to make the next time or the clothes they expect to wear to somebody's Thanksgiving party. On both topics the conversation is extremely animated.

At Trinity Court the alleys can be screened if desired. This is especially appreciated by private parties or by players who are new at the game, and who do not want spectators. There are many excellent players among the women who patronize these alleys. An average of between 82 and 88 was maintained last year by 10 women from the Riverbank Court Ladies Bowling Club, and one member, Mrs. Ethel Russell, reached 115. The highest single string made last year by a woman was made by Mrs. George Rogers, who scored 125. These alleys are just opening for the sixteenth season under the present management. Among the patrons are women from the Boston Teachers' Club, Bryant & Stratton Teachers Club, Snuburn Teachers Club and a neighborhood club which consists of men and their wives. Every effort is made to make the patrons feel as comfortable as if they were bowling in their own homes.

At Wells Memorial on Washington street two of the bowling alleys are used by women members one evening each week. The players are divided into three teams, and a prize is awarded at the end of the year to the team making the best record. The Colonial Club in Dorchester and the Cochato Club in Braintree make a feature of bowling for women. At the Colonial Club Friday night is reserved as women's night. A tournament is now on between teams made up of both men and women and this will run right through the season till the end of March. The Colonial Club has been famous for its women bowlers for several years. As far back as 1904 it had its first mixed candle pin tournament, which continued from February till June and was one of the largest affairs of this kind ever held in Boston.

Bread Earners' Clubs

Women of the department stores also find a fascination in bowling. It is a sport which is increasing in interest in the stores and many more bowlers are to be found at the close of a day's selling gathered into a merry party wending their way to the bowling alleys than was the case last season. At the store of the R. H. White Company when Miss Alice C. Godin, educational director, proposed that a league should be formed, it was predicted that five girls could not be found in the store who would be interested in the subject and who would want to bowl after the store closed. But great was the surprise when instead of finding five she found 50 eager applicants for admission to the league and 10 teams of enthusiastic bowlers were formed.

Littlefield's alleys on Franklin street are favored by these bowlers. The league from the William Filene's Sons Company and the R. H. White Company play once in two weeks, alternating every Friday evening from 6:15 to 8 o'clock. Unlike women who have more leisure these energetic young women have time for sports only after the day's work is over. The stores close at 5:30 and in both of these stores which have been mentioned the girls go at once to the employees' dining room where a digger is served after which they go in a party to the alleys and are ready to begin the sport at 6:15. One floor of this building is given up entirely to the women bowlers and fitted up with lockers and dressing rooms, especially for their use.

The Girls' Bowling League of the Filene Cooperative Association was organized a year ago with four teams which represented different floors and departments of the store. Miss Lily Bates was chosen chief captain. So much interest was manifested in the sport and such a thoroughly good time was enjoyed that five extra teams were admitted this season so that the league now comprises nine full teams or 45 members.

In addition to the pleasure of the bowling, there frequently follows a theater party. The league bowls two strings and they are through at 8 o'clock, just in time to go to one of the theaters to see a popular play. Closing the season last summer there was a dinner at one of the large hotels. The league was allowed a rebate from the alleys of 25 per cent and this was used to defray the expenses of the banquet and those who attended last summer are looking forward to a larger and more enthusiastic party at the close of the present season. A cup which was offered by the league was won by Miss Mary McCarthy. Officers of the league are chief captain, Miss Lily Bates; treasurer, Miss Carrie Westcott; and secretary, Miss Anna Moore. The of-

ficers are also captains of teams, and the other captains are, Miss Mary McCarthy, Miss Ella Gray, Miss Della Sullivan, Miss Esther Pink, and Miss Elaine Grant.

A song composed by one of the bowlers opens with the words:
"She bowled, bowled, bowled,
Right down the alley."

Sung to the tune of "Row, row row," it is one of the features of the evening's pleasure. Girls' bowling leagues are looked upon with favor by the management of the stores, as they promote good fellowship, enabling the players to meet on the same social standing, become better acquainted and, as one of the captains said, "With all those advantages it is such good fun." The Edison Electric Company and the Telephone company have enthusiastic leagues of women bowlers.

PROF. TAFT SAYS CINCINNATI HAS NO RATE CLAIM

CINCINNATI—As attorney for the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway, and practically as a referee in the controversy in which it was charged that the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road was discriminating against Cincinnati in freight rates, Prof. William Howard Taft, decided Friday that the petitioners, the shippers and civic organizations of Cincinnati had not made out a case strong enough to warrant the trustees taking action against the lessees of the road. The Cincinnati Southern road is owned by the city of Cincinnati and leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road.

CHURCH COUNCIL URGES SPIRITUAL IN SOCIAL WORK

BALTIMORE—The annual session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America closed here Friday. The social service commission was urged to prepare a platform on country conditions and social service and that the spiritual basis be emphasized in social service work hereafter.

The religious education commission was authorized to continue its study of moral education in public schools, the use of the press in extending religious instruction, the improvement of Sunday school instruction and religion in the home.

SAN DIEGO PLANS TO BEGIN STADIUM

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Revised plans for the San Diego high school stadium were presented to the park commissioners recently by the architects. Actual work will begin Jan. 1.

The Union says the open-air theater will be completed at once, as will the main grandstand, the athletic field and a cinder track. Construction will be of concrete.

The athletic field will be one of the finest in the West. It will be possible to play a game of baseball without ground rules. The cinder track will be a quarter of a mile long and 33 feet wide.

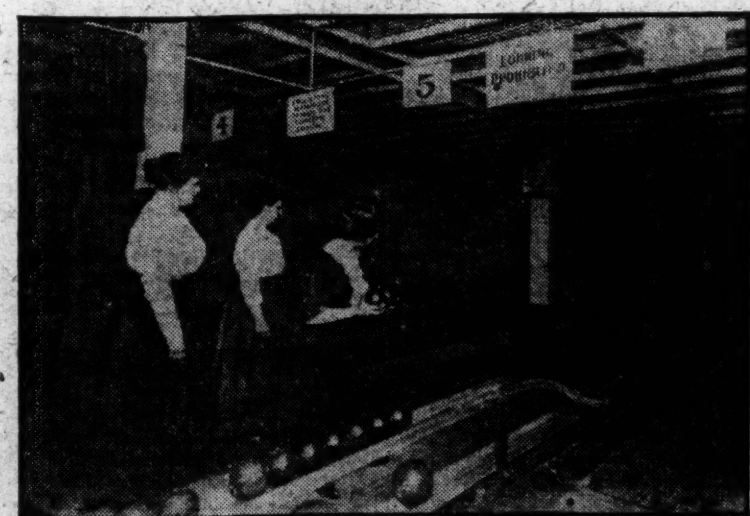
STORE NEWS

Miss Ethel Hobart, advertising manager; Miss Jessie MacLaren, Mrs. Chic and Miss Carroll L. Flinn of C. F. Hovey & Co., have taken an exhibit of merchandise to Northampton and South Hadley for a few days.

Miss Christine Lister, Miss Gertrude Toomey and Miss Della E. Goodwin are among the employees who have entered the Gilchrist store to serve the extra holiday trade.

The Echo, published this week by the Filene Cooperative Association, is a special bazaar exposition number, setting forth in an attractive way the main features of the bazaar exposition to be held in the clubrooms of the association Dec. 10-11-12. Tickets are selling rapidly and over 3000 people are expected to attend.

Buyers in New York this week include B. H. Norwell of the Shepard, Norwell Company, Miss M. E. Moss, J. E. Rowell, F. C. Kemball, John Lamb and G. M. Evest of the Jordan Marsh Company and Miss B. Blumenthal of Conrad & Co.



Women bowlers find keen enjoyment in the game

OLD CLOTHES MAN SAYS COST OF LIVING AFFECTS HIS TRADE

Max Keezer, Familiar to Harvard Graduates Country Over, Regrets That "Boys" No Longer Wear "Sporty" Garments

GROWN TOO SERIOUS

A new phase of the high cost of living has appeared. This time it would seem to be the second-hand clothes men in the college towns who are affected. For Max Keezer, the "official" second-hand clothes man of Harvard, who is as familiar to the eyes of the student body as is the statue of John Harvard back of Memorial hall, or as John the Orangeman used to be, says that never before has his trade been so dull.

The "boys" are more careful with their money these days, according to Max, and he ought to know, for he possesses a native shrewdness and insight that his business developed; while his geniality and fairness have won him thousands of acquaintances among the classes of the last 20 or 30 years. During that time he has worked earnestly towards remedying the unequal distribution of wealth, and many a suit and overcoat through his aid has gone its way from the clothes press of a well-to-do student, to that of one less fortunate.

Every grad who comes back to Cambridge is pretty sure to look for Max and shake him by the hand for old times' sake. "The boys don't wear the sporty clothes they used to," said he to a graduate who was revisiting the old scenes the other day. "I can remember the time, not so long ago, when the Square and the Yard were full of new suits and fancy waistcoats, but now the fellows are dressing much more quietly and spending less money for clothes. You could generally tell a student's class by his clothes in those days," he continued. "The freshmen were the suits they had brought with them from small towns and western cities. Some were not well made and some were very boyish. The sophomores always blossomed out like flowers in spring. Nothing was too loud and they felt the need of calling attention to their importance. As juniors they became quieter in their tastes, and when they got to be seniors, they were sure they ought to dress with dignity."

"They all look a good deal alike these days though. Do you know, I think this high cost of living is beginning to make

them take their college work too seriously." And Max nodded his head in solemn and regretful emphasis. A little later the same graduate whom Max Keezer addressed had occasion to remember his words and wonder if the second-hand clothes man of Harvard 200 years ago—whoever he might have been—also bewailed the effects of the high cost of living. He happened to come upon some extracts from the corporation records of long ago. And remembering the verse, "There is no new thing under the sun," he read:

"Voted, That the Steward for the whole of the next Quarter, should continue his Advance of one farthing upon each Part in the Kitchen, Provision yet continuing dear, April 8, 1695.

"Voted, That the Steward is allowed the whole of the 2 columns of commons & sizings & detriments, for ballancing the difficult & extraordinary Charges by reason of the dearthness of provision for some years last past, May 5, 1698.

"Voted, That provisions continuing Still as dear or being rather dearer than they were June 1st last, The Steward is allowed to Charge three pence for each part and is also allowed £80 in the Column of Commons and Sizings. April 10, 1710.

"Whereas there is an Act of Corporation, allowed by the Overseers, of Sept. 18, 1732, for setting the Tuition money at fifteen shillings per Quarter, for the space of three years; yet inasmuch as there has been of late an extraordinary depression of the Value of the Bills of credit, which has very much raised the price of Commodities & necessities of life, therefore voted, that the Tuition money for the future be advanced from fifteen shillings to twenty shillings per Quarter, September 30, 1734.

"The present Year in particular hath been a Time of uncommon Difficulty & Discouragement to such as depend upon Salaries for their Subsistence, by Reason of the Great Advance in the Prices of all the Necessaries of Life, which renders the Case of our Officers very distressed & Compassionate. January 5, 1747.

"The Corporation having taken into Consideration the Affair of the Scholars being in Commons, Vote, That it be deferred for the Present, in regard of the present great Scarcity & dearthness of Provision, The Difficulty of giving the Scholars Content, as also, That we cannot observe, That there are any Disorders arise from the present Manner of victualing the College, & that We do not find, That the Commons will be the cheapest Manner of living to them, September 28, 1748."

SECRETARY LANE CLEARS UP MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT FEDERAL HOMESTEAD LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 320-acre homestead law, or, as it is often called, the enlarged homestead law, has made possible the entry of many million acres of dry land in the western states in tracts double the size allowed under the original homestead law. Only land which has been "designated" by the secretary of the interior as "nonirrigable" can be entered under this act. More than 200,000,000 acres have been thus designated, but petitions and sworn statements, requesting further designations are constantly being received.

In an interview just given out, Secretary Lane calls attention to the fact that there appears to be considerable misunderstanding among western homesteaders as to the procedure necessary in order that enlarged homestead designations may be made. The secretary states that only the simplest and most direct action by the settler is required, and that it is wholly unnecessary for him to incur the charges now made by attorneys who draw up formal petitions that are in fact no more effective than the homesteader's own letter would be. On this account a brief statement of the essential facts relative to the enlarged homestead law is timely.

The first enlarged homestead act was approved Feb. 19, 1906, and as later amended provides that in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming any person who is qualified to make entry under the homestead laws may enter as much as 320 acres of public land which is in a reasonably compact body and is nonirrigable, nonreserved and does not contain merchantable timber. Before such entry can be made, however, the land must be designated by the secretary of the interior as not being, in his opinion, susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

The work of classifying the lands and determining what areas may be considered nonirrigable has been assigned by Secretary Lane to the United States geological survey. Although, under the present ruling of the secretary, large areas may be designated as nonirrigable without raising the question whether the land is in other respects subject to homestead entry, the work of examining and classifying these large areas necessarily proceeds rather slowly. In addition to these so-called "blanket" designations, therefore, designations of smaller areas are made as rapidly as their nonirrigable character is determined, including areas whose designation has been requested by individual settlers for enlarged homestead entry or for additional entry on tracts adjacent to their present unperfected homestead entries.

No definite form of petition is re-

quired, but each application should be limited as far as possible to the specific tract desired for entry and should contain a description, by section, township and range, of the applicant's original homestead entry and the date of this entry, as well as a description, also by legal subdivisions, of the land desired for additional entry. Information as to the possibility of irrigating the land should also be furnished and should include the distance and direction of the nearest stream or existing or proposed irrigation canal, the elevation of the lowest point of the land above such source of water supply, the depth at which water can be reached by wells sunk on the land, and all available information concerning attempts to obtain water by this method.

The general character of the land, both of the homesteader's original entry (if he has made one) and of the land desired for additional entry, should also be described, to aid the survey in reaching a decision as to its nonirrigability.

This information should be embodied in a letter sent to the director, United States geological survey, Washington, D. C. A formal petition drawn up by a notary or an attorney is not at all necessary, and will not result in any earlier consideration of the matter than will be given if the applicant writes personally. Action will be taken on every request as promptly as is consistent with a proper regard to other requests that are pending, and the applicant will be promptly notified when a final decision has been reached.

HARDWARE MEN PLAN CONVENTION

To discuss preparations for the convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association to be held in Horticultural hall, March 3, 4 and 5, the New England Hardware Associates had a dinner and entertainment Friday night.

John A. O'Keefe was toastmaster, Paul F. Burke is president, D. Fletcher Barber, president of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, and Mr. Burke spoke.

CHICAGO EXPLORER IS ACCOUNTED FOR

CORDOVA, Alaska—Capt. Pedersen, of the lost schooner Elvira and Olaf Swenson, a seaman with the Stefansson expedition, arrived here overland from the Arctic ocean on Friday and reported that the explorer, Ernst de Koven, leaving well of Chicago, is safe in winter camp at Flaxman Island, with members of the Stefansson expedition.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large Force of Men Is Engaged in Clearing Off Plots of Land in Manti Forest for Modern Laboratory and Other Structures for Technical Use

Bankers and Taxpayers Agree to Plan for a Two-Mill Levy for 1914 on Condition That John B. Yeon Direct Expenditure of Fund of Nearly \$900,000

Mr. Yeon and A. S. Benson outlined a tentative estimate of the road work that is needed in

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ed in mining, etc. For making some
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the only alloy available.

WILLOW CREEK.

ing the eastern part of the district possible. Plans are now being made to make larger developments by concentrating certain properties and developing hydroelectric power on the Little Susitna. Several discoveries of gold bearing

h will make it possible to exploit tably its extensive bodies of low- e placers.

is the December meeting of the Un-
man Club at the Somerset Wednesday
t on "An Evening With the Poet
s." A dinner will precede the ad-
s.

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FOR SALE cheap, cash or on easy terms; a job printing plant, now in operation; 2 jobs, paper cutter, type, etc.; everything modern. Address J. R. ANDERSON, 1045 Penn. st., Denver, Col.

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The natural expression of a child is through harmony and rhythm, and for this reason "THE STORY SONG BOOK" makes an immediate appeal.

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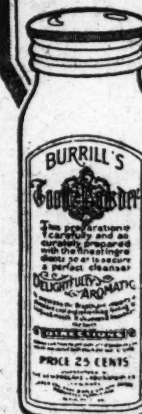
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MISS LADY desires post as companion; musical; good needlewoman; willing to travel. **MISS SYDNEY**, 1111 Higher Barracks, Exeter, England.

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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Papers have just gone to record in the transfer of a parcel of North End property consisting of a brick and frame building located 161-165 North street, corner of 118 Richmond street, valued together at \$17,000, including \$15,000 on the land. John R. Dagnino conveyed title to Maria G. Esposito.

A parcel in the West End, taxed in the name of Charles E. Merrill, was sold to the Alva A. Burrage estate. It is located 21 Ridgeway lane, close to Cambridge street, consisting of a three-story brick house, standing on 595 square feet of land, all taxed for \$6,000, and \$1,500 of this amount applies to the lot.

SOUTH END PROPERTY

Title to the 3 1/2-story brick house and lot at 32 Ash street between Nashua and Oak streets is now vested in the name of Maudsley J. Battain and wife. There is a land area of 1,300 square feet taxed for \$230 and included in the \$470 assessment. Minnie E. Krey was the former owner.

Edwin J. Foss purchased from Lawrence J. Riley the 2 1/2-story and basement brick house and lot of 908 square feet of land, situated 37 Albion street near Lucas street, South End. Deed comes through Franklin A. Webster. It is taxed \$1,000 on the improvements and \$2,000 on the land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

John H. Giblin in the new owner of an estate located 8 Jerome street, corner of Channing Avenue, assessed to Lizette S. Merrill et al for \$6,000. Of this amount \$280 applies on the 7046 square feet of land.

Number 27 Josephine street, near Ditson street, described as a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 3020 square feet of land, is reported sold by its owner, George H. Jackson to John J. Coffey. It is assessed for \$6400. Land value \$600.

Martin Cummings and wife have purchased the title to that frame dwelling numbered 1554 Dorchester avenue, together with a lot of land extending through to Fuller street which contains 3900 square feet. Total assessment \$5,400, land value \$1,400. Katherine G. Edwards conveyed title.

BROOKLINE SALES

James O'Farrell has sold the new three-family frame apartment house, 9 East Milton road, Brookline, together with 3000 square feet of land. The building being new has not yet been assessed. The purchaser was Mary Lyons, who buys for investment.

Mary Lyons has sold to Charles F. Wilson the six-family frame tenement house, 8 Roberts street, Brookline. This property is valued at \$4,600, of which \$1,100 is on the 3065 square feet of land. Thomas P. Messitt was the broker in both transactions.

COUNTRY ESTATES AND LAND

The Edward T. Harrington Company made the following sales this week: an estate on the east side of Acton street, Worcester, consisting of a two-family house of 10 rooms and 7100 square feet of land, belonging to Paul Potter, the buyer was Thomas J. Tivan.

Also a parcel of land on Elm street, Auburn center, with a frontage of 150 feet, containing 20,000 square feet, has been sold by Philip Prescott to Elizabeth J. Bartlett.

Another sale is reported of a parcel of land on the northeast corner of Pollard and High streets, North Billerica, with a frontage of 150 feet on High street and 200 feet on Pollard street, containing 24,762 square feet. E. Squilacciotti et al were the grantors, the purchaser being The Kimball System of Lowell.

They have sold three lots of land on the north side of Trowbridge street, Arlington, with a combined frontage of 160 feet containing 15,000 square feet. The grantor was James W. Wellington of New York; the purchaser, Otis E. Phalen, has already begun the erection of two two-family houses.

For the Emily F. Ladd estate, 10 Hampshire street, Everett, comprising a modern house of nine rooms with improvements and 4000 square feet of land, the purchaser was Walter W. Purinton.

Sale of land at Newport First Beach, Newport, R. I., is reported this week. It comprises nearly 600,000 square feet, located on the northerly side of Reservoir road and adjoining the property of St. George's Episcopal College, and was purchased by Augustus P. Loring of George T. Tilden.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

SALES OF SUBURBAN LOTS

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale for George L. Schirmer, trustee of the Rowe Hill property at Stoneham, lot 41, corner Peabody road and Fells road, containing 4910 square feet, to Alma L. Holsberg of Stoneham, who has purchased for improvement.

He also reports the sale of a very desirable lot of land on Corey street, Highland station, West Roxbury, near the corner of Vermont street, containing 7330 square feet, to Samuel S. Dennis, Jr., who has already begun the erection of a two-family house.

The same broker has sold lot 254, Russett road, corner Pierpont road, containing 5500 square feet, to Anna Roegan for improvement; also lot 242, Russett road, containing 5500 square feet, to John F. Cox of Somerville, who will build for occupancy; also lot 355, Ardmore road, containing 5500 square feet, to James E. Buckley, who will build; also lot 125, Manthorne road, containing 6148 square feet, to Sidney J. True, who will build for occupancy.

Warren F. Freeman also reports having sold at Scituate, Mass., for the Allen Associates lot 333, Barker road, containing 5829 square feet, to Miss Elizabeth Sullivan of Worcester, Mass., who will build in the spring of next season's occupancy; also recording of deeds to lots 179, 180, 181, containing about 5000 square feet each, on Rebecca road, to Margaret A. Russell of Adams, Mass., who has already started the erection of a cottage for her own occupancy.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Erle st. 64A, ward 20; Samuel Katz; brick stores and dwelling.
St. Marys st. 24-26, ward 11; Joseph Gill; John J. Tenenbaum; 24-26 Marks granite av. 140, 140 rear, ward 24; Marks granite; frame metal storage.
Febury st. 6, ward 24; Domenico Ginesi; frame dwelling.
Draper rd., 11, ward 20; James F. Crowley; frame dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Harlow H. Rogers to Ralph E. Thomas, May pl.; q. \$1.
John J. Dagnino to Maria G. Esposito, North st. North and Richmond sts.; q. \$1.
Laurence J. Riley to Franklin A. Webster; Albion st.; q. \$1.
Franklin A. Webster to Edwin P. Foss, Albion st.; w. \$1.
William E. Barrows to Frederick C. Bowditch, Tremont st.; rel.; \$1.
Maria L. Barrett et al. to Martin F. Mulvaney, 100, Ward 24; q. \$1.
Joseph Bon. mtgee. to Joseph Bon, Ivy st.; q. \$100.
Joseph Bon to Frank L. Woldman, Ivy st.; q. \$1.
Harry Brooker et al. trs. to Louis H. Levenson, Nashua st.; q. \$1.
Minnie E. Krey to Maudsley J. Battain et ux.; Ash st.; q. \$1.
Charles E. Merrill to Harold P. Farmington; rel.; \$1.
Charles E. Merrill to Alva A. Burrage et ux.; Ridgeway lane; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Augustus H. Hall to Frank H. Atwood, Dorchester st.; q. \$1.
Francis P. Higgins, gdn., to Charles W. Libby, E. Second st.; d. \$300.

EAST BOSTON
Theresa Mogan to Martin A. Di Iorio, Liverpool st.; rel.; \$1.
Martin A. Di Iorio to Mary A. Di Iorio, Liverpool st.; rel.; \$1.
Michael J. Brophy to Michael J. Brophy, Everett st.; w. \$1.
Michael J. Brophy to Frank Pellegrino, Everett st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Patrick Sullivan to City of Boston, Vernon st.; q. \$10,000.
Annie E. Higgins to Patrick Padden, Dunlop st.; q. \$1.
Grace E. Smith to Charles K. Sparrow, Waumbuck st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Robert A. Scott to Peerless Knitting Mills Co. of Me., Edgewater drive; q. \$1.
Margaret L. Brema to City of Boston, Homes av.; q. \$612.
East Weymouth Savings Bank to Samuel Kaplan, Park st.; q. \$1.
John Nicholson to George M. Mathews, Patterson st.; q. \$1.
David Morison to Isabella Nicholson, Nicholson av.; q. \$1.
John Nicholson to George M. Mathews, Chestnut av.; q. \$1.
Charles E. Merrill to St. Dorchester av.; q. \$1.
Henry K. Barnes to Sylvester P. Russell, Western st.; q. \$1.
William A. Weston et al. trs. et al. to Henry P. Nawn, Columbia rd.; q. \$1.
Edgar P. Curtis to Edw. E. Curtis, Curtis, Fairmount st.; d. \$300.
Edgar P. Curtis to Edw. E. Curtis, Fairmount st.; q. \$1.
Caroline Pierce to Janette T. Stengel, Chapman av.; w. \$1.
Mabel L. Lohr to Angelo Crivelli et al.; 6 lots; d. \$1.
Lizzie S. Merrill et al. to John H. Giblin, Jerome st.; q. \$1.
George H. Jackson to John J. Coffey, Josephine st.; q. \$1.
Katherine G. Edwards to Martin Cummings et ux.; Dorchester av. and Fuller st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Mary T. McAdam, Grove st.; q. \$1.
Harry C. Rideout to Harry N. Squires; q. \$1.
James J. Jacobs to Rose A. Jacobs, Hobart st.; q. \$1.
Medleyton to Lithuanian Co-operative Association; w. \$1.
Mary A. Downes to John M. Riley, Waverley st.; q. \$1.
Richard A. Rochford to John M. Riley, Waverley st.; q. \$1.
Frank M. Ames to Theodore B. Munroe, Chestnut Hill av.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Same to same, Chestnut Hill av.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
John H. Brogie to Anna A. Brogie, Faneuil st.; q. \$1.
Pietro A. Rubbio et al. to Pasquale Rubbio, Waverley st.; 2 lots; d. \$800.
Giuseppe Rubbio to Vincenzo Rubbio, Waverley st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Frances E. Coffin to Royal S. Wentworth, Webster, Clark and Summit avs.; q. \$1.
Francis L. Amory to Rosie Gordon, Walnut st.; q. \$1.
Samuel Weinstein et al. to Rosie Fabrician, Poplar st.; q. \$1.
Philip Widetzky to Rachel Widetzky, Walnut st.; q. \$1.

REVERE
William E. Harmon, tr., to Palmira Teutindo, Dale st.; q. \$1.

INSTRUMENT OF JAVA PLAYED BY LECTURER

Added interest was given to the Elmdorf lecture in Symphony hall last evening when the speaker played a Javanese instrument to the steps in a performance given by the natives of Java on the motion pictures. The lecture was on "The Island he declared had some of the most picturesque scenery in the world."

Mr. Elmdorf said that although the Javanese show traits toward modernity they still exhibit primitive methods in industry and agriculture. Figuratively the lecturer started at Batavia, on the west coast and made the journey across the island. He showed its reservations with numerous kinds of tropical growth to which the government gives much attention.

In the course of his talk he gave a complete idea of the processes through which rice goes in its cultivation. There will be two extra lectures on Friday night and Saturday afternoon next.

BRAZIL GIVES TRADE FAVOR
WASHINGTON—Word came to the state department on Friday that the new budget of Brazil contains the same provision for preferential treatment of United States imports as at present.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

With 50 barrels of fresh herring for the Italian trade, the former steam yacht Wissoe, Capt. Robert Dall, reached T wharf today from Plymouth, completing her maiden trip as a fisherman. She has two 70 horsepower engines which develop a speed of nearly 14 knots per hour. Frank R. Neal, the T wharf dealer who recently purchased the craft, has had her overhauled, painted and considerably altered to fit her for use as a fisherman. She is about the fastest craft out of T wharf, and primarily is intended to make quick trips to other ports for fish when the Boston market is short. The Gyda, Mr. Neal's other former yacht, also arrived today from Gloucester with 35,000 pounds fresh pollock. Only two other craft reached T wharf today, the Muriel with 8200 pounds fresh groundfish and the Mildred Robinson with 34,000 pounds. The Robinson also had 6000 cusk, 800 halibut, while the Muriel also had 200 cusk. Dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$10.75, market cod \$5.75, haddock \$7.75, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75, and cusk \$3.25.

Gill netters landed about 175,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today. It was largely pollock and most of it was shipped away at once, to supply markets throughout near by cities and towns. Two schooners with salt herring from Bonne bay, Newfoundland, also arrived today, the John R. Bradley and the Senator Gardner. During the past week the gill netters brought 1,100,000 pounds of fresh fish to Gloucester, which is a big week.

Measurements are announced today on the new fishing schooner Natalie Hammond, now nearing completion at Essex. The craft is 102 feet in length, 22.9 feet beam and 11.1 feet depth. She is 110.36 tons gross and of 67 tons net.

Two arrivals, the schooners Albert Lutz and the Myrtle L., with 35,000 pounds fresh fish between them, are reported from Yarmouth, N. S., today. The fare of the schooner Ruth, reported Friday, has been transhipped.

Reaching Portland today on her maiden trip, the new Cunard Alania, Captain Rostron, is expected to arrive here tonight. She sailed from Portland at 9:30 a. m., after the large number of passengers destined for the Canadian Northwest had disembarked. There are 160 cabin and 729 steerage passengers aboard for Quebec. The liner is from Liverpool and Queenstown, and with the Andania will maintain the winter schedule of the Cunard line to Boston and Portland, Me.

On Dec. 13 United States Deputy Marshal Ruhl will sell at auction the fishing schooners Arthur D. Storey, Romance, Senator Salisbury and the Cecil H. Rowe at Gloucester. All four vessels have been libelled and will be disposed of to settle claims.

MASONIC MASTERS INSTALL OFFICERS

Most Worshipful Masters Association installed officers at its annual communication held at the Boston Yacht Club Friday night. Past Deputy Grand Master Charles M. Green conducted the ceremony.

The board consists of Samuel Hauser, president; Joshua M. Dill, vice-president; Charles H. Bolles, treasurer; Samuel H. Spring, secretary; Walter M. Cameron, reappointed marshal.

Former President J. Foster Bush was elected to honorary membership, as was also Worshipful Master Arthur A. Sondheim of Shawmut lodge. Past Grand Warden Samuel Hauser presided.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road issued today a new winter folder showing changes in parlor, sleeping, tourist and dining car service on through trains and their connections.

William H. Wright, manager Boston Terminal Company, is examining a large class of New Haven railway trainmen on the South station book of rules and signals controlled by electro pneumatic tower No. 1.

Amherst (Mass.) College freshman class occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Northampton express arriving at North station at 10:10 o'clock this morning.

The Boston Symphony orchestra, occupying special Pullman equipment is scheduled to arrive at South station over the New Haven road's Shore line over a southern trip at 11:25 tonight.

Samuel C. Cusker, foreman Boston & Maine railroad flying dragon bridge crew, is making extensive repairs on bridges between North Chelmsford and Ayer Junction, on the Stony Brook branch.

PRISONERS TO HEAR CONCERT
Under the leadership of Capt. Elizabeth Malpass, bandmaster, the New England Salvation Army staff band will give a concert at the Charles street jail tomorrow. Major Mrs. Joseph Shepard will address the women inmates.

NEW YORK CHURCH TO CELEBRATE
NEW YORK—Special services have been arranged for tomorrow at the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Second and Third avenues, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 400; Cape Race, N. F., 890; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 103; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

Arrived
Str Melrose, Frostend, Baltimore.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Boothbay, Duntun, Rockland.
Str Everett, Giles, Norfolk.
Str Middlesex, Crowley, Norfolk.
Revenue cutter Androscoggin, Billard, Gloucester, Mass.
Steam lghtr Hercules, Clarsson, Ipswich.
Steam lghtr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport.
Steam lghtr Jonas H. French, Anderson, Newburyport.
Steam lghtr Herbert, Ricketts, Ipswich.
Tug Nottingham, Quinn, Port Johnson, twg bgs L & W B C C Nos 8, 12 and 17.
Tg Daniel Willard, Nelson, New York, twg bgs Hawthorne, Albany, and Pittston.

Departed
Tug Prudence, Walls, Philadelphia, twg bgs Kimbrough, Mosselem and Franklin, latter for Newburyport.
Tg Tacony, Wallace, New York, twg bgs Newburgh, do, Oxford, South Amboy for Portland, and Upton, do, for Gloucester.
Tug Western, Lennan, Salem.
Tg Plymouth, Hansen, Port Johnson, twg barges L & W B C C Nos 2, 7 and 10.
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Tg Tamaqua, Isaacs, Philadelphia, twg bgs Preston, Oley and Enterprise.
Tg Scranton, Totman, Hoboken, twg bgs Pocono and Pequest.
Schr Edward S. Eveleth, Barnes, Newburyport, Mass.
Schr Mabel E. Goss, Fraser, Sullivan, Me.
Schr Mary Langdon, Arey, Rockport, Mass.
Schr John J. Perry, Nelson, Rockport, Me.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Thomas, Rockport, Me.

Cleared
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston and Jacksonville.

Strs Winifred (Br) Liverpool; Hamburg, (Ger) Hamburg via Boulogne; Georgian (Br) Manchester; Chippewa, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Cacoches, Savannah; Gloucester, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; Carolyn (Bull line) New York; H. F. Dimock, do; City of Macon, New York; str ltrs Eureka, Jonas H. French and Herbert, Newburyport; tgs Prudence, Newburyport, twg bgs Franklin, Tamaqua, Philadelphia, twg bgs Langhorne and Cacoches; Western, twg bgs Cadonia, Salem; Orin, Sandwich, twg bgs Basie J.; slr Albert Baldwin, Rockport, Mass.; slr Almer E. Merrill, Philadelphia; Fannie Palmer, do.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Bohemia, Hamburg; Italia, Mediterranean ports; Birma, Libau via Halifax, N. S. and Boston; Pexas, from Arthur, twg bgs Dallas; Dundrennan, Mediterranean ports; Rayo, New Orleans, with a barge; La Sazoie, Havre.

MOSAIC LODGE OF MASONS ELECTS
DANVERS, Mass.—Officers have been elected by the Mosaic lodge, A. F. and A. M., as follows: Worshipful master, Fred W. French; senior warden, Charles H. Ingalls; junior warden, G. Warren Towne; treasurer, Ralph F. Abbott; secretary, Wendall P. Patch; chaplain, George V. Gardner; marshal, Earl P. Perkins; senior deacon, Vinl W. Swift; junior deacon, Percy L. Burnes; senior steward, Thurman Leslie; junior steward, Fred L. Merrill; inside sentinel, W. George Potter; organist, Frank W. Ross; tyler, John Metzger.

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Str Everett, Giles, Norfolk.
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Revenue cutter Androscoggin, Billard, Gloucester, Mass.
Steam lghtr Hercules, Clarsson, Ipswich.
Steam lghtr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport.
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Strs Bohemia, Hamburg; Italia, Mediterranean

Late News of Finance and Commerce

ATLANTIC COAST LINE'S GROWTH HAS BEEN STEADY

Substantial Gains Made Physically and Financially, Gross Earnings for Year Having Been the Largest on Record for the Company

NEW YORK—Atlantic Coast Line's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, just issued, calls attention to that company's first consolidated 4 per cent bonds maturing July 1, 1952. These bonds are now selling at a price which offers 4 1/2 per cent on the investment compared with only 3.8 per cent only a few years ago. The decline in the selling price which has brought about the large increase in yield reflects general conditions outside of the company's own operations. That the Atlantic Coast Line is stronger today physically and financially than ever before is evident from the 1913 statement now at hand.

Gross earnings of the system for the 12 months ended June 30 last were the largest on record amounting to \$36,123,000 compared with \$33,463,000 for 1912, \$31,822,000 for 1911 and \$29,810,000 for 1910. Compared with 1912 gross earnings showed an increase of \$2,659,000 or 8 per cent. That gain coming on top of the increase of \$2,659,000 or 8 per cent. That gain coming on top of the increase reported for preceding years shows that the decline in the selling price of the first consolidated 4 per cent bonds certainly was not due to any setback in earning power. In fact during the past decade Atlantic Coast Line's gross earnings have increased steadily from \$8,549,000 to \$36,123,000.

Since 1902 there has been an increase of from 1756 to 4611 in the average mile, age operated but surplus earnings have more than kept pace with the increase in trackage, despite the fact that last year \$3,800,000 was paid out in dividends compared with only \$1,500,000 in 1902. In 1902 Atlantic Coast Line's final surplus over dividends was \$791,000; last year the final surplus over dividends was \$3,993,000, compared with \$2,912,000 for 1912, \$4,019,000 for 1911, \$3,753,000 for 1910, etc.

In 1902 Atlantic Coast Line had a profit and loss surplus of \$3,130,918. Last year that surplus amounted to \$27,805,986, an increase of \$24,765,000, or over 700 per cent. Those figures prove conclusively that the company has been adding to its financial strength at the same time it was increasing its

annual dividend payments from \$1,500,000 to \$3,800,000.

On June 30, 1902, Atlantic Coast Line reported current assets at less than \$5,000,000 with cash on hand of \$569,000. Current liabilities at that time stood at \$3,500,000, making the proportion of one to the other less than two to one. On June 30 last the company's balance sheet showed working assets of \$37,963,000, including \$12,101,000 cash, with current liabilities at \$3,969,000. Thus, since 1902 the proportion of current assets to current liabilities has increased from less than two to one to nearly ten to one. At the close of last year Atlantic Coast Line could have paid off all of its floating debts and still show working capital of nearly \$34,000,000.

Besides the foregoing excess of current assets over current liabilities Atlantic Coast Line held in its treasury at the close of 1913 \$17,981,334 securities which can be used at any time to further increase working capital.

In his remarks to shareholders President Emerson gives the owners of the property a clear idea of how the company's earning power has been developed. He points out first that last year an agricultural train had been operated over the company's lines; next, that a car was equipped with agricultural products and resources of the six states through which the lines operated and was sent to state fairs in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa; next, that during the year 2844 heads of families located along the company's lines and engaged either in agricultural or industrial pursuits; finally, that between June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, 180 new factories, mills and other manufacturing industries were located along the company's tracks.

By simply stating the foregoing facts President Emerson lets the shareholders of his company know that the business is being built up along safe and conservative lines. First the company shows the farmer how to get the most out of his soil; next, it shows people in other parts of the country what can be raised along its lines; finally it brings in new farmers and manufacturers who will add to permanent traffic. That is railroading along up to date methods and it is the kind of railroading that pays.

NORFOLK & WESTERN FOURS HAVE SHARP MARKET DROP

Now Twenty-Five Points Below the High, Decline Having Come With Other Securities—Issue Secured by Lien on Earnings and Not Mortgage

NEW YORK—Bond houses having customers who desire to combine an element of speculation in their investments are calling attention to Norfolk & Western's convertible 4's due, June 1, 1932. Those bonds now selling around 93 offer an income of 4 1/2 per cent. In 1912, before the bond market as a whole began to decline, Norfolk & Western's convertible 4's sold at 118, or 25 points higher than the present quotation. If recovery should come within two years, the return for the two years on Norfolk & Western's convertible 4's, purchased around present prices would be 34 per cent or at the rate of 17 per cent per annum, including interest and appreciation.

The issue is not secured by a mortgage on property, but it is secured by a lien on earnings. Holders of the convertible 4's are paid next to the holders of mortgage bonds and before any dividends can be distributed on the \$126,250,000 outstanding stock.

Of the \$126,250,000 outstanding stock, \$22,901,000 is 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred shares in 1897, at the time of the reorganization at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. The next year the

rate was increased to 3 per cent and in 1899 it was placed on a regular 4 per cent dividend basis, where it has since remained. Dividends began on the common in 1902 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent and payments were gradually increased until 1912, when an increase of 1 per cent placed those shares on a 6 per cent basis. The convertible 4's of 1912 were not created until 1907, but the foregoing figures show that if the issue had been in existence at any time during the past 16 years, interest would have been assured, for the holders of the bonds have a lien on earnings which comes ahead of stockholders.

To pay 4 per cent on the non-cumulative preferred stock and 6 per cent on its common last year called for \$6,778,000 cash, which amount appears on the surface to be the margin of safety behind the \$145,000 annual interest requirements on the convertible 4's of 1932. Holders of the convertible 4's are protected by a larger surplus than the \$6,778,000 paid out in dividends.

In the first place within the last decade, maintenance appropriations have more than kept pace with \$3300 per mile to \$6300 per mile. That means that instead of increasing dividend payments at the expense of roadbed and equipment, the maintenance appropriations have more than kept pace with the steadily increasing earnings. The increase in maintenance for the past 10 years has been practically 100 per cent. During the same period gross earnings per mile have increased \$7500, or 60 per cent.

Besides the \$6,778,000 paid out in dividends and the margin of safety in overcharges to maintenance, Norfolk & Western has a way of sticking to the old fashioned policy of making larger deduction from earnings, over and above maintenance appropriations.

Last year before reporting its final surplus the company deducted \$1,553,000 for improvements and betterments; in 1912, \$1,372,000 was so deducted; in 1911, \$2,897,000; in 1910, \$3,373,000; in 1909, \$1,730,000; in 1908, \$1,360,000, etc. Last year after overcharging maintenance, paying \$6,778,000 in dividends, and deducting \$1,553,000 for improvements and betterments, a final surplus was reported of \$2,842,000, against \$2,420,000 for 1912; \$541,000 for 1911; \$1,225,000 for 1910; \$1,430,000 for 1909; \$347,000 for 1908, etc. In brief, for 1913, Norfolk & Western reported an actual margin of safety at \$10,154,000 over the \$145,000 interest requirements in the outstanding convertible 4's of 1932, not including the overcharges to maintenance.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str H. F. Dimock from New York brought 25 bgs beans, 131 bgs grapefruit, 634 bgs oranges, 75 bgs dates, 9 cts pineapples, 75 bgs macaroni.
Str J. S. Whitney from New York brought 215 bgs beans, 25 bgs oranges, 22 bgs figs, 50 bgs peanuts, 10 bbs grapes, 241 bgs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 3242 bbls, 1320 bgs, cranberries 324 bbls, Fla. & Jam. oranges 4513 bbs, grape fruit 656 bbs, pineapples 28 cts, grapes 85 bbs, raisins 50 bbs, dates 75 bbs, figs 27 pks, peanuts 50 bbs, potatoes 34,318 bush, sweet potatoes 1240 bbs, onions 3664 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1171 pks, last year 3192 pks.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.75 @ 5.10; winter patents, \$4.75 @ 5.30; winter straights, \$4.50 @ 5.10; winter clears, \$4.30 @ 4.60; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80 @ 4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.10 @ 4.75 @ 4.75.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$24.50 @ 25; winter bran, \$25.25 @ 25.75; middlings, \$26.50 @ 29; mixed feed, \$26.50 @ 29; red dog, \$29.25; cottonseed meal, \$32.50 @ 33.50; linseed meal, \$31.50 @ 32.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 86 @ 87 1/2; ship, lake and rail, new kiln dried, No. 2 yellow, 84 1/2 @ 85; new kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2; new yellow, 80 1/2 @ 81 c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.05 @ 4.20; bolted, \$4.41 @ 4.56; meal, \$1.58 @ 1.80; cracked corn, \$1.92 @ 1.94.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 40 1/2; No. 2 clipped white 48 1/2; No. 3 clipped white, 48; ship fancy, 40 lb, 48 1/2 @ 49; fancy, 38 lb, 48 @ 49 1/2; reg. 38 lb, 47 1/2 @ 48; reg. 36 lb, 47 @ 47 1/2.

Straw—Rye, \$18.50 @ 19; oat, \$11 @ 12.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @ 23; No. 1 grade, \$21.40 @ 22; No. 2, \$19.50 @ 20; No. 3, \$18; stock, \$14 @ 15.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13c; rendered leaf, 19 1/2 c; pure 12 1/2 c.

Eggs—Hennery extra, \$4 @ 5 1/2; eastern extra, 50 @ 5 1/2; western extra 46 @ 48; western prime firsts, 43 @ 45; western firsts, 40 @ 42 c.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.37 1/2 @ 2.60; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75 @ 2; native, per bu box, 75c @ \$1.25.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.25 @ 2.30; California, small white, \$3.85 @ 3.90; yellow eyes \$2.90 @ 3; red kidneys, \$2.90 @ 3.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2 @ 3.50; Hubbards, \$2.50 @ 3.25; Northern Spy, \$2.50 @ 4; pippins, \$2 @ 2.50; snow, \$3 @ 4; sweet apples, \$2 @ 3.50.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-lb lots: Crystal domes 7.25 @ 7.75; eagle tablets, 6.05c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.55c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated and fine, 4.55c and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; 25-lb bags and under, 4.55 @ 4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.35c; empire A, 4.30c; extra C's, 4.05 @ 4.15c; yellow C's, 4.00 @ 4.10c. Whole grocers quote: Granulated and fine, 4.55c and 100-lb bags, \$4.65.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

YALE IS LOOKING FOR FAST HOCKEY SEVEN THIS YEAR

Return of Six of Last Year's Varsity Team and Prospects of Having Artificial Rink Make 1914 Outlook Very Promising

SCHEDULE NOT READY

NEW HAVEN—With the prospects of a fine artificial rink here this winter and the eligibility of no less than six of last year's team the outlook for turning out one of the best Yale varsity hockey teams in recent years now appear to be very bright here. Already the candidates are at practice in preparation for their first game of the season, Dec. 20, when the St. Michael's seven will be met in the St. Nicholas rink, New York.

The biggest loss to the team from graduation is W. W. Cox '13, rover. Captain Heron will probably be moved to his place. L. P. Ordway '14S, of last year's squad, W. H. Sweeney '16 and C. D. Dickey, Jr. '16 are promising candidates for center, which was left open by the graduation of Captain A. Harman '13.

For the wings, R. H. Macdonald '16 and E. Bangs '15 seem to be the strongest candidates, with H. Sproul, Jr. '16 and L. Tighe '16 of last year's freshman team. G. Gore will be back at his old position at point. M. Gano '14S, of last year's team, T. A. Connors '15C, and I. H. Washburn '16 will also be out for defense positions on the team. At goal M. B. Schiller '14S, of last year's team and T. G. Driscoll '15S, will be candidates. This outlook insures the varsity a fast forward line and a strong, steady defense.

The schedules have not yet been entirely completed, and will not be announced for some time, due to the uncertainty regarding the date of completion of the new artificial rink.

GAME SCHEDULE FOR DARTMOUTH FIVE GIVEN OUT

HANOVER, N. H.—S. Larmore, '14, of Omaha, Neb., manager of the Dartmouth varsity basketball team, has announced the schedule for the Green five, as approved by the athletic council. Sixteen games are listed, 10 of which are contests in the Intercollegiate league, comprising Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell. Coach Arthur Reed has taken charge of the practice.

With such veterans as Sisson, Bickford, Grant, Margeson and Loudon, besides Captain Snow, the Green should be in the running all the time. The schedule follows:

Dec. 13, Springfield Training School at Hanover; 18, New Hampshire State at Hanover; Jan. 9, Yale at New Haven; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 17, Columbia at Hanover; Feb. 6, Columbia at New York City; 7, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 9, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 14, Yale at Hanover; 21, Williams at Williamstown; 28, Cornell at Hanover; 26, Williams at Hanover; 28, Princeton at Hanover; March 7, Wesleyan at Hanover; 10, Cornell at Ithaca.

REVOLVER MEET STARTS MONDAY

NEW YORK—Revolver teams representing 23 cities will start the annual United States Revolver Association interclub tournament next Monday. The matches, which will be shot on home ranges and the results reported and compared by telegraph, will continue throughout the winter. The list of cities represented by clubs is as follows:

Baltimore, Belleville (Ill.), Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Emeryville (Cal.), New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Portsmouth (N. H.), Providence, Rochester (N. Y.), San Francisco, Salt Lake City (Mich.), Seattle, Spokane (2), Springfield (Mass.), St. Louis, Syracuse (N. Y.), Youngstown (Ohio).

HOBLITZEL MAY GET MANAGERSHIP

CINCINNATI—Richard Hoblitzel, first baseman of the Cincinnati baseball team, has made a formal application for the managership of the club to Harry Stephens, its secretary. Although there have been other applications filed with Mr. Stephens, he said that Hoblitzel would be the only one of these to receive consideration.

This does not mean that the player will be made the manager, according to Mr. Stephens, but that Hoblitzel will be rated on even terms with other men who are now being discussed.

YOUNG TO LEAD PENN ELEVEN PHILADELPHIA—Louis A. Young '15, end and halfback of the University of Pennsylvania football team, has been re-elected captain of the eleven for next fall. He was captain of this year's team.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY WINS NEW YORK—The New York University basketball five opened its intercollegiate season on Friday by defeating the Columbia University team 22 to 16.

LARGE SQUAD OUT TO MAKE HARVARD WRESTLING TEAM

Coach Anderson Has Promising Material Working Every Day—1912 Varsity Men Report

Although wrestling at Harvard has been under way less than a week, Samuel Anderson, who has charge of this branch of sport at the Cambridge university, already has a squad of over 35 men reporting to him daily, and believes that this number will be increased to 50 before another week is passed. Mr. Anderson meets the wrestling candidates in the Hemmenway gymnasium every afternoon from 3:30 to 6 o'clock, and in this period the men are matched against each other for stiff workouts.

Capt. W. R. Tyler '14, W. B. Goodfriend '15, and C. C. Loomis '15, three veterans of last year's team, have reported as candidates again this season, and have started in well, showing the good form that won them places on the Crimson squad.

There are also a number of men out this year who were in the squad last season, but did not make the team, and several freshmen, who have had training in wrestling before entering Harvard, and although not eligible for the varsity team this year, will be of value to the squad next season.

Mr. Anderson's method in taking hold of the new men is both quick and thorough. The men are first shown the proper method of getting together, and are then shown the head, neck, and leg holds that will bring their opponent to the mat and how to keep him there. They are then shown how to break wrestling holds, how to turn a man over on his back and how to hold both shoulders squarely on the mat. Over 200 holds are used in all. After showing the man how to use a hold, Mr. Anderson matches him against one of the other wrestlers that has mastered the hold, and in this way he is brought to a state of perfection with each separate hold.

IRISH-AMERICAN TEAM WILL ENTER OLYMPIC GAMES

NEW YORK—As a result of a meeting of the Irish-American A. C., it has been decided that that club shall be represented next year in the Athenian Olympic games to be held in Athens during May. At least 10 men will comprise the team, which will set out from New York the latter part of April, and they are expected to form the nucleus of a squad from all over the United States who will meet the picked men of other nations.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the veteran of several Olympic series, and the present track and field captain of the Irish-American A. C., was the first man chosen to make the trip.

It is anticipated that men from Boston, Chicago and San Francisco will be included in the make-up of the American team, the expenses of the men to be met by the clubs they represent. In this manner the United States will be enabled to make a good showing, which will be necessary in view of the announced intention of England, Germany, Sweden and France to have competitors on the scene.

S. K. MITCHELL IS BROWN CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—S. K. Mitchell of Haverhill was elected captain of the Brown football team for 1914 at a meeting of the varsity B men Friday night. Mitchell is center on the Brown eleven and has played the position three years.

He prepared at Haverhill high school and upon graduating went to Phillips Exeter Academy. He spent three years at Exeter, playing on the team at tackle and center. He was also a member of the Exeter track team. He entered Brown in 1911 and has played in nearly every Brown football game since.

BALLIN TO LEAD PRINCETON TEAM

PRINCETON, N. J.—Harc' Roy Ballin '15 of New York City was elected captain of the Tiger eleven for 1914 Friday. Ballin played at right tackle this year and last year substituted at that place in the Harvard game. He played the same place on his freshman team and also on the Lawrenceville eleven, where he prepared for Princeton.

He is the youngest captain that Princeton has ever had, being only 19 years old. He is 6 feet 1½ inches and weighs 191 pounds.

TO ACT ON PLAYERS' DEMANDS NEW YORK—National League magnates at their meeting here next Tuesday plan to act on each of the 17 demands of the players' fraternity. It is said that 85 per cent of the big league players are refusing to sign until the owners consider their demands.

KEELER ELECTED CAPTAIN MADISON, Wis.—Raymond Keeler of La Crosse has been elected captain of the University of Wisconsin football team for the 1914 season. Keeler has played two years on the Wisconsin eleven and has been chosen guard on all western teams picked this season.

POLO CHALLENGE IS ACCEPTED AND FIRST DATE SET

June 9 Is Selected by Association for Opening Match of the 1914 International Contest

NEW YORK—The challenge of the Hurlingham Club of London for a series of international polo matches in this country next year was officially accepted Friday by the Polo Association, and Tuesday, June 9, named as the date for the first match. The second game will be played June 13. The official announcement carries with it a statement from the association which practically closes Harry Payne Whitney's career as an international poloist. The challenge was considered at a special meeting and a cabled acceptance sent.

That the conditions governing last year's contest will again be observed is generally admitted and the matches will again be played on the Meadowbrook Club grounds at Westbury, L. I.

That there will be several new-comers on the British team is indicated by the names of the players selected for training. Two of the members of last year's team have joined their regiments on foreign service. This will necessitate at least two new players, while a third is said to be out of the prospective line-up.

PICKUPS

Yale will not play any professional teams this coming baseball season.

It is expected that the "Cincinnati" hit will be eliminated from major league scoring next year.

At last a Cuban pitcher will be tried out by the New York Giants. He is Emilio Palmero and is a left hander.

Ty Cobb, the great American league batter, says that there is no such thing as a "batting eye." He claims that it is instinct.

Hulswitt, a former Cincinnati and St. Louis National player, is to manage the Jersey City team of the International League next year.

According to President Lynch, the question of baseball players writing for newspapers will be taken up again at the annual meeting in New York.

J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, will handle all trades made by that club at the annual meeting Monday as Manager McGraw is in Japan.

Monday is the day the National League magnates get together for their annual meeting in New York. There promises to be much baseball news developed there.

Brooklyn led the National League clubs in double plays this year with 128, 30 less than the record made by the best team in the American. Boston was last with 85.

The latest plan is to have two all-star teams play for the world's championship. This should furnish a lot of great individual baseball, although as a team test it would be worth little or nothing.

It is rumored that there will be a shift in the opening games of the East in the American circuit next spring. Philadelphia is expected to open at New York with Washington opening at Boston.

J. I. TAYLOR AND JOHNSON CONFER

John I. Taylor, half owner of the Boston Americans, will probably confer with President B. B. Johnson of the American league, in New York tomorrow over the pending deal, whereby J. J. Lannin is expected to acquire a large share in or control the club.

The fact that change in control of a club must be approved by all other clubs of the league, taken in conjunction with Taylor's trip today, gave rise to a report that perhaps Lannin is only acting for other parties, that Taylor himself may be dickering for a control.

PRES. HERRMANN REFUSES OFFER

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club have received a telegram from President Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati club, declining their offer to trade Doolan and Knabe for Tinker and Groh. He said, however, that he would see the Philadelphia officials at the National league meeting in New York next week. President Baker of the Philadelphia club stated that he did not take Mr. Herrmann's telegram as a refusal to make a trade, and that he still believes there is a good chance to put the deal through.

M. G. A. MEETING JAN. 5 The Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the Exchange Club, Jan. 5. H. L. Ayer and Percival Gilbert have been appointed as the entertainment committee with R. R. Freeman and H. H. Wilder in charge of the dinner.

CORNELL LOOKS FOR FINE CENTER



W. C. COOL '16

ITHACA, N. Y.—In looking forward to the football season of 1914, followers of Cornell University expect that the team will have one of the best centers on the gridiron in the person of W. C. Cool '16. Playing his first year on the varsity team this fall, Cool showed some flashes of splendid playing, especially on the defensive, and it is expected that, with this year's experience, he will develop into a great player.

SIDELINE NOTES

Cornell hopes to have its new football field ready for use next fall.

Purdue will lose 10 of this year's football squad by graduation next year.

Northwestern University has elected Wilbur Hightower, its brilliant quarterback, as captain for 1914.

Purdue claims the distinction of having fewer touchdowns scored against her in 1913 than any other western conference eleven.

John McEwan, the star pleb center on the West Point eleven, was a member of the University of Minnesota eleven two years ago.

It was a curious feature of the Army-Navy game that two kickoffs were lost by the defending team. This is a play that seldom happens.

One of the western conference teams is credited with having tried 35 forward passes in one game this fall with 20 of them working for a gain of 109 yards.

Nine of this year's Wisconsin varsity football team graduate next June and as the freshman class eleven was a light one, it will be a hard task for the coach to put a championship team on the gridiron next fall.

Judging from the past few years, Harvard will be about the last team to elect its 1914 captain. As the Crimson system is working nicely and will be the same next year, there does not appear to be any hurry.

H. C. Page, the former University of Chicago all-round star, is being mentioned as a possible coach for Indiana or Northwestern next fall. He has been doing splendid work as assistant to Coach Stagg during the past two years.

Another banquet for the Harvard eleven. This time it is the Harvard Club of Boston that is to give it and the chances are the members, coach and trainer will have some little gold footballs as souvenirs after the dinner is over.

What former Capt. F. A. Hinkley of Yale has to say regarding the forward pass and end run will doubtless receive considerable weight at New Haven next year. It is surprising the Blue has not paid more attention to those plays during the past three or four years, especially as they used to use them with so much success.

HAWLEY, APPLEBY AND TERRY WIN NEW YORK—H. W. Hawley, F. S. Appleby and C. B. Terry were the winners in Friday's games in the national amateur class C 18.2 ballline billiard tourney. Hawley defeated R. Weld 200 to 110, Appleby won from G. Spear 200 to 188 and Terry defeated I. I. Lewine 200 to 139.

NO CORNELL-SYRACUSE GAME ITHACA, N. Y.—Graduate Manager G. E. Kent of the Cornell University Athletic Association announced Friday that there was no chance of Cornell playing Syracuse next fall on the football gridiron.

SIX-MEN HOCKEY TEAMS FAVORED FOR NEW YORK

American Hockey League Changes Former Stand and Fails to Accept 1914 Schedule

NEW YORK—The majority of the members of the executive committee of the Amateur Hockey league at a special session in the St. Nicholas rink Friday night voted for six-men teams for the coming year for the championship. This action is directly at variance with the decision of last week, when the committee, by a four to three vote, decided for teams of seven men.

From the outset of the conclave, with its motions and conflicting motions, its appeals from the decision of the chair, its passing of the six-man proposition and, finally, the refusal to adopt the schedule which had been arranged and carded to begin Jan. 3, there was that appearance of a lack of harmony between the delegates which presages differences of opinion at the next meeting on Dec. 10, to the possible end of the disruption of the league insofar as its present makeup of members is concerned.

This phase became manifest when the report of the schedule committee was tabled, the chairman of the committee refusing to render his report. There may be a defection of at least two of the teams—the St. Nicholas S. C. and the Hockey Club.

RATIONAL GOLF BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I was playing with a man in a competition recently, and in the course of the round, I casually mentioned that I had left a favorite club at home. He is an experienced golfer and an enthusiastic one, consequently I was surprised when he said he had given up all such nonsense as relying on favorite clubs.

I was naturally interested in his unorthodox expression of opinion and inquired the reason. He explained that he was lately on his home course, and although he had not gone for the purpose of playing, being without clubs, golf boots and other necessities, he was pressed into engaging in a match. With a set of borrowed clubs, and in his ordinary walking boots, he played the best game of his life, going round in several strokes less than he had ever done previously. Hence his firm conviction that it depends upon the man and not upon his outfit of clubs.

We all know that there is a lot of fad and nonsense about golf, and we occasionally find ourselves doing wonderful things with a club that we had previously discarded as a "dud." I remember in an emergency having to borrow a driver that was totally unlike anything that I had ever used before. It was too short, too flat in the lie, very whippy in the shaft and heavy in the head, yet I never drove so well in my life as I did with that club on that particular day. I, of course, purchased the contraption and have never driven a decent ball with it since.

In view of these experiences I was quite prepared to admit that there was a lot of fancy about not being able to play without certain clubs, but I was not prepared to go the whole way like my esteemed friend and say that favorite clubs were all nonsense. I cannot imagine myself playing any sort of a game without my favorite spoon for instance, but I suppose if I lost my spoon, I should get along without it quite as well.

Most golfers confess to the weakness of having at least one favorite club, and let it be whispered, the professionals are just as bad as we are. Such weaknesses are pardonable in amateurs, but it would be only reasonable to assume that that great personage, the golf professional, would be above such trifles. He always plays as though the club he is using is a mere incident in the game, and that any piece of wood with a head on it would not prevent him from playing shots that are our admiration.

I remember, however, that Harry Vardon once played an exhibition match in the Midlands on a pouring wet day with a borrowed set of ladies' clubs, and that he played exceptionally well and lowered the professional record for the course. The professional attached to that particular course had a big sale for light clubs for some time afterward.

Another professional, as well known as Harry Vardon, was also playing an exhibition game in the same district with a borrowed set of clubs. At the end of the match a spectator took a fancy to the well-known player's mashie and offered a sovereign for it, which was promptly accepted. No doubt the purchaser shows his possession with pride to his golfing friends even to this day, little knowing that it was not the great exponent's own club.

The above is one of T. W. N.'s contributions to the World of Golf and presents an idea new to most golfers and one well worth thinking about.

STRONGEST YALE FRESHMAN NEW HAVEN—Horatio Potter of St. Louis is the strongest man in the Yale freshman class, according to the strength tests, the results of which were announced Friday. S. A. Pumpelly of Oswego, N. Y., a brother of the famous Yale drop kicker, is the second strongest man.

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CHICAGO NOT TO PLAY FOOTBALL AT YALE IN 1914

Walter Camp's Statement Indicates Coach Stagg's Men Will Not Get Date for Next Fall

CHICAGO—That the University of Chicago football team will not be on the Yale football schedule for 1914 is accepted as certain today, following the announcement made here Friday night by Walter Camp, Yale's advisory coach. Mr. Camp stated that sectional games already provide sufficiently heavy schedules for the various teams. Speaking of the proposition to number players, he said:

"There is much in favor of numbering the players, and it looks as if the practice were bound to become general." Mr. Camp is here for the purpose of getting information on which to base his selection of this year's all-America team. Next year, he said, he probably will select three teams—a star eastern, a star western and an all-America.

As regards the superiority between eastern and western football, Mr. Camp criticized the open or western game, at the same time saying eastern coaches had overdone things in the development of their defense.

"I think each section overdid itself a bit this year," he said. "The East ran a little too much on the defense, and the West on the offense. I look for the time when it evens up."

"In the open style of game, where a team uses its first three downs for rushing the ball, there is always the possibility of it wearing itself out. The team may gain the advantage for a while, like the mile runner who sprints at the start. But will it hold out?"

BRAE BURN GIVES OUT GOLF PRIZES

The annual distribution of golf prizes at the Brae Burn Country Club Friday evening brought out the club's leading golfers to the dinner that preceded the awards. Harry L. Ayer was the toastmaster.

The recipients of prizes were Percival Gilbert, club champion; G. Anderson, runner-up; H. N. Spaulding, the president's cup; H. A. Roark, the directors' and the handicap cup; C. W. Davis, the holiday cup; G. H. Pushee, the Quigley cup.

Other prize winners were H. W. Stucklen, R. W. Newell, W. C. Chick, C. S. Cook, Jr., O. W. Nelson, W. H. Holbrook, I. F. Fish, F. R. White, H. A. Stiles, G. J. Lovely, F. J. Burrage, W. E. Stiles, S. G. Warren, W. R. Baldwin, H. L. Ayer, C. W. Noyes, F. E. Nason, E. S. Litchfield, C. I. Travelli, S. Macdonald, H. L. Dexter.

STUDENTS BUSY RAISING FUNDS

Harvard undergraduates are showing considerable activity in the work of getting in the money already pledged toward a new gymnasium to replace the Hemmenway gymnasium. As many of the pledges that were made last year are now due, a committee has been made up of juniors, including Joseph Garland of Winchester, chairman; C. F. Damon, T. E. Murphy and S. B. Penneck, to get in the money on these pledges and turn it over to the treasurers of the fund.

The present freshman class has never contributed to this project, so a canvass has been organized to get the help of 1917. The committee is made up of members of the first year class, and includes H. L. Sweetser of Brookline as chairman, H. M. Bliss, C. A. Coolidge Jr., E. A. Douglas, G. A. Parsons and Hunt Wentworth.

WORLD'S TOURISTS LAND AT JAPAN

YOKOHAMA—The globe-trotting Giants-White Sox, who sailed from Victoria, B. C., had their first glimpse of Japan today after 18 days' hard voyage from America.

The Empress of Japan, carrying the exponents of the American national pastime, was expected to dock here late today. Due to a severe storm encountered in mid-Pacific, the steamer is three days over-due, having been driven far out of its regular course.

ALLEN RETAINS TITLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Benjamin Allen of this city, by taking the third match from Charles Weston of Pittsburgh, 200 to 68, today retained his title of world's champion pocket billiardist, having scored 600 points to his opponent's 411 during the tourney.

PRINCETON CROSS-COUNTRY HEAD PRINCETON, N. J.—At a banquet Friday night, Donald Stuart Morrison of the junior class was unanimously re-elected captain of the Princeton cross-country team for next season.

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COLLEGE LEAGUE NAMES ITS DATES FOR BASKETBALL

Season Opens Jan. 9 and Closes March 10, Which Is Later Than Those of Previous Years by Some 10 Days

EAST MAY PLAY WEST

NEW YORK—The Intercollegiate Basketball League season will open Jan. 9 and close March 10, according to the official schedule just announced by Secretary Ralph Morgan. Unlike the schedules of previous years no games are to be played until after the holidays, and the season has been extended about 10 days later than usual. The main reason for the change is that many of the college basketball teams have varsity football players in their lineup, and the football season extends so late that it does not allow ample time for preliminary basketball practice.

The league will be made up this season of six teams instead of five, Yale being added to the list. The prospects are bright for strong teams at all the colleges represented. The champion Cornell team has five players from last season's squad, Princeton has four and the others have some veterans for a nucleus.

The possibility of an inter-sectional game between the champions of the eastern league and the western conference has increased interest in basketball circles. Secretary Ralph Morgan has been in conference with Secretary L. J. Cooke of the western conference regarding a series next March, and the matter is now under consideration. Efforts to bring the two champions together have been made in the past, but the difference of two weeks between the close of the two seasons has prevented such a series.

The extension of the eastern season moves this objection and a championship series now appears likely. The schedule:

Jan. 9, Cornell at Columbia; 9, Dartmouth at Yale; 10, Dartmouth at Princeton; 14, Columbia at Princeton; 17, Cornell at Princeton; 17, Columbia at Dartmouth; 17, Yale at Pennsylvania; 20, Princeton at Yale; 24, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 31, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth.

Feb. 6, Dartmouth at Columbia; 7, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 7, Yale at Cornell; 12, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 13, Princeton at Cornell; 14, Yale at Dartmouth; 18, Columbia at Cornell; 18, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 21, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 21, Yale at Princeton; 28, Cornell at Dartmouth; 28, Columbia at Pennsylvania.

March 3, Columbia at Yale; 5, Pennsylvania at Cornell; 6, Yale at Columbia; 10, Dartmouth at Cornell.

MAY CHANGE DATE FOR THE YALE-HARVARD MATCH

NEW HAVEN—Yale is considering the likelihood of a change in the date of the Yale-Harvard game to the Saturday after Thanksgiving. Sentiment among undergraduates and graduates favors shifting the date, thus obviating the necessity of playing the Princeton and Harvard games but a week apart. This is in part a reason for Yale's poor condition in the last game, say undergraduates.

Yale athletic authorities here are considering seriously a change in the date. An official decision is expected shortly. Numerous communications from graduates, among them former football players, favor a change in the date, but object to the game being played Thanksgiving day, as "Thanksgiving day is a home day," they say.

RULING BY FARRELL APPROVED

CINCINNATI—The national baseball commission in a decision handed down Friday approved a ruling by Secretary Farrell of the National Association setting aside the sale of player Paul Smith by the Adrian club of the Michigan Association to the Memphis club.

FIX YACHT RACE DATE

PHILADELPHIA—Atlantic shore craft entered in the Philadelphia to Baltimore ocean yacht race will be sent away from Camden, N. J. Club July 22, said an announcement of the regatta committee today. The race will end at Baltimore, July 24.

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POST OFFICE

THE HOME FORUM

Summer School in the Virginia Mountains

One reads many different statements about the mountaineers of Virginia and other parts of the American South. Some stories show them still isolated, with manners and customs that preserve the ways of the earliest colonists of the new world. Other accounts say that education and contact with the outer world has practically brought all these communities up to the standards of modern country places elsewhere, and that what was quaint and individual has largely disappeared.

A recent story about a certain district in Virginia shows two teachers and a young assistant going into the mountains to open a summer school. The place was so far away and reports had been so discouraging that no teacher was willing to accept the school there for the whole year. However there was a school building and these volunteers camped near it and were much astonished at the response to their overtures. They had 80 children enrolled for the morning classes and half as many grown people in the afternoon and evening. The people were so grateful for what was done that they built an addition to the school and two comfortable living rooms for the teachers. A school, a civic league and an athletic association have now been organized and all the people seem eager to get learning.

Cocoanut Polishing

Cocoanut polishing is one of the pretty, useful forms of craftsmanship that is being developed in the Philippines. The fibrous husk of the nut is removed, the shell is cut and filed to be thin and smooth, then the use of sandpaper, alcohol and shellac in the polishing process produces a charming finish. White shells may be used but they do not take so

high a polish as the brown. The shells have many uses, for example as spoons, cups, teapots, savings banks, vases, powder boxes, hair receivers and trophy cups.

But after all, the commonplaces are the great poetic truths.—R. L. Stevenson.

Vermont's First Fort

Vermont looks back to the founding of a fort, at what is now known as Isle La Motte, as the first white settlement in the state. This was in 1666, when Sieur de la Mothe, a captain of the Carignan regiment, with a few companies of soldiers was sent to erect a fort near the northern end of Lake Champlain. It was one of a chain of fortifications run-

ning south from the St. Lawrence. The National magazine says that in the fall of 1666 a force sent out to subdue the Mohawks had rendezvous here, and comprised 600 French soldiers, 800 Canadians and 100 Indians under Marquis de Tracy. Isle La Motte was long a favorite stopping place through this natural highway from north to south. Lake Champlain was discovered by Samuel de Champlain in 1609.

Attentiveness a Gift to Be Cultivated

In one of his essays Hamilton Wright Mabie tells with great glee a story about a man whom he describes as one of the foremost of American poets and critics, though he does not give his name. He says that he was discovered sitting on the steps of a rural railway station so wrapped in a book that he apparently had lost all account of time and place. The young man who discovered him had so deep a veneration for him as a man of letters that he could not forbear tipping over behind him to see what he was devouring so eagerly. It proved to be a Greek play. The story is cited especially to call attention to the reader's capacity for forgetting himself in any surroundings and he cites yet another successful American writer who says he can write as well sitting on a trunk in a hotel room, waiting to be called to a train as he can when quietly seated in his library. This power of centering attention on the thing in hand, excluding all else, is something which any one can cultivate who will take the trouble. Once acquired, says Mr. Mabie, the exercise of it is easy and delightful.

PRACTICAL LOVE; ITS SERVICE TO MANKIND

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRACTICAL loving is true, unselfish and fearless, untainted with the world or the flesh or evil, wholly helpful and dependable. Where is such loving except as divine Love enlightens and purifies human affections? A right love cannot lose sight of progress and individual freedom through undue sentiment, neither does it fail in tenderness through straining for justice. No

matter how good in quality is human love, it cannot in itself entirely cast out sin nor can it heal the sick even though it may yearn most keenly for these good things. Whatever sweetness and helpfulness may exist in human relationships or friendships, only as they are based upon the law of God do they really stand the strain of human experience and only as the affections serve God first is love truly practical.

The letters of Saint John in the New Testament are clear documents testifying to the love of God in the heart; they are letters which glow with divine love for man and man's reflection of this Love to his fellows. "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God," John writes. "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him," John recognizes no other kind of loving than divine Love reflected, and when we know and express that pure affection, love will be service, a wise, kind, upward-tending serving which really counts for helpfulness.

Concerning this question Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes upon page 250 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "Love is not something put upon a shelf, to be taken down on rare occasions with sugar-tongs and laid on a rose-leaf. I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results. Unless these appear, I cast aside the word as a sham and counterfeit, having no ring of the true metal." Experience teaches us all that many of the human emotions people are pleased to call love are but the output of selfishness and self-love. We can agree, if we think at all, that only the quality of affection which truly serves others is actual love. Wherever a mortal is looking for what he can get through affection, wherever he is wanting to be pampered or served, no matter how absorbed he may be in some other person or persons, he is not really loving—he is gratifying himself.

Personal attachments may continue throughout human experience and personal associations may multiply indefinitely, but no mortal lives apart from himself; but only as such associations rise to the dignity of real sacrifice can they earn the name of love. And only

as this quality of love extends its ministrations to stranger or enemy as well as to friend is it hinting the divine Love in which all right loving has its source.

True Christianity makes a clear distinction between personal attraction and actual love. Jesus said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." How many of us are imbued with this spirit of service until the Christian demand strikes to the root of both our attachments and our enmities and begins to purify us of the selfishness in each of them? And how many of us honestly want our affections purified except as the love for good comes uppermost in our thinking?

As rational human beings we cannot stop loving; there is much that is lovable all about us. Then logically the only thing left for us to do is to purify and improve the quality of our loving until it shall cease to restrain and burden those about us and more effectually help and cheer and bless them. The

taint of earth must depart from our loving; the loving need not cease.

In short, as Christian Science teaches, there is no living without right loving. There is no brotherhood of man, no progress, no joy or light or peace without it. To try to live without loving is to shut away kindness and mercy and gentleness from the heart; and to try to live with only the counterfeit sense of love which is bred and appetite and self-indulgence is as well a desert place. We must love and help each other in order to thrive at all; we can not long endure the selfishness of a wrong sense of affection nor the barrenness of an empty heart. We must, to be happy, reflect some measure of divine kindness and bestow it somewhere, if only upon the insect at our feet. And this brings us straight to the source of all loving—God—and shows us that we shall not know full satisfaction until our loving so reflects divine Love that no un-God-like impulse shall be in it.

Really there are not two kinds of love even though there seem to be many varying human beliefs about love. Infinite Love is the fundamental fact of existence. It sustains the welfare and the happiness of all created things. Divine Love reflected by man is not emotion nor sentimentalism nor any other personal or changeable feeling; it is a usable kindness, mercy, compassion, shining beyond all human beliefs, that levels everything evil out of our deadly indifference and, transforming our affections, makes us truly practical service-lovers of all mankind.

Christian Science reveals divine Love

God Present Now

What primarily concerns us, or should concern us, in our time, is not that God was but that He is. . . . that He is walking and talking with us and revealing Himself in every true and pure and self-forgetting life. . . . God belongs to all ages, all countries, all peoples, all persons; which means, for us at least, this age, this country, this people, and these persons which are ourselves! "God is not dumb," as Lowell has well said, "that He should speak no more;" and certainly He is not dead that He should reveal His glory and His power unto men no longer. As surely as God is God so surely is He a living God, and this means, if it means anything, that He is as much with us today in spirit and in truth as ever He was with Moses upon Sinai, with John on Patmos or with Jesus upon the Mount—John Haynes Holmes in New York Herald.

American Railroad Presidents from the Ranks

RATHER an amazing list of successful railroad men who began at the very bottom of the ladder is printed by the Brooklyn Standard Union in commenting on the resignation of William C. Brown from the presidency of the New York Central lines. He began as a farm boy who went to work as a railroad section hand. Now he retires from one of the greatest railroad corporations in the world and returns to a farm, but under different conditions from those in which he left it 44 years ago.

The probable successor to Mr. Brown is Alfred H. Smith, who began his career as a messenger boy for a railroad company and is now senior vice-president of the Central lines. F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, began his railway service as a clerk and a brakeman. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western started at the bottom in railroad work. Charles S.

Mellen, who recently retired from the New Haven, was once a clerk in a railroad cashier's office. His successor, Howard Elliott, was a telegraph operator in the beginning. Samuel Rea began work at 15 in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, of which he is now president, succeeding James McCrear, whose career began as a rodman. George F. Baer, head of the Reading system, started at 13 as a newspaper office boy. One of the especially conspicuous examples of a rise in honor and power is Herbert H. Vreeland, who has filled a most important place in the street railway systems of Manhattan, having been president and general manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and is now head of the New York Railways Company. At 13 he began to earn his own living by filling ice carts, then shoveling gravel. He was track walker, switchman, fireman, freight

brakeman and conductor before he was advanced to an executive position, from which he became a controlling force in street railway consolidation and management.

Advantage Seen in Labeling Park Trees

Acting on a request of Commissioner Leo Austrian, the Lincoln park board of Chicago recently entered an order that the trees of Lincoln park should be labeled, so that the public might know the species which are indigenous to the lake country and those which on introduction to a new soil and a new climate thrive under the new conditions.

In some other cities this plan has been followed for several years, observes the Chicago Post, and it has proved to be of considerable educational value. Children are not the only ones to whom the name of a tree is of interest and value. One of the questions most frequently heard in a public park is, "What kind of a tree is this?" There is not always an expert at hand to answer the question. The elm, the maple, the horse chestnut, the willow and a few others are known to nearly everybody, but there are other native trees which not one man in 10 can name.

In Lincoln park there are lindens, several species of oak and other growths, all of American "birth and lineage," but which many persons look on as foreigners. There are also many trees in the park which are natives of other countries, but which have tried our soil and have shown that they like it. Nearly everybody loves a tree. What is worth loving is worth being known by name. The labels will bear the technical and local names and the habitat of each species.

Purpose of Prayer

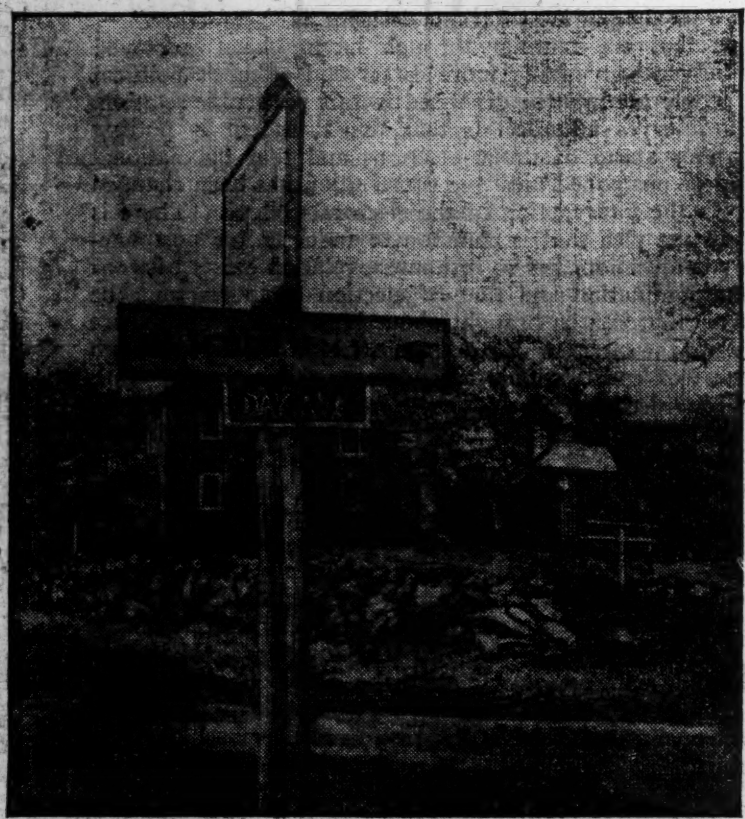
In what prayers do men allow themselves! Prayer that craves a particular commodity—anything less than all good, is vicious. Prayer is the contemplation of the facts of life from the highest point of view. It is the soliloquy of a beholding and jubilant soul. It is the spirit of God pronouncing His works good. But prayer as a means to effect a private end, is theft and meanness. It supposes dualism and not unity in nature and consciousness. As soon as the man is at one with God, he will not beg.—Emerson.

Picture Puzzle



What language? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Valley.

ODD ROAD SIGN NEAR BOXFORD, MASS.



THIS sign, reading "Boxford M. H. 1 1/2 Miles," has not a little historical interest, going back to the beginnings of the New England "town meetings." In early times there were no churches in New England. The houses where people met for worship were called "meeting houses." This is what they were. Here they met, not only for worship, but to transact all public business. This sign, therefore, is a survival of a time when distance was measured from the meeting house, because the meeting house was the real center of the community.

On the Subject of Greens

A lady of the American South dispensing the hospitalities of a northern table recently spoke in passing of turnip greens. Most of the northern folk around exclaimed, and so she had something new to tell them. The tender green leaves of turnips are cooked with salt meat in the South, sometimes with a flavor of onion, and are a very popular dish, something like the New England boiled dinner in dignity, no doubt. In a few moments the same lady spoke quite as carelessly of mustard used as a salad. The northern people again exclaimed. For them mustard is a pretty yellow flower that bothers the farmers or else it is something in bottles or a tin can. But again the southern lady assured her friends that a salad of tender mustard leaves is delicious. They can also be cooked and eaten like other greens. Then a northern lady not to be outdone spoke as carelessly of dandelion greens, to be assured by her hostess that she could never fancy herself even tasting a dish made from those bitter weeds! She then said that never until she came North had she ever heard of using beet greens. All of which made a merry half hour of chat.

Sampling a Coal Mine

That a coal mine must be sampled as carefully as a gold mine is a new notion to most people. The geologists of the United States survey are sent to investigate the coal lands belonging to the government and they must cut through a section of the coal in a mine so as to make a uniform cut across the bed from roof to floor, including such benches and partings as an experienced miner would regard as commercially good and throw out such impurities as would certainly be excluded by the miner. This cut must be made from fresh, unweathered material. The sample is pulverized in the mine and sifted until it will pass through a half inch mesh and then quartered down till four pounds remain. The sample is then put in a sealed can, to prevent change in the amount of moisture, so that it may be tested in its original condition.

In Central America

In Central American countries one often finds the insides of the churches painted in pale colors, such as pink and pale water green.

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For Work's Sake

Work for work's sake, and for our art, I say; Not for ourselves—no, not for our best friends, Nor heart's content. . . . A thousand times less for men's praise or pay. —Marion Wilcox.

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ADDRESS

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My Olive Branch

My heart's an ark, . . . One little lonely bark, Sailing the waters dark, Wond'ringly.

Hungry for rest It longs at peace to be; Weary of fruitless quest, Crying in fear suppressed, Yearningly.

O'er the waves cold Ambition fleth free, Flies as the raven bold, Flew from the ark of old, Daringly.

Flying above He ne'er returns to me, Then soareth faithful love, Hasteneth my snow-winged dove, Trustfully.

—Carrie Judd Montgomery.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 6, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

WHEN business is slowly receding and in some lines extreme dullness prevails it often is difficult for one to see the silver lining to the clouds. However, there is no question that, while the business world is blue, conditions are better than have been portrayed. People have so long indulged in the habit of going to extremes that it is not surprising in the circumstances they should exaggerate the present unfavorable situation. The fact is that, although there has been a moderate slowing down in general business, fundamental conditions are gradually working into better shape for the future. Stricter economy is being practised by governments, corporations and individuals and in the stress of things greater efficiency is obtained. It always has been the rule that when men are being laid off a manufacturing concern will get very much better returns from those remaining in its employ than when its plants are running full capacity. Then money conditions are gradually improving, principally because of the lighter demand for capital in the ordinary business channels.

It is idle to charge the present industrial and trade recession to any particular cause. There are various contributory causes of a worldwide influence. Sir Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland railway of England, the other day epitomized the situation when he said: "There is nothing to be alarmed about in all this, as it is the usual course business takes in every country." Just now Europe is experiencing conditions akin to those of this country. In the United States the tariff, currency, Mexican situation, tight money and other circumstances are disturbances to business. But all are of temporary character. Just how far the recession will go and when the turn will come is a matter of conjecture. At present buying and selling are more of the hand-to-mouth order than ever. Orders are small but the aggregate is large. It is only in making comparisons with last year's big volume that one sees the gloomy side of things. Stocks are small. Merchants and manufacturers long have been preparing for the setback. Therefore there is no over expansion or speculation.

The principal thing needed is a return of confidence. The entire world is unsettled. If times were to improve in the States the situation abroad would be benefited at once. Likewise should a turn for the better take place in any of the leading European countries it would not be long until business in the United States would begin to expand.

Cooperation Aiming to Keep Out Asiatics

THE latest recipient of the Nobel prize for literary excellence, the Hindu poet and philosopher, Rabindra Nath Tagore, is welcome, we feel sure, to visit the United States as he did last year, and to inform and inspire academic audiences. So also would he have been cordially greeted in Canada had his steps turned thither. Nowhere, for that matter, within the lands where English speech is regnant would his race have debarred Mr. Tagore from entrance as a visitor and as a teacher. But when it comes to his countrymen who, as immigrants searching for better economic conditions within Canadian or American territory, plan to compete with present residents who are not Asiatics, that is another story. The course of events during the past few weeks has made this fact clear to responsible statesmen in several capitals, and it is apparent that ere long the issue may become acute enough at Washington to compel national attention. For if, as reported, the department of immigration is cooperating with officials of British Columbia in thwarting "promoted" migration of Hindu laborers from India to the Pacific coast, the full facts of the case will be called for by persons who are opposed to exclusion based on any race distinctions.

As we have previously pointed out, judicial decisions already have been made conserving the rights of Asiatics from western Asia to enter the United States and to gain citizenship. The effort to discriminate against Indians, Japanese and Chinese usually has back of it an economic rather than a racial animus. Contributory to it, so far as the United States is concerned, is the rising tide of feeling that until problems of adjustment between variant races already entrenched in the body politic are settled, it is hardly wise to complicate the situation still more.

National Library Service Expands

VAST as is the new Widener library building for Harvard University's superb collection, and generous as were the official plans for space in which to accommodate future growth, it is now said that even prior to use of the building the problem is acute of sheltering collections already in hand. Wise, therefore, is the nation, state, town or academic institution that so places and so designs its storehouse of literature that it may expand at will, in conformity with a plan that is dynamic and not static. Consider the statistics of the library of Congress for the year past. A collection that now aggregates 2,128,255 books and pamphlets and 630,799 volumes and pieces of music, and that added 115,862 books to its shelves last year, is at once a symbol and a recipient of that incessant stream of printed matter pouring from the presses of the world, and that, so far as the United States copyright law can influence the process, pours steadily through the doors at which Librarian Putnam stands as custodian. Under the operations of this, on the whole beneficent law, the good, the mediocre, and the bad of contemporary literature is finding its way to safe custodianship, and were the national library doing naught but to serve as repository in this respect it would be doing well. But fortunately the generosity of private donors and the ampler appropriations of Congress are making it possible for special collections of books to be acquired, covering epochs of history and phases of civilization that have special interest for the scholar, the historian and the special investigator. Exceedingly valuable collections of letters, valuable journals and diaries and historical manuscripts, once the property of major and minor figures in national history,

are now finding their way into archives that insure their permanent preservation. Invaluable data for the historian of the United States are thus being transferred from family to national care, now that it is clear that security and intelligent conservation follow the process of transfer.

With a reevaluation by Congress of the function of a national library at the capital there has come, we are glad to say, an altered attitude of the men who hold the national purse strings, so that the great educational function of the institution is no longer restricted by insufficient income. Housed as this library is in a palace of art, it comes under the observation of an unending procession of sight-seers, who, as they leave its doors, seldom fail to go forth as advocates of the public library as a civilizing instrument. What the national government has done in Washington becomes a model each year for thousands of citizens henceforth promoters of the community library as a civic art center as well as a custodian of literature.

WITH the present exceptional demand for petroleum and its by-product comes the question of future supply. Battleships are being built today without coal bunkers, because the driving power is to be obtained from liquid, or the gas derived from the crude oil. Motor cars in ever-increasing numbers demand their fuel supply. Notwithstanding the prevalence of electricity, kerosene is still a popular illuminant. Millions upon millions of candles are manufactured annually from the paraffin, the base of which is petroleum. There is not the slightest indication that oil will lose its present importance as one of the great necessities of mankind.

In the United States the production of petroleum retains its steadiness as an industry. California has shown a considerable development in new fields within recent years. Going farther south, Mexico furnishes one of the striking incidents of the industry with "gushers" pouring their millions of barrels into tanks or earth reservoirs, while nations look upon acute international situations wherein capitalistic and governmental influences are asked to give more specific accounts of themselves, all as a result of concessions based on oil grants.

Colombia and Ecuador are considered oil territories of the future, as may be gathered from the political happenings of recent date. But all through Central and South America interest is awakened to the possibility that these countries are rich in petroleum. Venezuela, for instance, with its wonderful asphalt deposits, has been examined by experts who report that the country has every indication of big oil supplies underground.

Turning to the other extreme of South America, Argentina, it is observed that a number of producing wells have "come in" at Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut. In the state of Mendoza, success has also crowned the efforts of the drillers. Neither Chile nor Brazil has as yet done anything of consequence to locate oil, but in Peru such activity as has been brought to bear is paying, and the Negritos district has several hundred producing wells, with a flow of high-grade petroleum. This production, of course, is but a trifle as compared with what Mexico furnishes, for instance. But the Peruvian oil development is an assured fact.

Scarcely a country south of the United States is without indications that oil deposits are plentiful. In the West Indies the same condition prevails. The eagerness with which American and overseas capitalists seek oil concessions may be a proof of the importance of the industry. There is a certain element of speculation attached to drilling for oil, but on the whole these enterprises have paid handsomely.

Governments today keep a watchful eye on oil lands. They are hardly to be blamed for objecting when citizens of other countries obtain concessions where wells back of a naval base may prove of considerable disadvantage to somebody. That is one reason why prospective concessionaires will no longer find it as easy as formerly to obtain oil grants in alien territory.

Native Languages of Immigrants

THOSE who are searching for causes of alarm in the continued influx of aliens into the United States can doubtless find it, but a new source of concern is hardly to be found in the facts presented by the census bureau with relation to the introduction into the country, through immigration, of languages other than that commonly spoken. Among the immigrants considered, the English tongue is found to be by all odds the most largely represented, German coming next, with Italian, Polish, Yiddish and Hebrew, Swedish, French and Norwegian in very much smaller totals. In other words, the English tongue percentage was found to be 31.1, German 27.3 and the others running downward from 6.7 to 3.1. There is this significant passage in the report: "Taking as 100 per cent the total white population of the United States in 1910, numbering 81,731,957, the so-called 'native stock' constitutes 60.5 per cent and the three great linguistic families of other stocks from northwestern Europe constitute 27.1 per cent, making a total of 87.6 per cent. The elements from southern and eastern Europe constitute, therefore, less than 13 per cent of the whole."

The non-English-speaking immigrants from northwestern Europe quickly acquire the language of the United States, even though they may retain their own for family use. English is almost universally spoken by the children of immigrants. It is now a recognized fact that other racial characteristics disappear in the second generation. All inquiry points to homogeneity of traits and tastes, manners and customs, in these states and provinces of North America within reasonable time. The processes that operated to this end in the past will no doubt operate through the future.

There is, however, another view to be taken of this subject. It ought not to be either desirable or permissible that the languages brought to the United States shall be abandoned hereafter, as up to this time they have been. The people of the United States cannot always be one-tongued. They are so now to the detriment of their prestige and their trade. They are the only great people of the Caucasian race to confine themselves to one language. The English, French, German, Russian and Italian people of the educated class speak one or two languages in addition to their own. If the people of the United States wish to exert a real world influence they will have to get into the way of communicating with the people of other nations upon much easier and much more satisfactory terms than what are possible now.

Oil in Central and South America

Nor foreign relations, not Mexico, not farm loans and not the regulation of trusts, but the proposal that candidates for President be named directly by the voters of the parties, brought President Wilson the most outright demonstration of approval in the limited audience that heard him read his message to Congress and has aroused the liveliest discussion in the larger one that speaks its thought through the newspapers. Somewhat because it was a surprise may the interest be accounted for, but the ampler explanation is that the President's proposal is the definite statement of a national wish.

The claim cannot be made that the people had arrived at the conclusion that the national primary should replace the convention ahead of the President. The opposition that his recommendation arouses seems to indicate quite the other opinion. But the determination that nominations must be brought nearer to the wish of the voters of the party is clearly shown in the demand for reform in the basis of representation. The convention must be changed to represent the voters, is the decree. The convention must be done away to give the voters unobstructed power, Mr. Wilson moves to amend. The change already decreed is the radical one; the amendment is what the parliamentarians describe as "perfecting."

Objections that are familiar through having been employed against every advance in giving more direct and effective political power to the people need not be discussed in this particular relation. The one that deserves attention is that the President is putting direct nominations ahead of direct elections and that the national primary should be postponed until the constitution has been changed to do away with the intervention of the electoral college. There is a plausibility in the plea that is common to requests for postponement. It may be questioned if so intimate a relation exists between the method of nomination and that of election as to warrant the delay of the one that can be brought about immediately until there is a decision as to the other, which cannot be reached except through the slow process of constitutional amendment.

If it be conceded that the voters of a party have a right to select their candidates, and that it is desirable to have their will made effective, the manner in which the voters of the nation will express their choice in the election can hardly be said to affect the question. The two functions are unrelated. One is public, concerns the whole people of the nation, is governmental. The other is partizan, having to do with the election indirectly. And if the voter at the polls is entitled to a selection between candidates that fairly represent the wish of the parties, no technical effort to make nominating and election methods consistent can reasonably intervene to delay the change that will give the power of nomination directly and completely into the hands of the voters in the primaries.

National conventions have not so conducted themselves as to support a claim for their superiority in wisdom. They have signally failed to represent the party in some instances. That some of the nominations have proved fortunate, even when they have been different from the probable choice of the members of the party, may hardly be urged as a defense. Mr. Wilson's nomination would have been less certain at the primaries yet no doubt is heard now that it was the most desirable one. Results like these have been fortuitous rather than the logical consequence of the method. The argument against presidential primaries falls to the same level as that against all primary nominations, that the wisdom of a part is greater than the wisdom of the whole. So far as the nominating process is concerned, that dubious conclusion has been too generally set aside to make it of value when newly urged against the extension of the nominating privilege as now proposed by the President.

Home-Making Is the Biggest Business

IN CONSIDERING the availability of other callings for woman, the demands of her principal calling are likely to be lost sight of. The vast majority of women find their vocation in the home. By reason of modern industrial, economic and social complexities, the attention of women has of late been diverted to a large degree from the contemplation of home duties and responsibilities. It is not going too far to say that the interest of housekeepers in their home affairs has been greatly distracted by the complexities referred to. It has seemed to a very large percentage of them that there might be—that, indeed, there must be—other employments worthier of their efforts, energies and talents. This, of course, is an error that has arisen from a mistaken conception of the opportunities of the home-maker as well as from an underestimate of the dignity of her position in society. The subject of home-making was the topic of discussion at a recent conference of the New England Home Economics Association, and it has nowhere in these later days been handled with more intelligence, nor with a keener insight into the practical phase of the question.

In the first place, the fact was at once recognized by the president of the association, Mrs. White, that home and industrial conditions are changing and that as a consequence of the change housekeepers have a hazy idea of what home-making is and little inclination to give expression to such ideas as they have formed. "We believe," said she, "that the business of home-making is the work of women and that the success of the family depends upon the success of the home-maker." Speaking to this plank in the platform, Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester laid down the proposition that the ideal attitude of women toward the question is that home-making is a big business and as big an opportunity for women as any other business in human experience. With systematic management, housekeeping ceases to be drudgery and becomes, rather, the highest, broadest and most ennobling occupation for women. Others treated the subject along this general line, holding fast to the idea that home-making is in itself a calling calculated to bring out all the worth of womanhood.

The point that appears to be emphasized here is that the housekeeper, by reason of the exactions of her post, is by no means circumscribed in effort, energy or talent. As Mrs. Herron put it, home-making is a big business. There is no bigger in the world in the sense that there is none more important, none more essential to the welfare of the race.

IN DEFENDING himself against prosecution on a charge of violating the contract labor law, a New York hotel man sets up the plea that the cook he has imported is not a laborer in the ordinary sense, but an artist. If he is an artist in his line, and can prove it, of course that is another matter.

An Objection to National Primaries Considered